Administration Report

North-West Frontier Province

1901-2 to 1909-10

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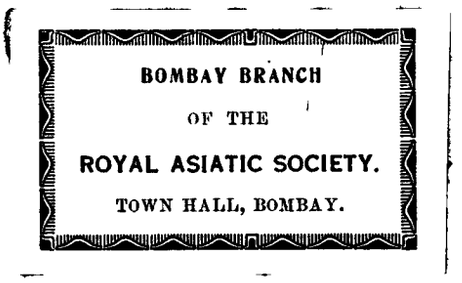

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FROM

9TH NOVEMBER 1901 TO 31ST MARCH 1903.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FROM

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

General Description.

1. The North-West Frontier Province with its Agencies is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west. Although the Hazara District and part of Kohistan are cis-Indus, and the trans-Indus tahsil of Isa Khel is included in the Punjab, the Province may generally be defined as the tract of country north of Baluchistan lying between the Indus and the Durand Boundary Line with Afghanistan. The total area of the Province and Agencies is rather under 40,000 square miles. Of this as nearly as possible one-third consists of settled districts: excluding the few hundred miles of territory internally administered by the various Political Agents to whom their control is entrusted, the remaining two-thirds are occupied by trans-border tribes, the majority of whom are in receipt of allowances in return for definite services. They are restrained from committing offences in British districts or protectorates and in Afghanistan, but so long as they refrain from offences of this nature and observe the conditions of their allowances, no concern is taken with their actual internal affairs.

Natural features.

2. Inside the settled districts the country manifests the greatest diversity both of scenery and of soil. To the north the pine-covered hills of the Hazara Mountains merge into the high plain-lands round Abbottabad: further down is the richly irrigated district of Peshawar: then the low hills of Kohat lead into the sandy waterless plains of the Bannu Thal lands, while to the west the Kurram and Tochi River Canals irrigate some of the richest land in India. A low range of hills separates Bannu from the Dera Ismail Khan District, which, when not irrigated by the streams from the Wazir hills, is merely an arid plain depending for its cultivation on an uncertain rainfall. Across the administrative border the country to the north begins with the thickly wooded hills of Kohistan and the rich valleys of Swat and Bajaur. Below Bajaur and adjoining the administrative border between the Swat and Kabul rivers the country is wild, and consists for the most part of low barren hills and dry tracts of the Utman Khels and Mohmands entirely dependent on rainfall. Adjoining this is the wild scenery of the Khyber and the higher and more fertile hills and valleys of Tirah and the well watered valley of the Kurram leading up to the skirts of the Safed Koh. Below the Kurram, except for the fertile Tochi Valley,

the country consists of a series of hilly tracts and mountains pierced by streams, whose silted lands provide good cultivation. There are, moreover, many rich valleys and basins, and nearer the Afghan border are many places, such as the Shawal Valley in Waziristan, Tirah, and the hills in Dir and Chitral, which for beauty of scenery could vie with that of any part of the Himalayas.

Constitution of the people.

3. Except for the Hazara District, where a large settlement of Gujars has succeeded in maintaining its position against the Pathan invaders, and for the Dera Ismail Khan District, where many Awans, Jats, and Balochs are to be found, the constitution of the people is mainly tribal. In no place is to be found such an absolute tribal authority as is vested in the Baloch Tumandars, but every tribe has its Maliks or recognized Chiefs, though these may vary in number from tribal Chiefs, like the Mehtar of Chitral and the Nawabs of Dir and Nawagai, to tribal jirgas or representative councils, amounting in some cases to very large numbers, and difficult in proportion to deal with. Within the administrative border the chief tribe in Hazara is the Swatis, who speak Pushtu and call themselves Pathans, but are remnants of the former inhabitants of the Swat Valley, evicted by the Yusafzais. This tribe not only occupies a large portion of the Hazara District, but extends into Nandahar and other tracts across the border. In the Peshawar District the Yusafzais own the part of the district known as British Yusafzai, and their connected clans occupy the country across the administrative border from the Indus to the Swat Kohistan and the Bajaur border. Lower down are the Muhammadzais, Mohmands, Khalils, and Khattaks, the last of whom with the Bangashes are chiefly found in Kohat. In Bannu are the Darwesh Khel Wazirs and the Bannuchis and Marwats, and in Dera Ismail Khan the Bhittanis, Gundapurs and Sheranis. Across the border the main tribal divisions are:—Chitralis, Kohistanis, Bajauris, Utman Khel, Swatis, the numerous and powerful Yusafzai clans, Hassanzais, Mohmands, Afridis, Mullagoris, Orakzais, Zaimushts, Chamkannis, Turis, Wazirs, with their two main sections Darwesh Khel and Mahsuds, Bhittanis and Sheranis. Mention should also be made of the Ghilzai clans, sometimes known as Powindas or Kuchis, who come down annually from Afghanistan.

Frontier Affairs.

4. The inauguration of the Province found the Mahsuds under blockade for a long series of offences. A merely passive blockade having failed to entirely achieve its object, active retaliatory measures were taken, and columns despatched into the Mahsud country. The tribe then submitted and made the full reparation required, and since then a satisfactory state of affairs has been maintained on that portion of the border. Later in the same year measures were taken for the purification of the Bannu and Kohat borders, which had for years been harassed by gangs of outlaws, mostly Darwesh Khel Wazirs. A short inroad by troops into their country was sufficient to induce these tribes to surrender all but a very few of these outlaws, who received long terms of imprisonment. Some excitement was caused on the Sherani border by the murder of a native official. Troops and Militia were moved into the country, but it was found that the matter was personal rather than tribal. Among the Afridis the efforts of Khwas Khan to raise an Afridi battalion for the Afghan Army at special rates of pay resulted, as they must inevitably have done, in a fiasco. Advantage was taken of the diversion to construct a camel road from Peshawar to Landi Kotal through the Mullagori country as an alternative route to the Khyber. For the rest the border has been quiet except for the usual rumours and unrest which are always incident to a Frontier Province.

Frontier Militia Corps.

5. The Khyber Rifles and the Kurram Militia form the sole garrison of the Khyber and the Kurram. The North and South Waziristan Militia have made satisfactory progress, and it is hoped that they will shortly be in a position to enable troops to be withdrawn from Tochi and Wana. These Militia were employed in the recent border operations, and conducted themselves with considerable credit.

Ordinary relations with Afghanistan.

6. A Joint British Afghan Commission has been appointed to decide the case arising out of aggressions and counter-aggressions across the Durand Line by British and Afghan subjects. In the case of outlaws from British spheres of influence, who used to live just inside the Afghan border and prey upon British subjects, His Highness has manifested a conciliatory spirit, as was shown by his treatment of the Mahsud, Sherani and Bannu outlaws, all of whom have been moved long distances from the border, and are kept under strict surveillance.

Condition of the people.

7. The proportion of canal-irrigated lands renders the Province largely independent of ordinary climatic conditions. The people themselves are good labourers, and appear capable of appreciating economic conditions. As soon as prices rise in their neighbourhood they take their labour to markets where conditions are more favourable, thus minimising the chances of famine. Their relations with their trans-border neighbours generally enable them to obtain grazing for their cattle in the hills across the border when fodder is scarce below. Thus, though in parts there have been periods of scarcity, famine has hitherto been practically unknown.

Realization of the revenue.

8. The yield for the combined harvests of 1901-02 was distinctly below the average, and may be regarded as only two-thirds of the normal. Despite this, little difficulty was experienced in realizing all but 5 per cent. of the fixed land revenue. In the Dera Ismail Khan District a large tract is under fluctuating assessment, and the demands under this head fell from eighty to forty-four thousand rupees. A large number of coercive processes were issued for the realization of revenue, but this must not be taken to show any excess of demand or pressure of scarcity, but is merely the result of the Pathan's inherent disinclination to meet his obligations until absolutely compelled to do so. Owing to bad harvests there is a considerable sum unrecovered and outstanding from the advances made under the Land Improvement and the Agriculturists Loans Acts.

Settlements.

9. Of the five settled districts, three—Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan—are at present under settlement, and proposals have been sent up for a re-settlement of the Bannu District. A settlement on a small scale is also being made in the Tochi Agency, where revenue is being assessed on the fertile Daur lands, and the question of the revision of the settlement of the Kurram Agency is under consideration.

Revenue and rent paying classes.

10. Almost all the tenants-at-will and nearly one-half of the occupancy tenants pay their rent in kind by a share of the produce, which is in most cases clearly defined by custom. The original rents, based as they were upon mutual convenience and protection, were reasonable, and the respect for hereditary custom has prevented any tendency towards rack-renting. The problem of the relations of landlord and tenant is therefore not one calling for attention. With the growth of peace on the frontier has arisen an enhancement in the value of land, with its consequent temptations to realization in cash. The

number of transfers is not alarming, but it is nevertheless clear that in some parts the possession of the land is gradually passing into the hands of the money-lending classes. The question of the application of the Punjab Land Alienation Act is under consideration.

Police.

11. The measures taken against the Mahsuds and the tribes on the Bannu and Kohat borders have resulted in a very marked decrease in serious crime in the lower districts. The state of crime inside British districts is so intimately affected by the position of affairs across the border that to obtain a proper idea of the actual police working it would be necessary to eliminate all cases in which trans-border men were concerned, and as these are largely mixed up with their kindred settled in British territory, this elimination is a practicable impossibility. For these reasons the police figures of 32 and 35 convictions for every hundred cases reported must be read with the fact that in many of the other cases the offenders were trans-border tribesmen, who were brought to punishment by the Political Agents of their own tribes.

Criminal Justice.

12. The courts in the Province are constituted either under the provisions of the ordinary Criminal Law or under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The extension of the maximum penalty under the latter Regulation from 7 to 14 years has had a salutary effect in the prevention of murders, which show a marked decrease. In the ordinary Courts there has been an increase in the percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained as well as in the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of appeals brought, but the percentage of appellate results remains practically the same. An attempt is being made to put a stop to the practice of imposing fines in cases where the prisoner has no means to pay the fine and retain his livelihood. Experience has shown that such fines only succeed in driving the offender to further crime, or in the amassing of a large account of unpaid fines and in the offender's being harassed for payment long after he has fully expiated his crime.

Prisons.

13. Owing to the punitive measures taken against the tribes in the Derajat, the number of prisoners has been largely in excess of the normal. Despite the fact that the gaols have been of necessity somewhat overcrowded, the general health of the prisoners has been very satisfactory. The industrial outturn does not show any proportionate increase, but this is due to the fact that prisoners of the kind mentioned above are detained only for uncertain terms, and cannot be utilized on any profitable work, while long-term prisoners are transferred to the Punjab gaols.

Civil Justice.

14. Among the Pathan tribes the religious courts under the Shariat have a very considerable influence, and are able to settle many cases which would otherwise come into the Civil Courts. The Frontier Crimes Regulation also gives extensive civil powers. The result is to lighten the work of the ordinary Civil Courts. It is satisfactory that there has been a very considerable decrease in the number of suits relating to pre-emption and marriage, as it is in claims of this kind that the Civil Courts are chiefly abused. There is a distinct improvement in the working of the Civil Courts, but in several branches, such as execution, the results are still deficient.

Registration.

15. The number of documents registered shows little variation from past years, though there has been a decrease in the number of cases where registration is optional. An analysis of the transactions shows that the area of land mortgaged has exceeded that of the land redeemed by nearly 50 per cent.

16. The elective system for District Boards is in force only in the Haripur and Abbottabad tahsils of Hazara. The local interest in elections and the desire for representation have not been in any way marked, while in all Boards the members, whether elected or nominated, consider their selection merely a personal honour entailing no responsibilities. As a result the whole work of the Boards falls upon the official members. District and Local Boards.

17. The total number of Municipalities is ten. There is no system of election in force, the members being all nominated by Government. As in the case of the District Boards, the chief burden of the work falls upon the official members. The financial position of most of the Municipalities is sound. Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan have large balances standing to their credit, while the Peshawar Municipality has just paid off a loan of Rs. 60,000. Municipal Administration.

18. The Pathan system of agriculture is little calculated to obtain the greatest possible yield from the land. A disregard of the principles of the variation of crops exhausts the soil, which the cultivator makes little or no effort to restore by artificial means. On the lands irrigated from mountain streams the silt thrown up is in some cases sufficient to renew the soil, but, generally speaking, the outturn could be much larger were a more scientific system of cultivation pursued. No great increase in production can be looked for in the bringing of further land into cultivation, as the present sources of irrigation are utilized to their utmost extent. A project is, however, under consideration for the reclamation of a large tract of land by irrigation from canals from the Indus. Agriculture.

19. A very large proportion of the lands in the Province are irrigated from the streams and rivers which come down from the trans-border hills. The conditions of snow and rainfall in these hills are subject to little variation, and though the influence of drought and the extension of cultivation by trans-border men is felt to some extent, yet these lands are practically independent of rainfall within the Province, and their outturn was up to the average. With the *barani* crops it was far otherwise. The rainfall during the summer and autumn of 1901 was much below the average, and in the winter and early spring there was practically a drought. As a consequence one-quarter of the autumn crops failed entirely and one-half of the spring crops, while the portion actually harvested showed very poor results. Weather and Crops.

20. The Forest Department has hitherto been unable to compete with the villagers in the local timber market. The only supply of importance has been obtained by the Department from Kagan, where deodar wood has been floated down the Kunhar and Jhelum rivers. The ready market for their timber obtained by the villagers has resulted in the denudation of forests in the neighbourhood of large centres of population. Naturally there has been erosion of the soil, followed by a fall in the subterranean water level, and the consequent failure of springs; it has therefore been necessary to enforce stringently the prohibitions against the sale of timber by villagers. As a result of the adoption of this policy, the transactions of the Forest Department have largely increased, and the exploitation of the resources of the reserve forests will probably continue on a much larger scale than hitherto. Forests.

21. The statistics kept refer to the trade with Afghanistan and with the trans-border tribes, and to the portion of the Kashmir trade that passes through Hazara. The Afghan trade is monopolized almost entirely by the Khyber and Gomal passes. In the latter pass the Ghilzai traders, better known as Powindas, Trade.

come down annually in the autumn, not only with their articles of trade, but with their entire families, household possessions, cattle and sheep. It is therefore very difficult to obtain accurate figures of the exact amount of trade carried on. There can be no doubt, however, that the increased security all along the border has resulted in a large increase in trade both of import and export. As a proof of this may be cited the trade over the Malakand, which since the road was opened by Government in 1895 has increased from 10 to 103 lakhs. The figures for the year show an import trade of 88 lakhs and an export trade of 145 lakhs, an increase of 11 and 24 lakhs against the preceding year. Of the articles of import ghi, 38 lakhs, accounts for much the largest share, while grain, 11 lakhs, and hides, 8 lakhs, come next in importance. Of the articles taken from the country, European piece-goods, 46 lakhs, is the first in order, followed by Indian piece-goods, 29 lakhs, and cotton and yarns, European and Indian, 17 lakhs. Dyes and salt were exported to the value of 8 lakhs each, and sugar and tea each 6 lakhs.

Public Works.

22. Very considerable progress has been made in the opening up of communications on the Frontier. The ekka road from Murtaza to Wana through the Gomal Valley has been practically completed, except in certain portions of the Gomal Gorge, where the nature of the country renders work very difficult. The camel road to Landi Kotal through the Mullagori country has been nearly completed, and advantage is being taken of the satisfactory state of the Afridi tribe to submit a project for the widening of the track into a cart road. The road connecting Dera Ismail Khan with Zhob through the Chuhar Khel Dhana Pass has been brought towards completion. The separation of the Province from the Punjab has necessitated very considerable work in the building of residential houses, offices and law courts, and these are well under way, while the revision of the Militia schemes has rendered necessary the building or reconstruction of posts in Northern and Southern Waziristan.

Irrigation.

23. Only two canals, the Swat and Kabul River, are under Provincial management, and these last year showed a very considerable profit. Of the other irrigation channels, a few in Peshawar are owned by the District Board or are under district management, and these have shown very satisfactory financial results. The majority, however, of the water-courses into which the mountain streams are diverted are the private property of the people themselves, whose rights are limited by hereditary and tribal customs. In the interests of peace it is necessary for the District authorities to exercise a general control over the supply of water, which is almost as fertile a source of crime as are women, and a special official is maintained for this purpose. Across the border the system of irrigation is highly developed, and some of the cuttings for water channels through rock are marvels of ingenuity. The system of *Karez* irrigation, whereby a subterranean spring is brought down by means of underground tunnelling to irrigate land at a lower level, is also much practised. Projects are in hand for the utilization of the water of the Indus by means of canals at Pehur and Paharpur.

Revenue and Expenditure.

24. The total receipts under Imperial Revenues amounted during the year 1902-03 to 33 lakhs, and the expenditure to 51 lakhs. Incorporated Local Fund receipts were 3½ lakhs, and the expenditure practically the same. It is impossible to make any comparison with the previous year, as the figures are only given for the portion from 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1902.

Vital Statistics.

25. The death-rate for the year 1902 was 24 as against a quinquennial mean rate of 23. Considering that the death-rate of the previous year was only 19,

and that the Province was free from plague and cholera, the high death-rate can only be attributed to the prevalence of endemic fever. The birth-rate for 1902, 33, as against a quinquennial mean rate of 30 and a rate of 29 in 1901, must be attributed to the increased reproductive power following a healthy year.

26. Figures are not available to afford a satisfactory standard of com- Medical Relief.
parison, especially in the case of trans-border dispensaries, but there can be no question that medical institutions are gaining popularity daily among Pathans. Excellent work is done by the Mission Hospitals, which have a great reputation especially among trans-border men. In cases of more serious injury recovery is greatly impeded by the restlessness of the patients, who insist on returning to their homes on the first signs of improvement, but despite the many bad results occasioned by such premature removal, no falling off occurs in attendance at hospitals or submission to surgical operations. The total expenditure of Government dispensaries during the year 1902 was Rs. 89,000 and the income Rs. 91,000, of which, however, private subscriptions accounted for less than Rs. 1,000.

27. Especially across the border, the Pathan tribes are devastated by Vaccination.
small-pox, and are very great believers in the efficacy of vaccination. As an example of this, the Mahsud tribe in the summer of 1901 paid a considerable sum to a vaccinator, who spent a month in their country, and vaccinated practically the whole tribe from the Mulla Powinda downwards. Vaccination is, however, very seriously interfered with by the system of inoculation, which is largely practised among Pathans by families of inoculators, who hand down the knowledge from father to son. These men, however, are no bigoted adherents of their system; and by inducing them to learn vaccination, and sending them back to their tribe, not as inoculators but as vaccinators, the Civil Surgeon of Mardan has been able to secure excellent results in Yusafzai and the neighbouring tracts. No satisfactory reason can be given for the small number of vaccinations (71,000) in 1901. The total number of vaccinations effected in 1902 was 90,000, of which 90 per cent. were primary. The proportion of successes in the latter case was 93 per cent.

28. The last Quinquennial Report on Education shows that the prevailing Education.
tendency is for the old private and religious schools to be superseded by those under the management of Government or the Missionary Societies. It is a favourable sign of the growth of more liberal ideas that the people prefer the systematic curriculum of the new schools to the old practice of teaching by rote in a foreign language religious books which the child was hardly expected to understand. Moreover, the increase in Government Schools is more than proportionate to the decrease in private indigenous establishments, while the Mission Schools continue to maintain their high standard, both educational and moral. Up to the point where the education of men beyond their station becomes a source of discontent, a condition from which this Province stands in little danger at present, the presence of a class whose minds have been trained on European lines is invaluable in the war against fanaticism and crime.

PART II.

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ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

Position and Boundaries.

THE North-West Frontier Province lies between the parallels of 31° 4′ and 36° 57′ north latitude and 69° 16′ and 74° 7′ east longitude. The extreme length between the parallels of the Province is 408 miles and the extreme breadth between meridians 279 miles. The approximate area of the Province is 38,665 square miles, of which 13,193 square miles are British territory, and the remaining area held by tribes under the political control of the Agent to the Governor-General. As is shown by its name, the Province is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. On the north it is shut off from the Pamirs by the mountains of the Hindu Kush. To the south it is bounded by Baluchistan and the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, on the east by the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir and by the Punjab, and on the west by Afghanistan.

Natural features and scenery.

2. The territories of the North-West Frontier Province fall naturally into three geographical groups, namely—(1) the cis-Indus district of Hazara, (2) the comparatively narrow strip between the Indus and the hills constituting the settled districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and (3) the rugged mountainous region between these districts and the borders of Afghanistan.

(1) The district of Hazara forms a wedge extending north-eastwards far into the outer Himalayan Range, and tapering to a narrow point at the head of the Khagan Valley. The mountain chains which form the Khagan defile sweep southward into the broader portion of the district, throwing off well-wooded spurs which break up the country into numerous isolated glens. Towards the base of the wedge on the confines of the Rawalpindi District the hills open out, and rich plain lands take the place of the terraced hill sides and forests of the northern uplands.

(2) The tract between the Indus and the hills consists of a series of three plains, *viz.*, Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, divided one from the other by the low hills of Kohat and by the off-shoots of the Salt Range. The vale of Peshawar is for the most part highly irrigated and well wooded, presenting in the spring and autumn a picture of waving corn lands and smiling orchards framed by rugged hills. Adjoining Peshawar, and separated from it by the Jawaki hills, lies the district of Kohat, a rough hilly tract intersected by narrow valleys. The largest of these runs the whole length of the district from Khushalgarh on the Indus to Thal on the Kurram, narrowing in places to a rocky gorge, and again opening out into wide corn lands and pastures dotted with the dwarf palm. This district affords striking contrasts of scenery from the sheltered cornfields of Miranzai to the barren desolation of the salt mines. The south spurs of the Kohat hills gradually subside into the Bannu plain. Where irrigated from the Kurram River—especially round Bannu itself—this tract is of unsurpassed fertility, and appears to the traveller, wearied with the harsh desolation of the Kohat hills, a very oasis in the desert. But beyond the sphere of irrigation, where the land is dependent on the rainfall, rough stony ground broken by great fissures cut by flood-water from the hills stretches south and westwards to the border. To the east, however, this gives way to the broad level plain of Marwat, which in

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favourable years presents a uniform expanse of rich cultivation extending from Lakki to the base of the Shekh Budin hills. A broken range of sandstone and conglomerate thrown westward from the spurs of Shekh Budin divides the Bannu plain from the *daman* or plain land of Dera Ismail Khan. This *daman* is for the most part a clay desert formed by the deposits of the torrents issuing from the Suliman Range on the west. It, therefore, possesses great natural fertility, and in years of good rain bears abundant grass crops, and where the hill torrents have been turned to account oases of rich cultivation break the bare grey waste.

(3) Turning to the mountainous region between the settled districts and Afghanistan, to the extreme north lies the Agency of Dir, Swat and Chitral. Chitral itself consists for the most part of bare treeless mountains. Below Chitral are found the thickly-timbered forests of Dir and Bajaur and the fertile valleys of the Panjkora and Swat rivers. Between this Agency and the Khyber lie the Mohmand hills, under the Political control of Peshawar—a rough rocky country with little cultivation. The Khyber itself is a narrow pass leading westward from Jamrud on the Peshawar border to Landi Khana on the confines of His Highness the Amir's territory. It is little more than a narrow gorge most of the way, with some scanty attempts at cultivation here and there. West and south-west of the Khyber again comes the country of the Afridis and of the Orakzais. The boundary of the Province here follows the line of the Safed Koh which flanks the Kurram Valley. Dotted with towered hamlets and stately "Chinar" groves, this fertile tract, watered by the Kurram River, runs back from the Paiwar Kotal below the great peak of Sikka Ram to the head of the Miranzai Valley of the Kohat District. South again of the Kurram lie the disorderly congeries of the Waziri hills, intersected by the Tochi Valley on the north and the gorges that lead to the Wana plain on the south. These inhospitable hills are for the most part barren and treeless. But here and there, as in the Kaitu Valley in Northern Waziristan and round Kaniguram in the south, they open out into fertile and well irrigated dales. In places too, as for instance round Shawal, the summer grazing-ground of the Darwesh Khel, and the slopes of Pir Gul, fine forests are to be found. The valleys of the Tochi and Wana, in which the actual Protectorates are situate, are both fertile, but are very different in character. The former is a long narrow valley, more like the Kurram vale, with a rich fringe of cultivation bordering the river that waters it: the latter is a wide open alluvial plain cultivated only on the one side, and for the rest rough stony waste. Here in the Wana Agency the Waziri hills may be said to converge into and become part of the Suliman Range, which culminates in the famous Takht-i-Suliman in the Largha Sherani country, a political dependency of the Dera Ismail Khan District. This mountain, which presents perhaps the grandest precipitous scenery on the frontier, forms the barrier between the North-West Frontier Province and the Baluchistan Agency.

Mountain systems.

3. The mountains of the Hindu Kush running from east to west form the northern boundary of the Province, and are met at the north-east corner of the Chitral Agency by the continuation of the outer chain of the Himalayas after it crosses the Indus above the Khagan Valley. From this chain minor ranges run in a south-westerly direction the whole length of Bajaur and Swat till they meet the curved range of hills which shut in the Peshawar plain on the north and connect the extremities of the mid-Himalayas with the Safed Koh. The outer and mid-Himalayas meet on the banks of the Indus in a confused mass of mountains, among which the Hazara District lies, and from which the mountainous walls which enclose the Khagan Valley run in an unbroken line to where the Indus pierces the west Himalayan Range at the foot of Nanga Parbat. The ranges of the Safed Koh flank the Kurram Valley and terminate in the Khyber hills, which form the western boundary of the Peshawar District. The Suliman Range runs up the western border of the Province to meet the Safed Koh. To the east it throws out a series of parallel spurs which cover the whole of the Kohat District. The Salt Range crosses the Indus in the Mianwali Tahsil of the Punjab, and forms the boundary between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, merging eventually in the Suliman Range.

The following table shows the principal peaks with their elevation :—

Principal Peaks and their Elevation.

Range.	Name.	Elevation.	Situation.
		Feet.	
Suliman .	Takht-i-Suliman .	11,292	Sherani Sub-Division of Dera Ismail Khan.
Ditto .	Pir Ghal .	11,583	Mahsud Waziristan.
Salt Range .	Shekh Budin .	4,516	Border of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.
Safed Koh .	Sikka Ram .	15,621	Kurram Agency.
Himalayas .	Khagan Peaks .	10,000 to 16,700	Hazara District.
Hindu Kush .	Istragh Peak .	18,900	Northern border of Chitral Agency.
Ditto .	Kachin Peak .	22,641	
Ditto .	Tirich Mir .	25,426	

Rivers.

4. With the exception of the Kunhar River, which flows down the Khagan Valley to the Jhelum, the whole drainage of the Province eventually finds its way into the Indus. The Indus enters the Province between tribal territory and the Hazara District. After leaving Hazara it flows in a southerly direction between the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province till it enters the Mianwali District of the Punjab, from which it emerges to again form the eastern boundary of the Province. From the east it is fed by the Unar, the Siran, the Dor and the Harroh rivers of the Hazara District. At Attock the Kabul River brings down to the Indus the whole drainage of Kafiristan, Chitral, Panjkora, Swat and the Peshawar District. The Kabul River after a course of about 250 miles enters the Province at Warsak. Its chief tributaries from British territory are the Kunar River, which runs through Chitral from its source in the Hindu Kush, and after entering Afghanistan joins the Kabul River near Jalalabad : the Swat River, which rises in the hills north-east of Boner, and after being joined by the Panjkora River enters the Kabul River at Nisatta : and the Bara River, which carries the drainage of Tirah and empties itself into the Kabul River east of Peshawar.

The Kurram River rises in the southern slopes of the Safed Koh, and, after leaving the Kurram Valley, passes through the Waziri hills and enters the Bannu District. Three miles below Lakki it is joined by the Tochi or Gambela, which carries the drainage of North Waziristan. The Kurram then empties itself into the Indus. From this point till it leaves the Province the Indus receives no tributary of any importance.

Crops.

5. The principal crops are—in the cold weather, maize and bajra : in the spring, wheat, barley and gram. Rice and sugarcane are largely grown on the irrigated lands of the Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu districts, and the well and canal irrigated tracts of the Peshawar District produce fine crops of cotton and tobacco. In the trans-border agencies the valleys of the Swat, Kurram and Tochi rivers yield abundant rice crops.

Climate and rainfall.

6. The North-West Frontier Province with connected Agencies extends from the Baroghil Pass in the north to the borders of Dera Ghazi Khan in the south, and covers about 6° of latitude. It is mainly a mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the broad riverain tract of the Indus in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The climatic conditions are hence extremely diversified. The Dera Ismail Khan District is one of the hottest areas in the Indian continent, while over the mountain region to the north the weather is

temperate in the summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry, and hence the daily and annual range of temperature is frequently very large.

Rainfall.

7. There are two seasons of rainfall over the Province,—one the monsoon season, when supplies of moisture are brought up by the sea winds from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal; the second the winter season, when storms advancing eastward from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian districts occasion winds, widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious, and instances are not infrequent of the almost entire failure of the winter or summer rainfall. The following table shows the rainfall according to the most recent statistics of the two seasons of the year :—

District or Agency.	Station.	Total average rainfall May to October.	Total average rainfall November to April.	Annual total.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Chitral	Chitral	3·87	12·83	16·70
Peshawar	Peshawar	5·46	7·47	12·93
Kurram	Parachinar	12·83	12·35	25·18
Hazara	Abbottabad	28·01	17·15	45·16
Kohat	Kohat	10·72	7·12	17·84
Bannu	Bannu	7·57	4·44	12·01
Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	4·96	3·15	8·11

Temperature and Climate.

8. The only places for which mean monthly temperature values are available are the hill station of Cherat, the valley station of Peshawar, and the riverain station of Dera Ismail Khan. The following gives monthly data for these three places :—

Station.	Normal Mean Monthly Temperature.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Cherat	43·6	46·1	54·7	66·7	79·0	83·7	79·7	78·6	75·9	67·9	58·2	49·1
Peshawar	51·6	54·4	64·0	73·9	84·3	91·6	91·2	88·5	83·1	72·8	61·1	53·3
Dera Ismail Khan	54·8	58·4	69·5	80·3	89·6	94·6	93·0	91·1	87·7	77·3	64·6	56·3

The march of temperature at these three stations is generally similar. Temperature is low and approximately uniform between December and February; a brisk rise takes place in March, and a rapid rise between March and April and April and May. The highest temperatures are recorded in June; but between June and September the heat is again approximately uniform. After September temperature falls at an average rate of 8° to 10° per mensem to December. The mean temperature ranges above 90° in June and July at Peshawar and in June, July and August at Dera Ismail Khan. During the winter months the wind is ordinarily from some westerly direction, and the weather fine with cold nights; but at intervals the sky clouds over, the wind changes to the southward, the temperature, particularly at night, rises, and a storm advances from the westward. During the passage of the storm the wind is high, and widespread rain and snowfall occur, frequently accompanied by thunder and lightning. After the passage of the storm the weather clears more or less suddenly, a north-westerly wind chilled by passing over snow-clad hills sets in, and the temperature at night falls to considerably below the freezing point even at the plains stations of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, while

at the hill stations the frost on these occasions is very severe. These changes occur at intervals during the winter, that is till the end of March. During April and May strong hot westerly winds are experienced, the temperature rises quickly, and, though storms of the cold weather type are not unknown during these months, most of the unsettled weather and rainfall result from local thunderstorms which travel irregularly about the mountain area. Towards the end of June the westerly winds die down, the weather becomes close, damp and steamy, and spasmodic advances of monsoon winds occur, giving occasional heavy downpours of rain, more particularly in the Hazara District. These conditions last—varying according to the strength and extent of the monsoon current in the different seasons—until the middle of September. From that time the weather clears, the temperature falls, and the finest and most settled months in the year are ordinarily October and November, when there is very little rain, and, though the days are hot, the mornings, evenings and nights are cool and pleasant. The following table gives some details of the extremes of temperature experienced during the past six years :—

Station.	*Highest maximum in*						*Lowest minimum in*					
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Cherat . .	104·0	106·0	105·0	106·5	100·4	105·9	27·5	25·5	29·6	27·0	28·0	35·0
Peshawar . .	114·5	117·5	115·5	118·0	117·0	117·5	32·4	29·9	28·9	30·9	32·9	28·4
Dera Ismail Khan . .	116·7	115·2	117·2	118·2	118·7	119·7	35·0	33·5	29·0	33·5	34·0	28·0
Chitral . .	104·2	104·2	107·2	104·7	108·2	105·2	5·4	25·0	18·0	23·0	26·0	25·0
Parachinar (Kurram)..	. .	99·9	100·1	98·1	97·1	99·1	. .	16·1	16·3	11·8	12·7	22·2

It will be seen that the thermometer rises annually to between 100° and 106° at Cherat; to between 114° and 118° at Peshawar; to between 115° and 120° at Dera Ismail Khan; to between 104° and 108° at Chitral; and to between 97° and 100° at Parachinar. Slight frost is recorded every year at the plains stations, while intense frost is experienced on the hills. At Chitral in 1897 the thermometer fell to 5·4°, so that the annual range of temperature at that station was close on 100°. At Parachinar temperature decreased to 11·8° in 1900, while at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan the thermometer fell to about 28° in 1902, and the annual range at these two stations was about 90°.

2. HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

History

9. It is impossible within the limits of this Report either to trace the history of the territories which make up the North-West Frontier Province before the Pathan occupation or to discuss the origin of the Pathan nation from the earliest times. The North-West Frontier Province as now constituted may for all practical purposes be described as the country of the Pathans. The true Pathan is apparently of Indian extraction. But around this nucleus have collected many tribes of foreign origin. The whole have now become blended in one nation by long association and intermarriage; the invaders have adopted the Pashtu language; all alike have accepted Islam, and have invented traditions of common descent which express their present association. For centuries these tribes maintained a position of practical independence in the rugged hills which flank the present kingdom of Afghanistan. In the fifteenth century they began to descend from their mountain fastnesses to settle in the plains. The sixteenth

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century saw the Pathan tribes established in their present homes. The spirit of independence which has always distinguished them soon brought them into collision with the Moghal empire. In the seventeenth century after a long struggle the settlers in the plains wrested from Aurangzeb terms which left them almost as independent as their brothers in the hills.

The invasion in 1738 of Nadir Shah, who traversed the Province from Peshawar to Dera Ismail Khan, is a landmark in the history of the frontier. From his death to the rise of Ranjit Singh the frontier districts remained an appendage of the Durani empire. Little control was exercised by the rulers of Kabul, and the country was administered by local Chiefs or Afghan Sardars very much as they pleased.

The Sikh conquest.

10. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Nawabs of Dera Ismail Khan were in possession of that district, and were gradually extending their authority over the Marwat and Bannuchi tribes of Bannu, while Peshawar and Kohat were held by Durani Sardars. The Sikh invasions began in 1818, and from that date to the annexation by the British Government the Sikhs were steadily making themselves masters of the country. In 1818 Dera Ismail Khan surrendered to a Sikh army, and five years later the Sikhs harried the Marwat plain of Bannu. In 1836 all authority was taken from the Dera Ismail Khan Nawabs, and a Sikh Kardar appointed in their place. But it was not till after the First Sikh War that the fort of Bannu was built and the Bannuchis brought under the direct control of the Lahore Darbar by Herbert Edwardes. In 1834, two years after the great Sikh victory over the Afghans at Nowshera, the famous General Hari Singh took possession of Peshawar Fort, and the rule of the Durani Sardars came to an end. At the same time Kohat and Teri were temporarily occupied by Sikh garrisons.

Annexation.

11. By the proclamation of the 29th of March 1849 the frontier districts were annexed by the British Government. For a short time the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara were under the direct control of the Board of Administration at Lahore, but about 1850 they were formed into a regular division under a Commissioner. Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, under one Deputy Commissioner, formed part of the Leiah Division till 1861, when two Deputy Commissioners were appointed and both districts were included in the Derajat Division—an arrangement which was maintained until the formation of the North-West Frontier Province. The internal administration differed in no way from the rest of the Punjab. But to maintain the peace of the border a special force—the Punjab Frontier Force—was raised under the direct orders of the Board. It consisted at first of 5 regiments of cavalry, the Corps of Guides, 5 regiments of infantry, 3 light field batteries, 2 garrison batteries, 2 companies of sappers and miners, and the Sind Camel Corps. Various changes were made in the composition of the force, which at length in 1886 was removed from the control of the Punjab Government and amalgamated with the regular army.

From annexation to the Mutiny.

12. The years between the annexation and the Mutiny cannot be called years of peace, though no really serious rising took place during that time. The chief events of this period are briefly as follows :—

Peshawar.—Along the borders of the Peshawar District from the Swat to the Kabul River the frontier was disturbed by Mohmand marauders led by the Khan of Lalpura.

Hazara.—In Hazara a show of military force was found necessary to compel the Sayads of Khagan to pay their revenue ; and to avenge the murder of two officers, troops had to be despatched against the Hassanzai settlements on the Black Mountain.

Derajat.—On the southern border the misconduct of the Sheranis and Kasranis led to an expedition, in which the principal villages of these tribes were destroyed, and they received a salutary lesson which had a marked effect on their future conduct.

Kohat.—In Kohat itself the maintenance and improvement of our lines of communication necessitated punitive measures being taken against the Jawakis, Khataks and Pass Afridis. In the same way a Wazir raid on the Kohat Salt Mines was followed by a counter raid on the Umarzai section of the tribe. But the most important event in the history of this district was the advance in the direction of Kurram occasioned by the attempts of the Afghan Governor of Kurram to annex Upper Miranzai. The misconduct of the Miranzai people after the British occupation necessitated three Miranzai expeditions between 1851—1856.

13. The attitude of the people during the Mutiny is the highest tribute that can be paid to the success of the internal administration. In the history of the frontier the interest of the Mutiny years is centred in Peshawar. The Hindustani regiments at Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat were disarmed without difficulty, and troops and levies were hurried away to strengthen the garrison of Peshawar or join the British forces cis-Indus. The situation in Peshawar was very different. The district contained a large native force which proved mutinous to the core. It was very probable that the Amir of Kabul might pour an army through the Khyber. For one crime or another almost every powerful tribe beyond the border was under a blockade. The news of the outbreak was conveyed to Peshawar by telegram. A council of war was at once held and measures adopted to meet the situation. The same night the Guides started on their memorable march to Delhi. On May 21st the 55th Native Infantry rose at Mardan. The majority made good their escape across the Indus, but only to perish after fearful privations at the hands of the hill men of the Hazara border. On the 22nd of May, warned by this example, the authorities of Peshawar disarmed the 24th, 27th and 51st Native Infantry. The effect of this measure was magical. From that date, to quote the words of Herbert Edwardes, "Friends were as thick as summer flies." Pathans not only of Peshawar, but also from across the border, came flocking in to join the newly raised levies. The next few months were not without incident, though the crisis was past. It was soon found necessary to disarm the 10th Irregular Cavalry. On the 28th of August the 51st Native Infantry made an attempt to recover the arms which had been taken from them. A fusilade, commenced on the Peshawar parade ground, ended only at Jamrud with the destruction of the regiment. All this time enemies and fanatics had been at work across the border, but had met with little success. The Khan of Punjtar had made every effort to raise Yusafzai against us. But the capture and burning of the village of Narinji had effectually frustrated his schemes. When the Mutiny was finally suppressed it was clear that the frontier districts had proved to the British Government a source of strength rather than a source of danger. Mutiny.

14. From 1857 to 1860 the behaviour of the tribes on the northern frontier was fairly satisfactory, but there was considerable unrest on the borders of Waziristan. The wanton murder of an officer and raids by the Kabul Khel Wazirs in 1859 led to an expedition into their settlements, and in 1860 the Mahsuds were punished in consequence of a bold raid on the town of Tank. 1857—1877.

During 1863 took place the most serious, up to then, of frontier complications. From pre-annexation days a colony of Hindustani fanatics, the relics of the party of the famous Sayad Ahmad Wahabi, had lived at Sitana on the Indus River. Expelled from Sitana in 1858, they moved to Malka in the Mahaban Range, which flanks the north-east corner of the Peshawar District. Again their fanatical operations necessitated their expulsion. A force of 5,000 men advanced in October 1863 up to the Ambela Pass with the intention of reaching Malka by a circuitous route. A temporary check converted what would have been an easy march to Malka and back into two months' severe fighting in the difficult country at the crest of the pass. By December 1863 all opposition had been overcome, the hostile combination broken up, and Malka destroyed. During the course of the campaign the Mohmands again entered the Peshawar District, but were easily defeated. The next four years after the Ambela campaign were a

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period of almost unbroken tranquillity on the frontier. In October 1868 peace was again disturbed by the Black Mountain tribes, who attacked the Police post at Oghi in Agror. A punitive force was sent against them. No serious opposition was experienced, and full reparation was exacted. From 1869 to 1877 occasional outrages were committed and clans were coerced by blockade or reprisals, but the affairs are relatively of so unimportant a nature that they do not deserve a special notice. It was during these years, however, that the principle of employing Militia or Levies as the first line of border defence obtained recognition. In 1872-73 the frontier Militia of the Derajat Division was reformed, and in 1878 the measures creating a Border Police and Militia were sanctioned for parts of Kohat and Peshawar. It was found that the military machinery was not so well adapted to the purposes of border defence as the more loosely constituted and local organization with which it was to be replaced. The new policy has steadily grown in favour until at the present date there is a Border Military Police Corps in every settled district and Militia battalions or Levies in all five trans-border Agencies.

1877—1887.

15. From 1877 to 1881 the frontier was abnormally disturbed, as it was inevitable that the strained relations of the British Government with the Amir Sher Ali Khan and the war in Afghanistan should re-act upon the frontier tribes. In 1877 it was found that a raid on the Yusafzai border by Bonerwals had been instigated by Ajab Khan, a leading Khan of the Peshawar District. He was hanged, but the affair exposed in a glaring manner the evils of employing middlemen residing in British territory to conduct relations between British officers and the tribes. The years of the Afghan War were marked by raids on the Hazara border, attacks on the line of communication in Kohat, and the burning of Tank by the Mahsuds. The Hazara and Kohat tribes were punished by fine and blockade, and the Mahsuds compelled by an expedition in force to make the reparation demanded by Government. On the withdrawal of the British troops from the Khyber in October 1880 the pass was made over to the Afridis, who engaged in return for allowances to keep it open with the help of a corps of Jezailchis.

1887—1890.

16. After a few years of comparative quiet two chiefs within our own borders—in Hazara Ali Gauhar Khan of Agror, and in Kohat Mozaffar Khan of Hangu—were detected in very similar intrigues to that for which Ajab Khan had been hanged in 1877. In 1888 Ali Gauhar Khan was removed from his Khanship and deported. For the next four years the efforts of his supporters to obtain his recall disturbed the peace of the Hazara border, and it was found necessary to send three expeditions against the Isazai and Hashim Ali Khan, their hereditary Chief, who had taken up the cause of his kinsman Ali Gauhar Khan. Since 1892 Hashim Ali Khan has been an exile, posts have been established along this border, a Border Military Police force has been raised, and the tribes have learnt to accept the crest of the Black Mountain as the boundary of independent territory. In Kohat Mozaffar Khan, hereditary Khan of Hangu, and agent for dealing with the Samil tribes of the Orakzai, had persistently thwarted the attempts of the local authorities to call these clans to account for their numerous misdeeds. In 1886-87 at his instigation their offences became more frequent and serious than ever. In 1890, as intrigues and raiding continued, Mozaffar Khan was removed to Lahore, and the allowances of his family were confiscated.

1890—1897.

17. The years 1890 to 1897 are chiefly remarkable for the extension of political control over various tracts beyond the border and the conclusion of the arrangement with Afghanistan, known as the Durand Agreement. The removal of Mozaffar Khan from Hangu was followed in 1891 by a punitive expedition against the Orakzais, who submitted without resistance and paid up their outstanding fines. The crest of the Samana was at the same time declared the *de facto* British boundary, and it was decided to construct a chain of defensive posts along the ridge. But the troops had not been withdrawn more than a few weeks when the Orakzais suddenly attacked the working parties engaged on the new roads and drove them off the hill. This led to a second expedition in April and May of the same year, when the Samana was retaken and finally occupied.

Occupation of Samana.

Occupation of Kurram.

18. On the evacuation of the Kurram Valley in 1800 the Turis had been declared independent of the Afghan Government. A reign of anarchy at once set in. The raids of the Turis on their Afghan neighbours led to constant complaints from the Amir, who demanded that we should keep them in order. In 1891 the independent Suni tribes surrounding Kurram were instigated from Kabul to combine for a crusade against the Shiah Turis. The latter petitioned for assistance, declaring that without our help they saw no alternative but submission to the Amir. Under the circumstances such an appeal could not be ignored. The Amir himself suggested the occupation of the country, and in 1892 troops were moved up from Thal, and the valley was reoccupied. Since then the whole valley, though not considered a part of British India, has been ruled by the Political Officer on a rough, but effective, system.

Opening of Gomal route and occupation of Sherani country.

19. To the south of the Province it had been decided in 1889 that action should be taken towards opening the Gomal Pass. After completing the negotiations with the tribes Sir Robert Sandeman and Mr. Bruce marched from Apozai through the Gomal to the Punjab. The only clan which had proved refractory was the Khidarzai sub-section of the Sherani tribe. Their misbehaviour necessitated a punitive expedition in 1890, after which levy posts were established within Sherani limits and the routes by the Zao and Chuhar Khel passes through the Sherani country to Fort Sandeman opened and maintained.

Waziristan.

20. The opening of the Gomal was shortly followed by the appearance of Afghan officials in Mahsud country. Their arrival had a most disturbing effect on all sections of the Wazirs. In 1893 by the Durand Convention the Amir renounced all claim to Dawar and Waziristan, with the exception of Birmal. This, however, produced no improvement in the attitude of the Wazirs. Raids and outrages were of constant occurrence. In 1894 troops entered Waziristan in connection with the demarcation of the Durand Boundary. A determined attack on the British camp at Wana was repulsed. It was decided that the previous policy had failed and the time had come to extend our control over Waziristan. During the winter the Waziristan Field Force completely overran the Mahsud country. In 1895 a column from Bannu entered the Tochi, where the Dawaris formally petitioned for British occupation. The whole of Waziristan was then taken under political control, exercised by two officers posted at Wana and Tochi respectively, and garrisons were left at Wana and Miranshah.

Chitral.

21. In the same year our sphere of political influence was still further extended in the direction of Dir, Swat and Chitral. The importance of exercising some control over the external relations of this country had long been recognized by the Government of India, and from 1885, the date of Sir William Lockhart's mission to Chitral, our relations with the rulers of this State had been close and intimate. On the death of Mehtar Aman-ul-Mulk in 1892 a period of anarchy ensued, one member of the royal family after another struggled to the throne only to be deposed or assassinated. In 1895 Umra Khan, the Pathan Chief of Jandol, invaded the country, and was joined by Sher Afzal, a claimant to the Mehtarship, who had been allowed to escape from Afghan territory. Major Robertson, the British Agent at Gilgit, was at the time in Chitral, and had formally recognized Shuja-ul-Mulk, a boy 9 years old, as Mehtar. The British mission with the young Mehtar was shut up in the fort by the allies, where it stood a siege of six weeks, until relieved by the Chitral Relief Force under General Sir Robert Low and a force under Colonel Kelly acting from Gilgit. It was then decided that the road between the northern border of Peshawar and Chitral must be kept open, and with this end in view garrisons were stationed on the Malakand Pass at Chakdarra and Chitral, and a Political Agent appointed to the Malakand under the direct orders of the Government of India to manage relations with the chiefs and the tribes. It was not, however, till 1897 that Chitral was detached from the Gilgit Agency and the whole road placed under one control.

The year 1895 thus closes with the demarcation of most of the Durand Boundary and the extension of British influence over the Sherani country, the Samana, the Kurram Valley, Waziristan and the Chitral road.

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1897.

22. The year 1897 witnessed the most serious conflagration which has ever disturbed the North-West Frontier. There can be no doubt that the suspicions of the tribes had been excited by the extension of British influence and the establishment of British garrisons in what had been formerly independent territory. The demarcation of the Durand Line was regarded as a step to annexation. The fanatical preachings of the Mullas and exaggerated rumours, believed to be countenanced by the Afghan authorities, fanned the smouldering fire to a flame. Almost simultaneously from the Tochi to the Malakand the British outposts were attacked by the tribes. On the 10th of June a small detachment in the Tochi was treacherously attacked by the Madda Khels of Maizar. Five British officers were killed, and the troops only regained Datta Khel by a display of the greatest courage and discipline. On the 26th July the forts of Malakand and Chakdarra were assailed by a host of tribesmen led by the mad Fakir. On the 7th August the Mohmands, yielding to the incendiary preachings of the Mulla of Adda, poured down upon the town of Shankargarh in the Peshawar District. On the 23rd of the same month the Afridi *lashkars* descended upon the Khyber, and on that and the following two days the Khyber posts were all captured and sacked. The Orakzais were carried away by the success of the Afridis. On the 12th September the combined *lashkars* of the two tribes invested Fort Lockhart and Gulistan and captured the intermediate fort of Saragarhi. The situation was entirely new. The attacks on the British outposts were not the raids and forays of border warfare as they had been known in the past. The tribes had declared a religious war against the British Government, and the matter had to be fought to a conclusion.

To punish the offenders in the Tochi a force of two brigades was despatched under Major-General Corrie-Bird, C.B. No serious opposition was offered to this force. The Madda Khels fled across the border, leaving their crops and villages to destruction. In November the tribe submitted to the terms imposed by Government. On the 2nd August a successful sortie was made from the Malakand. The enemy were driven back, and Chakdarra, which had been hard pressed, was relieved. A strong force under Sir Bindon Blood marched through the country. After severe fighting in the Mohmand country the wave of fanaticism in this quarter was finally checked. On the 9th of August the Mohmands were defeated with loss by a small force from Peshawar. General Elles entered their country by the Gandao route in September, while a brigade despatched from General Blood's force co-operated from Nawagai. The Mohmands hastened to submit, and the force, except for some slight resistance at the Bedmanai Pass leading to the residence of the Adda Mulla, was practically unopposed. In October the troops returned to British territory, having thoroughly explored all the tract on the east of the Durand Line. On the 14th September General Yeatman Biggs relieved the Samana posts. The aggressive action of the Afridis and Orakzais called for exemplary punishment. Their hitherto inviolable sanctuary in Tirah was invaded by an army numbering over 40,000 men under General Sir W. Lockhart in October 1897. On the 20th was fought the action of Dargai. On the 29th the Sampagga Pass was stormed, and the force advanced into the Mastura Valley. On the 31st the Arhanga Pass was carried after a feeble resistance, and three brigades entered Maidan, the fourth brigade being left at Mastura to deal with the Orakzais. By the 20th of December the punishment of the latter was complete. The rapid approach of winter rendered it necessary for the troops to leave Maidan early in December, and the Afridis gained heart at the sight of the army retreating down the Bara Valley. Their triumph was but short-lived, as in December and January the Bara Valley was thoroughly cleared out and the Khyber occupied by our troops. In March the Afridis made their submission and paid up the fines which had been imposed on them.

Between the outbreak of 1897 and the Mahsud blockade the only two incidents which call for notice are the counter raid in Kurram on the Chamkannis and the Gumatti affair in Waziristan. For one raid or another our claim against the Khani Khel section of the Chamkannis amounted in 1899 to Rs. 11,000. A successful counter raid was made in March, and the tribe was forced to submit to terms. In the same year a small force started from Bannu

to capture the outlaws of Gumatti. Certain of these succeeded in holding out in their towers, and the troops had to retire unsuccessful. Although they returned in a few days and destroyed the village, the effect of their first failure more than outweighed their subsequent success, and from 1899 to 1902 the Kohat and Bannu borders were systematically harried by the gang which had defied the troops.

Mahsud Blockade.

23. In 1897 the Mahsuds were the only powerful Pathan tribe whose *lashkar* did not gather to take part in the *Jehad* against the British Government, but raids were of frequent occurrence. The fines outstanding against the tribe mounted up. No action was taken by Government during 1897-98 in consequence of the general excitement prevailing on the border, which it was apprehended might spread to Waziristan. All subsequent negotiations with the tribe proved fruitless. On the 1st December 1900 a blockade was declared. The first stage of the blockade failed in its object. For while during that period some Rs. 75,000 were paid in cash and kind by the tribe, the new penalties incurred by them during those months greatly exceeded the amount paid in, and by July 1901 there was obviously no further intention on the part of the tribe to meet liabilities still outstanding, and matters had reached a political deadlock. On the 25th November 1901 the defensive stage of the blockade came to an end. Counter raids into Mahsud country were carried out by the troops with the greatest success. The Mahsuds were taken aback. Public opinion insisted on a settlement. The Mulla Powinda, so long the leader of the anti-British party, was coerced into compliance. The conditions imposed by Government were fulfilled, and the blockade was raised on the morning of the 11th March 1902. Not only was satisfaction given for the many outrages committed by the tribe, but for the first time in our relations with the Mahsud we were able to treat with a form of government in the shape of the full tribal jirga capable of enforcing its decrees on the whole community. Time alone will show whether this political organism can survive the circumstances which gave it birth, but for the present our relations with the Mahsuds are more satisfactory than they have ever been in the past.

Recent events.

24. Between the two stages of the Mahsud blockade on the 9th November 1901 the territories now administered by the Chief Commissioner were separated from the Punjab under the name of the North-West Frontier Province. The death of His Highness the Amir Abdur Rahman was followed by a few months of general unrest. But with the peaceable succession of His Highness the Amir Habibulla the excitement gradually subsided. The chief events of the year 1902 were the murder of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Sherani country, the visit of the Viceroy to Peshawar, and the retaliatory measures taken against the Kabul Khel Waziris. The murderer of the Extra Assistant Commissioner had a strong backing in the levies and the general support of the tribe, but the prompt way in which his gang was followed up and cut down, or hunted across the border, brought the affair to a conclusion without any rising on the part of the Sheranis. In April 1902 a great Darbar was held in Peshawar, where the Viceroy publicly declared the frontier policy of the Government in the presence of the leading Chiefs of the Province, the jirgas of the tribes, and the officers of the Militia. For some years the tract between Thal and the Tochi had been the Alsatia of the frontier. Outlaws from British territory had settled there in large numbers. The most daring raids were made into the Kohat and Bannu districts. Isolated police stations were surprised and sacked. The raid on the Gurguri Police Station and the brutal murder of the few policemen in the post brought matters to a head. In November 1902 small columns entered the Kabul Khel country from the Tochi, Bannu and Kohat. The outlaws offered a desperate resistance at their stronghold of Gumatti, but the fort was gallantly stormed, though not without the loss of valuable lives. The Kabul Khels themselves submitted without a struggle. The towers which had given so much trouble were levelled to the ground. The remaining outlaws for the most part surrendered. It has now been decided to build a Border Military Police post at Gumatti to control this tract and prevent any recrudescence of the lawlessness which so long disturbed this border.

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At the time of writing this Report the frontier enjoys complete peace. There are no signs of unrest on the northern border, and to the south the long succession of Wazir outrages has been checked. A Joint Commission has been appointed to settle disputes between Afghan and British subjects on the Kurram and Waziristan borders. By the construction of such works as the Nowshera-Dargai and Kohat-Thal Railways, the extension of the main line to Jamrud, and the re-alignment of the Kohat Pass road, not only has the military position been strengthened, but with the improvement of communications the prosperity and trade of the settled districts has been materially advanced. At the same time the methods of civilization are being introduced into the trans-border charges by means of hospitals, schools and courts of justice. In all the Agencies the garrisons have been reduced. The Kurram Valley is now held by Militia alone. On the Samana and in the Tochi the Military have been withdrawn from several of the posts. The policy of concentrating the troops at points of military importance and entrusting the outposts of the Province to the Border Military Police and local Militia is being steadily carried out.

3. FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

Form of Administration.

25. The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in Council. His staff consists of:—

(1) Members of the Indian Civil Service.
(2) Military Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India and the Punjab Commission.
(3) Members of the Provincial Civil Service.
(4) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
(5) District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police.
(6) Officers specially recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the first or second heads above are :—

Administration	Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General.	5
	Secretary.	
	Assistant Secretary.	
	Personal Assistant.	
	Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary.	
	Deputy Commissioners . 5	13
	Political Agents . 5	
	District Judges . 3	
	Assistant Commissioners and Political Assistants.	13
High Court and Divisional Judges	One Judicial Commissioner.	3
	* Two Divisional and Sessions Judges.	

4. CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

Preliminary.

26. A general description of the land tenures of the Punjab as it stood before the separation of this Province was given in paragraphs 81 to 97 of the Punjab Administration Report for 1901-02, and as the

* One post of Divisional Judge is at present held by a member of the Provincial Service.

tenures generally are the same in this Province as in the Punjab, it is therefore necessary to describe here in any detail only those which exhibit peculiar local features.

General features of tenure of land.

27. Of the total area of this Province, amounting to 8,436,202 acres, 2,639,727 acres or 31 per cent. are cultivated and 5,796,475 acres or 69 per cent. uncultivated. Of the uncultivated area 350,038 acres, or nearly 6 per cent., are Reserved or Protected Forests situated chiefly in the Peshawar and Hazara Districts. Including the forest area, Government is owner of 488,588 acres, or 6 per cent. of the total area. In Peshawar the forests are managed by the State in the interests of the people, whose rights of user are recognized so far as they are consistent with forest preservation and reproduction, and consequently the income is limited in practice to the expenditure actually incurred on maintenance. In Hazara, on the other hand, the villages own large areas of waste land in which Government interference is limited only to what is barely necessary for a very rudimentary system of forest conservancy, and the reserved forests are managed principally in the interests of State. The adjoining villages, however, enjoy a considerable share of the profits and receive a half share in the seignorage fees on trees cut and sold from the State Reserved Forests. Besides the forests Government is proprietor of several estates founded in waste lands or accruing to it by lapse or escheat. These are given out on lease generally on favourable terms to men who possess local influence or have otherwise deserved well of Government. The rest of the land, as in the Punjab, is held by various agricultural tribes, among whom the Pathans, who form 39 per cent. of the total population, *viz.* 51 per cent. in Peshawar, 61 per cent. in Kohat, 56 per cent. in Bannu, 29 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan, and 10 per cent. in Hazara, and hold the largest amount of land, are the most important.

Division of land among Pathans.

28. Among Pathans the original occupation of land was characterised by what may be called the tribal tenure, *viz.* the possession of a separate tract by each tribe parcelled out into blocks held separately by different clans or sections of clans. Thus there were *tappas* representing the lots of different main sub-divisions of a tribe and estates consisting of blocks of land in each *tappa* allotted to different sections or khels. Inside the estates were *kandis* or *tarafs* representing the minor sub-divisions of these khels, generally the different branches of what was originally the same family, while inside each *kandi* each individual proprietor had his share or *bakhra*. Each *bakhra* was not, however, represented by a single compact plot of land, for to secure an equality of distribution each *kandi* was sub-divided into *wands* according to the nature of the soil or facilities for irrigation, and each share was represented by a field or fields in each *wand* which usually ran the whole length of the block. The result of this system of division was to make the fields narrower and narrower until, as stated in the Peshawar Settlement Report, they came to resemble the definition of a line, length without breadth. This fact, as well as the introduction of well and canal irrigation, reluctantly forced the people to abandon the old system of distribution, and in some villages in the Peshawar District they consented at the recent Settlement to have their separate lands thrown into a common block and redivided according to ancestral shares or possession. This redivision is locally known as *tolna*, a Pashtu word meaning to collect or amalgamate.

The main features of this division exist even now, though owing to the cause just referred to, as well as to the introduction of strangers into the proprietary body by transfer, marriage, &c., possession has become more and more at variance with the original shares which are being slowly, but surely, obliterated.

Wesh.

29. Another peculiar feature of the Pathan occupation of land was what is known as *wesh*, or periodical redistribution of land among the different sections of a tribe or the different members of the same section by lots if a majority of the community so desired. This system was the direct outcome of the jealous and democratic—one might say socialistic—character of the Pathan, and aimed at securing individual equality. Its counterpart is to be found in the Russian *Mir* or village community. In making this redistribution either the shares on which the original partition was based were adopted, or each

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male, whether young or old, and in some cases each member of the tribe, male and female, was given an equal share. In the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu and in the Tank Tahsil of Dera Ismail Khan, however, the *wesh* was made according to the number of mouths to be fed, so that each man, woman and child got a share, and this *wesh* was called a *khulla* or mouth *wesh*. The period for which a redistribution was made was rarely less than five and never more than fifteen or twenty years. The system prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the Pathan tracts in Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, though among the Wazirs as a tribe no type of *wesh* tenure seems ever to have been customary.

With the settlement of the country and the consequent increase in the value of land the people began to realize more and more the advantages of fixity of tenure, and as a result of this the system of periodical redistribution has gradually become extinct. In the final report of the Peshawar Revised Settlement the causes of this change are described as follows:—

> "In British territory, however, it has gradually fallen into desuetude, partly because it is opposed to the spirit of our revenue procedure, and partly because, though admirably adapted to a primitive state of society, in which the main consideration was the maintenance of the fighting strength of a clan at its highest point, and in which agricultural improvement was unthought of, it became impossible under a settled rule, which by enabling men to enjoy the fruits of their toil, encouraged them to improve their holdings by irrigation works, and so upset the natural equality due to soil and climate."

At present in British territory there are some lingering remains of this system in the Upper Miranzai tract of the Kohat District and the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu, but even these are about to disappear. The tribal shares are generally still remembered, but now they are seldom referred to except in connection with the division of irrigation. In some portions of independent territory, however, it still retains its hold; for instance a periodical redistribution or *wesh* of the areas, and even of the houses held by each clan over the existing adult males, still prevails in Boner and amongst the Isazai clans. The Swat Valley offers a most complete and interesting example of the gradual change. Originally the *wesh* extended to the whole of the valley, and a man had not only to change his land, but his house and village. The obvious inconveniences of this led to the *wesh* being limited to the village, each village making a periodical distribution of its lands, but not of its houses. Even such a redistribution is now becoming unpopular, and a wealthy Malik who wishes to make a garden or reclaim waste will first endeavour to make an arrangement with the co-sharers that such shall be exempt from the *wesh*. The tendency has no doubt been indirectly strengthened by the extension of our influence trans-border and the influence of our subjects on their trans-border neighbours. One curious, but obvious, result of the *wesh* system is that it presents a fatal obstacle to the growth of trees on cultivated land.

Analysis of tenures.

30. The total number of estates is at present 2,829 as against 2,603 at the last Regular Settlements. The increase is due (1) to the formation of new estates in large areas of land formerly lying waste; (2) to the measurement of some of the outlying hamlets as separate estates in the Revised Settlements; and (3) to the Teri Tahsil of the Kohat District having been for the first time brought under Settlement. The number of zamindari estates, that is of estates held by a single proprietor or by a number of proprietors in undivided interest, has, however, fallen off from 476 to 363, and the decrease is doubtless due to the operation of the law of inheritance. The *pattidari* and *bhayachara* villages have, on the other hand, increased from 2,127 to 2,466. Separate details for these forms of tenure are not available, but there can be no doubt that the *bhayachara* tenure has increased at the expense of the *pattidari*. At first the division of land as well as of land revenue inside the villages was generally according to ancestral shares, and the *pattidari* was the most prevalent form of tenure. But by lapse of time actual possession became more and more at variance with these shares, and gradually they ceased to be in many villages either a measure of right, except as regards the lands held in common by a whole village or a sub-division of a village, or a standard for the internal distribution of land revenue; and the result is that the *pattidari* tenure has gradually been replaced by *bhayachara*.

31. The following table gives the more important statistics regarding village tenures:— Statistics of tenures.

Statement showing statistics of tenures for the agricultural year 1901-02.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Description of villages according to revenue paid by them.	Tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area.	Average area of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
Villages paying Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 50,000	1. Zamindari .	..	...	..	..	..	..
	2. Pattidari and Bhayachara .	46	46	38,013	607,861	13,214	6,549
Villages paying Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	1. Zamindari .	221	221	16,362	386,605	1,749	421
	2. Pattidari and Bhayachara .	2,019	2,014	355.796	6,754,289	3,345	843
Villages paying less than Rs. 100.	1. Zamindari .	142	142	2,791	103,086	771	35
	2. Pattidari and Bhayachara .	401	401	20,203	470,433	1,173	48
	Leases from Government without right of ownership .	20	15	166	45,302	2,265	417
	Villages belonging to Government and land-owners jointly in Kohat .	3	3	637	23,817	7,939	2,470

It may, however, be pointed out that in many cases it is impossible to class a village satisfactorily under any of the recognized forms of tenure, for the primary division of rights between the main sub-divisions follows one form, while the interior distribution among the proprietors of each sub-division follows another, and also may vary from one sub-division to another. Again, in some of the sparsely cultivated tracts villages are often mere administrative units enclosed within boundaries arbitrarily fixed for revenue purposes, and embracing many scattered hamlets which have no real connection with each other.

32. An estate sometimes embraces merely a single village and sometimes a central village as well as scattered hamlets generally lying on the outskirts of a *tappa*. These hamlets are often occupied either by dependent Malatars (loin-girders) or *hamsayas* to whom the land was originally allotted on condition of repelling raids of the neighbouring tribes, or of Sayyads or others whose sacred character was supposed to secure an immunity from such raids; while the original villages consist not only of proprietors, but also of dependent cultivators—known as *fakirs*—and village servants and artizans, who hold land free of charge or on favourable rents in return for service in time of peace and war. These picturesque relics of a disturbed state of society are, however, gradually disappearing under a settled and orderly rule, and the old semi-feudal relations are more and more becoming merged in the strictly legal one of landlord and tenant. Constitution of estates.

33. The persons entitled to enjoy the produce of land are divided into the same classes as in the Punjab, namely,— Classes of persons entitled to enjoy the produce of land.

(1) full proprietors or Daftaris and Malik Qabzas,

(2) superior and inferior proprietors,

(3) occupancy and non-occupancy tenants,

but the rights and liabilities of these persons *inter se* or in relation to other persons possess in some cases elements of local peculiarity.

34. A full proprietor cultivating his land himself is entitled to the full produce of the land in his possession, as well as his share in the common land, subject only to the Government demand, while the Qabza Malik's right is limited by possession, and consequently he gets no share in the common land. As regards alienations, they both enjoy an unrestricted power, subject only to the right of pre-emption vesting in the co-sharers, relations and other proprietors of the *kandi* or village, and, except in the case of the widow, whose tenure is for life or till re-marriage, no necessity for alienation need ordinarily be established. Moreover, a proprietor Proprietors.

can exclude any of his descendants or divide his property among them in any manner he likes, and this he can do not only in his life-time, but also (as has been judicially established in the case of some of the clans) by a will to take effect after his demise. It would thus appear that as regards the disposal of his land, a Pathan proprietor, at least in this Province, is not subject to any restrictions similar to those in force in the Punjab, and this is probably due to the influence of the Muhammadan Law, which treats land as an ordinary chattel, transferable in the same way as a cow, horse or camel, as well as to the fact that before the advent of the British rule there was no settled Government to enforce such restrictions, and no tribal traditions to lend weight to them.

Alienations.

35. The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 has not been extended to this Province, but it is proposed to extend it to Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and leave things as they are in Peshawar and Kohat, which are purely Pathan districts. Here the feeling of personal and individual ownership of land and complete freedom of transfer is peculiarly strong, and opinion is on the whole adverse to any interference with the freedom of transfer. Moreover, extravagance and love of litigation strengthen this feeling in the case of the well-to-do Khans and Maliks, while the small peasant proprietor apprehends that the restriction of the right to transfer to an outsider will place him at the mercy of the Khans, and make them masters of the situation.

Superior and inferior proprietors.

36. Where superior and inferior proprietors co-exist, the settlement has been made only with the latter, for the former have generally no connection with the land beyond a title to receive a small share of the produce or a cash percentage calculated on the land revenue. The area subject to this dual ownership is not considerable in the Peshawar, Bannu or Hazara district. In the Kohat District the Khan of Teri, who levied revenue in kind and held a semi-proprietary position in respect of all the land in the Teri Tahsil before the Settlements of 1885—1895, has been recognized as superior proprietor of the tahsil, and allowed a percentage on the land revenue amounting to 5 per cent. in the case of certain privileged classes related to the Khan, and to 10 per cent. in the case of the others. In Dera Ismail Khan the inferior proprietors generally represent the settlers on the waste (Butimars), who had generally to pay *jhuri* or entrance fee before Settlement, or the embankers of land dependent on hill torrents and known as *lathbands*. The rights so acquired were recognized at the Regular Settlement as heritable and transferable subject to the payment of an annual malikana.

Tenants.

37. The status of tenants is governed by the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887, which is directly applicable to four out of the five districts, and with certain modifications has been extended to the fifth, *viz.* Hazara. According to this Act the tenants are divided into occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will, the former being again sub-divided according to the manner in which the right of occupancy has been acquired. This right is heritable in the manner specified in the Act, and, in the case of occupancy tenants falling under section 5 of the Act, also transferable subject to the landlord's claim to pre-emption at a price to be fixed by a Revenue Officer on his application. As regards improvements, occupancy tenants of all classes have a free hand, the landlords' permission being unnecessary. The tenants-at-will are also secured against arbitrary ejectment, for they can be ejected only at the end of an agricultural year, and then only in pursuance of a notice of ejectment issued by a Revenue Officer at the instance of the landlord and on payment of compensation for improvements. In some parts of the Province the right of cultivation is sometimes mortgaged to a tenant-at-will: in such cases he cannot be ejected until the mortgage debt is discharged.

Hazara Tenancy Regulation.

38. In Hazara the local modifications of the general law principally relate to the conditions necessary for the acquisition of a right of occupancy. This right is here conceded among others to all tenants who occupied land before the Summary Settlement of 1847, and have continuously occupied it since then. Again, to establish a right of occupancy on the ground of having occupied the land for more than two generations without payment of any rent beyond land revenue and cesses, a tenant must prove occupation previous to the 10th April 1873, *i.e.* the date on which the former Tenancy Regulation came into force, and not, as elsewhere, previous to the date on which the present

Punjab Act came into force. Similarly, in the case of a tenant claiming a right of occupancy on the ground of being one of the original settlers, it is necessary to prove occupation on 10th April 1873, and a continuous occupation thereafter, instead of an occupation on 21st October 1868, the date on which the former Punjab Tenancy Act came into force, and thereafter.

39. The proportion held by owners according to the latest statistics is 48 per cent. and by tenants 52 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Of the land cultivated by tenants paying rent, 23 per cent. is held by occupancy tenants and 77 per cent. by tenants-at-will. The following table shows the latest available statistics regarding cultivating occupancy and rents :— Cultivating occupancy.

Statement showing the Cultivating Occupancy of land for the quinquennial ending June 15th, 1902.

Details.			Total	
			Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
Total cultivated area			679,410	2,634,586
Area cultivated by owners			295,225	1,275,438
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent or at nominal rent			29,661	43,606
Area cultivated by tenants paying rent.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	18,801	72,405
		Paying other cash rents	28,742	70,025
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	32,263	163,545
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	23,802	74,494
		Paying other cash rents	20,873	55,597
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	230,043	879,476
	Total		354,524	1,315,542

40. The following statistics show the rents paid by tenants-at-will, who held 38 per cent. of the total cultivated area. It will be seen that the area paying rents in cash is only one-eighth of the whole :— Rents.

Statement showing Statistics relating to the rents paid by tenants-at-will for the agricultural year 1901-02.

Details.			Area in acres.	
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
Detail of rents and area on which paid by tenants-at-will.	Rents in kind.	(1) Zabti rents	9	544
		(2) Half produce or more	255,147	137,313
		(3) Two-fifths or less than half	22,646	83,956
		(4) One-third or less than two-fifths	17,863	115,170
		(5) Less than one-third	23,520	233,282
		(6) By fixed amount of produce	1,822	884
		(7) Total area under rents in kind	321,007	571,149
	Cash rents.	(8) Total paying at revenue rates with or without malikana	18,025	57,470
		(9) Total paying other cash rents	14,855	40,321
		(10) Total cash rents paid on area entered in (9)	181,318	

5. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

41. The survey in connection with the Settlement operations is carried out, as in the Punjab, on the square system, where the nature of the country permits, *i.e.* in all districts but Hazara and part of Kohat, and on the triangular system by means of the plane table elsewhere. At the first Regular Settlements made between 1870 and 1880 the latter system was adopted everywhere, but owing to the difficulty of ensuring accuracy under it the survey is neither good enough for purposes of revenue administration nor for those of the Imperial Survey Department. A re-survey of most of the area was found necessary at Peshawar, where a Revised Settlement was completed in 1896, as well as in Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, where such Settlements are now in progress. It will also be necessary in the revision of the Bannu Settlement, which is soon to be undertaken. The necessity for re-survey at each Settlement will, however, disappear on the completion of the re-measurements on the square system, which Surveys.

THE
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER
PROVINCE
Scale 1 Inch—16 Miles or
REFERENCES:
Boundary line of Afghanistan, demarcated
undemarcated
Other undemarcated boundaries
District Boundaries
Portion under direct British Administration
Chitral Agency
Frontier Tribes within the political supervision of the Governor General's Agent
Railways
Roads, Main
Minor
Passes
Trigonometrical Stations with heights
Intersected Points
70°
72°
74°
36°
34°
KALA PANJA
CHITRAL
KABUL
JALALABAD
SRINAGAR
ABBOTTABAD
MUZAFFARABAD
ASHMIR

KASHMIR
JAMMU
PUNJAB
HIMACHAL PRADESH
GHAZIPUR
SHAHPUR
JHELUM
SIALKOT
GURDASPUR
GUJRANWALA
SHEIKHUPURA
LAHORE
KANGRA
CHAMBA
SIMLA
SIRMUR
AMBALA
KARNAL
SHAHABAD
HISSAR
SIRSA
BIKANER
JODHPUR
JAISALMER
BAHAWALPUR
MULTAN
MONTGOMERY
LYALLPUR
JHANG
MIANWALI
DERA GHAZI KHAN
DERA ISMAIL KHAN
BANNU
KOHAT
PESHAWAR
HAZARA
RAWALPINDI
SHAHPUR
SHAHPUR
SHAHPUR

ensures a degree of accuracy sufficient for all practical requirements. Thereafter the Settlement operations will involve a mere revision of the existing maps with reference to alterations in the boundaries and shapes of the fields. At present also such a revision is made where the old measurements are found sufficiently accurate. At the Revised Settlement of Peshawar a peculiar feature of re-measurements on the square system was the adoption of a common base line for the whole district, but the results were not wholly satisfactory.

Settlements.

42. As regards the method and standard of assessment and the term of Settlement, the policy is the same as in the Punjab, but owing chiefly to political reasons the assessment in this Province is lighter. In the Peshawar District, where, as previously stated, the assessment was revised a few years ago, the demand was fixed at 52 per cent. of the estimated half net assets, while the proportion in the Indus Valley tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District, of which the assessment has been only recently revised, is 71 per cent. Generally speaking the demand is liable to revision only on the expiry of the term of each Settlement, but the Teri Tahsil of Kohat and some portions of the Dera Ismail Khan District are exceptions to this rule. The former is held by the Khan of Teri on an *istimrari* tenure, the amount payable to Government, which has been fixed once for all, being Rs. 20,000, reduced temporarily to Rs. 18,000. Some of the land is owned by the Khan himself, and as regards the rest he realizes a revenue which has been fixed and is liable to revision at the expiry of each Settlement like the ordinary Government demand, the amount according to the current assessment being Rs. 81,679. In Dera Ismail Khan, owing to the precariousness of the cultivation in some parts of the district, the assessment is fluctuating, being determined by rates varying according to crops or classes of soil, or both. In the Settlement now in progress the fluctuating system is at the wish of the people being extended to the tracts hitherto under a fixed, or partly fixed and partly fluctuating, system, and similar action may be necessary in the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu, where agriculture is also very precarious. In the rest of the Province the system of fixed cash assessments works satisfactorily, and no alteration is desired or needed.

The above remarks refer only to the five settled districts which have been under administration since the Punjab was annexed. Of the five Agencies which have come under our political administration within more recent years, we realize land revenue only in the Kurram and in the Tochi Valley. The ten years' Settlement of the Kurram made in 1894 will expire next spring, and arrangements are now being made for its revision. In the Tochi Valley Government is entitled, in pursuance of the written undertaking given by the Dawaris at the time of occupation of the valley in 1895, to realize one-tenth of the gross produce. Hitherto a lump sum of Rs. 8,000 in cash has been taken in commutation of the Government share. A regular settlement of the valley is now in progress, as the result of which one-tenth share in kind or its equivalent in cash will be realized.

6. CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Civil Divisions.

43. There are five districts in the North-West Frontier Province, each under a Deputy Commissioner. The revenue administration of all five districts is controlled by the Revenue Commissioner. For the administration of Civil and Criminal Justice there are two Civil and Sessions divisions, each presided over by a Divisional and Sessions Judge. The Judicial Commissioner is the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and his Court is the highest criminal and appellate tribunal in this Province. The Judicial divisions and districts are as follows :—

Civil and Sessions Divisions.	Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population.
Peshawar ..	Peshawar ..	2,608	786,000
	Hazara ..	2,843	561,000
Derajat ..	Kohat ..	2,734	218,000
	Bannu ..	1,672	226,000
	Dera Ismail Khan ..	3,340	253,000

7. DETAILS OF THE CENSUS—TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

Castes and Tribes.

44. The table below shows the numbers of castes and tribes in the North-West Frontier Province :—

Castes.	Total population (1901).	Proportion per mille (1901).
All castes	2,125,480	1,000
Pathan with Swati	883,779	415
Awan	241,006	113·4
Gujar	108,098	50·9
Jat	81,081	38·2
Sayad	76,805	36·1
Arora	68,947	32·4
Tarkhan, including Kamangar	40,297	31·8
Lohar, „ Saiqalgar	27,312	
Tanaoli	61,826	29·1
Julaha	38,329	18
Khattri	33,604	15·8
Shekh with Qureshi	32,648	15·4
Chamar	4,585	12·9
Mochi	22,766	
Dhund	25,253	11·9
Kashmiri	24,854	11·7
Nai	24,364	11·4
Biloch	23,946	11·3
Dhobi	16,349	11·2
Chhimba	465	
Lilari, Rangrez and Darzi	6,976	
Chuhra with Kutana, Mazhabi and Musalli	22,654	10·7
Rajput	20,120	9·5
Kumhar	20,107	9·5
Teli	9,786	9
Penja and Qassab	9,322	
Brahman with Muhials	15,381	7·2
Jhinwar	4,559	7
Machhi	4,516	
Mallah	5,854	

The tribal system in the North-West Frontier Province differs greatly from the caste system of India, and even from the system of the Punjab Province.

At the head of the body politic are the Pathans, whose language is Pashtu, and who are the dominant, land-owing, and, in independent territory, ruling race. Below the Pathans, and in dependence on them, are the client (*hamsaya*) tribes, such as the Awans and Gujars in the northern part of the trans-Indus territory, and the Jats in the southern district of Dera Ismail Khan. These form the great cultivating classes, and in the cis-Indus district of Hazara the Awans, Gujars and Dhunds hold a higher position, being owners as well as cultivators of the land.

Still lower in the social scale are the numerous artizan and menial groups, headed by the Tarkhans and Lohars, who are carpenters and blacksmiths by occupation, and descending to the Musallis and Chuhras, who are scavengers by calling. These groups are mainly Muhammadan by religion, and side by side with them are the Hindu castes, the Khattris in the north and the Aroras in the south, who are mainly traders by profession, and their dependants the Brahmans.

Other important groups are the Tanaolis, immigrants from the trans-Indus country of Tanawal, and the Kashmiris, immigrants of various castes and religions from Kashmir: the Sayads, who form the great religious class among the Muhammadans; and the Shekhs, mostly nondescript Muhammadan converts from Hinduism.

Pathans.

45. The term Pathan is certainly not now a racial one, whatever its original significance may have been, but it denotes status, and is used in Swat and Dir to denote one who possesses a share in the tribal land, and who therefore has a voice in the village and tribal councils. In contradistinction to a Pathan, one who has lost or alienated his ancestral share in the land is called a *fakir* or beggar, and has no voice in the councils. But the term is not always used in so

restricted a sense, and in the British districts of the North-West Frontier Province the census figures for Pathans include various occupational groups, such as the Shahi Khel or scavengers, who would not rank as Pathans in independent territory; and generally it may be said that at a distance from the frontier Pathan is used generally for any inhabitant of Afghanistan and the territories adjacent to it. As a nation the Pathans assert themselves to be the Bani Israel or children of Israel, a claim which many Eastern nations advance, but which in the case of the Pathans is in curious accord with some of their usages. Their tribes are, however, of very various origins, many sections being affiliated clans of Hindki or indigenous descent, others being of Sayad origin. But the mass of the Pathans would appear to be descended from tribes which in the fifteenth century invaded the mountainous country now known as Afghanistan from the south-west, and spread gradually over it as far as the Indus, completing its conquest by the end of the sixteenth century.

The Pathan figures by districts.

46. The figures in the margin show the numbers of the Pathans in the districts of the Province and in Kurram and the Sherani country in 1901, with those in the Tochi in 1903. The Pathans number 40 per cent. of the total population enumerated in the censuses, and are most numerous in Peshawar. They are also the dominant element in Swat and Dir, in the territories which encircle the Peshawar Valley, Tirah, Kurram, Waziristan, and the Sherani country.

	1901.	Percentage of total population.
Hazara ...	55,119	9·8
Peshawar ...	402,258	51
Kohat ...	133,806	61·4
Kurram ...	43,656	80·4
Bannu ...	129,176	55·8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	73,080	28·9
Sherani country ...	12,263	99·1
Tochi (1903) ...	19,224	77
Total ...	868,582	40

The distribution of the Pathan tribes.

47. In the Hazara District the Pathans are not very numerous, only holding the country between the Gandgarh Range and the Indus and the north and centre. The principal tribe is the Gadun, who are not true Afghans, but an affiliated tribe. The Tanawalis and Swatis are also numerous, and the Utmanzais hold the south-west corner of the district.

THE NON-PATHAN RACES.

1.—Muhammadans.

The Jats.

48. The Jats are virtually confined to the eastern half of Dera Ismail Khan, where they number 58,258 souls, and Bannu. Those domiciled in the Province are Muhammadans, the Sikh and Hindu Jats of the Census returns being all soldiers or immigrants.

Awans.

49. The Awans, probably so-called as vassals, *aiwan*, of a dominant race, are mainly found in the Peshawar Valley, over 110,000 having been enumerated in that district in 1901; but they also number over 90,000 souls in Hazara and over 20,000 in Kohat, while in Bannu they are less than 9,000, and in Dera Ismail Khan still fewer in numbers. The Awans at one time extended much further west than they do at present, and a century ago were found in the Kurram Valley.

Gujars.

50. The Gujars, whose geographical distribution is of peculiar interest, are without doubt the Muhammadanised descendants of the ancient Hindu Gujar population of the country, and half of them are recorded as retaining their distinctive dialect, Gujari.

The Gujars are found in large numbers in Hazara, where they number 90,000 souls. In Peshawar some 16,000 were enumerated in the census of 1901, and they are also numerous in Dir, Swat and Chitral, in which tracts, while speaking Pashtu, they have retained among themselves their old language, a form of Hindi resembling Punjabi. They are essentially a pastoral people.

In Swat Kohistan are found the Torwal and Garhwi tribes, each speaking a different language. These people according to local tradition are remnants of the former population of the Swat Valley.

In the Panjkora Kohistan are the Bashkaris, who speak a language similar to that of the Garhwi. Various other tribes are found in Jandol and Maidan, many of whom are said to be of Kafir descent, but now converted to Islam and reckoned as Pathans.

2.—Hindus.

Khattris.

51. The leading Hindu caste in the Province is that of the Khattris, who are but sparsely represented in the southern district, but are fairly numerous in Hazara and Peshawar. In the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Kohat the Aroras are far more numerous, having 32,500 in the former district alone. The Brahmans are not an important community, and hardly exist in Kohat or Bannu, and the only other caste returned as mainly Hindus are the Chuhras or sweepers, mostly in Peshawar.

The Hindu castes on the North-West Frontier are depressed and debased by centuries of intolerant Muhammadan rule. Across the border they are still for the most part compelled to wear a distinctive dress. It results from their inferior position that they have adopted many Muhammadan customs—the least desirable for choice, such as the blood-feud—and that they observe, with modifications of their own, the religious festivals of Islam.

3.—Sikhs.

Sikhs.

52. Sikhism on the frontier exists, but cannot be said to flourish. A few thousand Aroras, some Khattris, and a good many Brahmans are its only representatives. Yet in Tirah Sikhs are to be found domiciled among the fanatical Muhammadan Pathans, and they had once a settlement in the Tochi.

Language.

53. The predominant language of the North-West Frontier Province is Pashtu, which, like Balochi, is an Iranian tongue, though it appears to possess many Indian (Punjabi) words. It has two main dialects, the northern, hard or Pakhtu, and the southern, soft or Pashtu. The dividing line of the two dialects runs westward from Thal through the Kohat District almost to the Indus, but it then turns northward, as the speech of the Akhora Khattaks belongs to the southern or Pashtu dialect. Thus the Pakhtu is spoken in Bajaur, Swat and Boner, and by the Yusafzais, Bangash, Orakzais, Afridis and Mohmands, while the Khattaks, Wazirs, Marwats, and various minor tribes in the south speak Pashtu. It has been asserted that this division of the language corresponds roughly with the tribal systems of the Pathans, those who speak the hard or northern Pakhtu having a tendency to an aristocratic form of government, while the Pashtu-speaking branch is intensely democratic in organization.

The classical dialect of the Pakhtu is that of the Yusafzais, in which the earliest works in the language were composed. It is the purest and clearest form of Pashtu, and that of the Utman Khels differs but little from it. The Bajaur people also speak a pure form of the language, but have a marked accent of their own. The Afridi Pashtu is characterised by a peculiarly broad accent.

The Orakzais speak even broader Pashtu than the Afridis and talk more rapidly, their speech being less guttural. The differences, moreover, are not confined to the pronunciation, but extend to the vocabulary.

The Wazirs have several dialects which are probably less removed from the speech of the original Pathans than the now standard dialect of Peshawar.

The conquered strata of the population in the Frontier speak servile Indian dialects, called Hindki in the north and Jatki in the south, while Gujari is spoken by the large Gujar population in the hills of Hazara and north of Peshawar. Of these dialects little is as yet known.

The table below gives the Census data of 1901:—

Group and Language.	Persons.	Proportion per mille.	Group and Language.	Persons.	Proportion per mille.
			Indian—concld.—		
TOTAL POPULATION ..	2,125,480	1,000	South-West Group ..	813	·4
			Western Group—Total ..	370,760	174·4
Iranian—Total ..	1,146,283	539·3	Punjabi ..	299,904	
Persian ..	3,290		Dogri ..	683	
Pashtu ..	1,142,011		Gujari ..	53,021	
Kohati ..	856		Hindustani, including Urdu ..	16,752	
Indian—			Northern Group—Total ..	4,275	2
North-West Group—Total ..	582,791	274·2	Naipali ..	3,983	
Kashmiri ..	826		Eastern Group—Total ..	798	·4
Derawal (Jatki)	143,348		Purbi ..	707	
Hindki ..	437,205		Gypsy dialects (Odki) ..	308	
Pothwari ..	880		Himalayan Group ..	25	

TRANS-BORDER TRIBES.

Trans-border Tribes.

54. With the exception of a few small tracts of country, the operations of the regular Census extended only up to the administrative border, and, in order to give a complete idea of the population of the Province, a rough account is here given of the various tribes lying between that border and the Durand Line, showing their traditional connection with one another, with an estimate of their numbers, where possible.

Kohistan.

55. Starting then from the north-east, between the northern border of Hazara and the Indus lies the mountainous tract of Kohistan. The Kohistanis claim to be of Arab origin, but the claim has no foundation on fact, and is due to a not uncommon desire on the part of peoples lately converted to Islam to connect themselves with their new Biblical history. There is little doubt that the Kohistanis are, like the Kafirs of Kafiristan, the remnants of old races driven by Muhammadan invasions from the valleys and plains into the higher mountains. The majority of the Kohistanis have been converted to Islam within the last 200 years. There are some 4,000 houses of the Indus (Hazara) Kohistanis, or say, roughly, a population of 16,000.

Across the Indus to the north-west are the Swat Kohistanis, of which the two main tribes are the Torwals and Garhwis. They are said to number about 20,000.

Chitral.

56. To the north again lies Chitral, inhabited by tribes who are divided into the social classes known as Adamzada, Arbabzada, and Faqir Miskin. The ruling family, who claim descent from Timour, appear to have come from Badakhshan, and, together with most of the Adamzada, to be of Tajik origin. The Faqir Miskin, of whom the Kho are the largest tribe, may be regarded for the most part as the aboriginal inhabitants, and are perhaps related to the Kalash Kafirs. But many recent immigrants from Shignan and Wakhan are included in the class, and their origin is further obscured by an admixture of Mongolian blood attributed to Chinese invaders. The most recent estimate gives the population of Chitral at about 35,000. Previous estimates put the number far higher, but as the Mehtar assesses his fighting strength at 8,000 only, this number is probably not far wrong.

Pathans.

57. Returning to the Hazara border, south-west of the Kohistanis, there are large settlements of Swatis in Tikari, Nandihar and Allahi. They are probably of Indian origin and were old inhabitants of Swat driven out at the time of the Pathan conquest. There are said to be some 35,000 of the tribe across the border, but this figure is perhaps too high. At the Black Mountain the Yusafzai Pathans begin. It is not necessary to do more than mention the tradition current among Pathans that they are the Bani Israel, descended from Kais, or Abdurrashid, the first convert to Islam, surnamed Pathan (strong), who was

thirty-seventh in lineal descent from King Talut (Saul). From his sons and grandsons come the five main divisions of Pathans, the Karlarni, Kashi, Ghoria Khel, Tarkalanri and Tarin.

Yusafzai.

58. The Yusafzai belong to the Kashi branch, and of the Yusafzai the Mandan clans are all inside the border, while the descendants of Yusaf, grandson of the Yusaf from whom the tribe probably takes its name, live between the British Yusafzai border and the Indus, and in Swat and Dir, and one branch, the Chagarzais, extend across the Indus. The trans-border Yusafzai are estimated at 65,000 fighting men, giving a total population of about 250,000. These numbers do not include the Isazai clans of the Black Mountain region, *viz.* the Hassanzais, Akazais and Madda Khel, numbering some 2,500 fighting men.

Gaduns.

59. Before passing to the Swat Valley tribes mention must be made of the Gaduns, or Jaduns, with their two main divisions of Salar and Mansur. Their origin is doubtful. It is certainly not Yusafzai, and probably not Pathan. The Salar branch live mainly in the Hazara District, while the Mansur and the remainder of the Salar inhabit the southern slopes of the Mahaban Mountain. The trans-Indus Gaduns number about 3,000 fighting men, or, say, a population of 12,000.

Swat.

60. The Swat Valley, south of Swat Kohistan, already mentioned, is inhabited by the Akazai Yusafzai, of which the principal sub-clans are the Baezai, Khwazozai and Ranizai. These clans, which are included in the estimate given of the trans-border Yusafzai, number some 150,000, while Boner accounts for some 40,000.

Dir.

61. North-west of Swat lies Dir, occupied by the Akazai Yusafzai, while a portion of country which formerly belonged to Bajaur, and is now in the Dir Khanate, is occupied by the Tarkanri. Including the Bashkars, an aboriginal tribe allied to the Torwals and Garhwis, who inhabit Panjkora Kohistan, the population is estimated at about 100,000.

Bajaur.

62. South of Dir lies Bajaur, separated from Afghanistan by the watershed of the Kunar River. It is inhabited almost exclusively by Tarkalanri Pathans, sub-divided into Mamunds, Isazai and Ismailzai, numbering, together with a few Mohmands, Utmanzais, &c., about 100,000.

Utman Khel.

63. South of Bajaur, between the Mohmands, Ranizais and the Peshawar District, lies the Utman Khel country. They are an independent tribe, numbering about 40,000 persons, and appear to be Karlarni Pathans.

To the east of the Utman Khels and south of the Ranizai lies a tract of country inhabited by a heterogeneous collection of Swatis, Bajauris, Khattaks and Utman Khel, who have by force of necessity become a united people, and are known as the Sam Ranizai. They number about 12,000.

Mohmands.

64. The remaining country down to the Kabul River is inhabited by the Mohmands, a branch of the Ghoria Khel Pathans. Their principal tribes are the Tarakzai, many of whom have settled in British territory; the Halimzai, originally a branch of the Tarakzai, but now a separate tribe; the Khwaezai, who live north of the Tarakzai and west of the Halimzai; and the Baezai to the north and west of the Khwaezai. There are certain affiliated clans, whose place in the tribal genealogy is untraceable, known as the Dawezais, Utmanzai and Kakozai. The fighting strength of the Mohmands, exclusive of artizans, &c., is estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 men, giving roughly a population of 65,000.

Mullagoris and Safis.

65. The Mullagoris of Tartara and the Safis are regarded as vassals of the Mohmands. The former are possibly remnants of the Dilazaks, who were swept away by the Afghan invasion, and number barely 500 fighting men: the latter are supposed to be recent converts to Islam from the original inhabitants.

Shilmanis.

66. South of the Kabul River are the Shilmanis, who are not of Pathan origin, numbering about 600 fighting men, and the Loargai Shinwaris, a branch of a powerful clan residing in Ningrahar, of doubtful origin, but probably Kashi Pathans, numbering under 1,000 fighting men.

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Afridis.

67. Next southwards come the Afridis. They are said to be a branch of the Karlarni Pathans, but this is very doubtful. They are more likely the 'Aparytai' of Herodotus, the names and positions being identical. If this theory is correct, they were then a powerful people of Buddhist religion, and held a large tract of country, but have been gradually driven back by the encroachments of other tribes. They are now divided into eight tribes, two according to tradition having disappeared. They are separated for the purposes of political administration into the following groups:—(1) the Khyber Afridis, including the Zakha Khel, Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel, Kuki Khel, Sipah and Kamrai, living in Khyber, Bazar, Kajurai, Bara, Maidan and Rajgal; (2) the Kohat Pass Afridis or Adam Khel, living in the hills between Peshawar and Kohat; (3) the Aka Khel, living on the eastern slopes of the Murg China Hills in the Bara and Waran Valleys. They are a fine martial race and well armed, and are said to muster about 27,000 fighting men, but this estimate is excessive. Together with the Orakzais they are divided into what are known as the Gar and Samil factions; the most probable theory for the origin of these factions is that before the spread of Islam the Buddhist and Magian religions existed side by side, the former being called Saman or Sraman, and the latter Gabr or Gar, and that this old religious antagonism survives in the present factions.

Orakzais.

68. South and west of the Afridis are the Orakzais. The name means 'lost tribes,' and their origin is quite uncertain. One branch, the Ali Khel, has been traced to Swat, whence they were expelled by the other inhabitants, and it is not unlikely that the whole tribe consists of refugee clans of the surrounding races. Their principal divisions are the Ismailzai, Mamuzai, Lashkarzai, Daulatzai, Muhammad Khel and Sturi Khel. They occupy the Khanki, a large part of the Khurmana Valley, and the southern slopes of the Torghar Range. They are almost equally divided into Gar and Samil, and have been estimated at 28,000 fighting men. The estimate is largely exaggerated, as the country could not possibly support the consequent population of over 100,000. The most important division in this tribe is that into Suni and Shiah. The former are about four times as numerous as the latter, but they are at bitter enmity with one another, and the religious difference is the governing factor in Orakzai politics.

Zaimusht.

69. South of the Orakzai are the Zaimusht, a tribe who claim to be Tarin Pathans, and are sometimes said to be a Karlarni tribe descended from Hanai, a son of Kais. They number about 3,000 fighting men, and live mainly on the slopes of Zawaghar, owning also a few villages in Kurram and Miranzai.

Chamkannis.

70. North of the Kurram Valley are the Chamkannis, probably Ghoria Khel Pathans. They have been driven out of most of the Khurmana Valley by the Massuzai Orakzais, and now occupy only a small part of it, and also the Kirman Darra. Their numbers are very doubtful, but the estimate of 1,500 fighting men is the most probable.

Turis.
Bangash.

71. The Kurram Valley is inhabited by the Turis, who are Shiahs, and probably of Tajik origin, and also by Bangashes, who are Shiahs in Upper Kurram, and Sunis in the lower portion of the valley. The Turis are divided into two factions, the Drawandi and Mian Murid, called after their Sayyid leaders, and bitter party strife goes on between the two. The population of the valley, including a few settlers from other Pathan tribes, Hindus and menials, was returned as 53,879 at the census.

Wazirs.

72. South of the Kurram Valley lies Waziristan. The Wazirs are Karlarni Pathans, closely related to the Bangash, and by some accounts to the Bannochi and Dawari clans, though this is very doubtful. They are divided into two main branches, the Darwesh Khel and Mahsuds. The Darwesh Khel surround the Mahsuds, except on the south-east, and together they inhabit the whole country between the Kurram and Gomal Valleys, except the tract occupied by the Dawaris in the Tochi. The Darwesh Khel are divided into Ahmadzai and Utmanzai, and number about 30,000 fighting men, though they claim to possess double this fighting strength. Large numbers of them now own lands round Bannu in British territory, and are rapidly advancing in civilization.

73. The Mahsuds occupy the central hilly tract of Waziristan. They claim descent from Wazir's great-grandson, whose name is probably more correctly spelt Mas'aud. Their main divisions are into Alizai, Shaman Khel and Bahlolzai. They are extremely democratic in organization, but are a good deal more backward than the Darwesh Khel. They claim to have 18,000 fighting men, but 8,000 is a more correct estimate. Mahsud Wazirs.

There are also the Gurbaz Wazirs, numbering about 1,500 fighting men, who live between Dawar and Khost, and the Lali Wazirs, who are now Afghan subjects. The small Dawari tribe, whose origin is uncertain, and possibly not Afghan, occupies land in the Tochi Valley.

74. To the south-east of the Mahsuds are the Bhittanis tracing their descent to one Bhatan, a descendant of Kais, and divided into Dhannas, Tattas and Uraspuns, and numbering some 3,000 fighting men. There is also a large section of the tribe living in the Tank plains of the Dera Ismail Khan District. Their country lies between the Mahsuds and the Dera Ismail Khan District, and is bare and stony. Bhittanis.

75. South of the Gomal Valley are the Sheranis, who live in the Suliman Range. Their country is divided into Bargha or Upper and Largha or Lower Sherani, and the inhabitants, who were regularly enumerated at the Census of 1901, number 12,263. South of these again are the Ustaranas, an unimportant tribe who claim Sayyid origin. Sheranis.

The Ghilzais or Powindas are important on this part of the border. The main tribes with which we are concerned are the Suliman Khel, Kharoti, Nasir, Mian Khel and Dotanni, all of which come down the Gomal every year. The Kundis of the Dera Ismail Khan District are all Ghilzais. In Wana the Suliman Khel own Zarmelan and the Dotannis the Toi Valley, but the Powindas proper have no other settlements within the British sphere of influence. They pass through the Zhob and Gomal Valleys every winter, and visit Dera Ismail Khan with their flocks and herds. They travel about in large caravans, and during the winter season at least 150,000 cross the border.

8. Changes in the Administration.

76. The Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General from the date of the formation of the Province, 9th November 1901.

9. Frontier Affairs.

77. The carrying into effect of His Excellency the Viceroy's policy in the constitution of the North-West Frontier Province was, as is usual in the case of changes, anticipated by the people on the frontier with much apprehension due to the deliberate fabrication and circulation of false stories as to the intentions of Government. At the same time the death of His Highness the late Amir of Afghanistan in October 1901 naturally gave birth to unrest and excitement along the border. This was followed by a curious wave of fanatical disquiet, which stretched from Boner to Waziristan, and which owed its origin apparently to a variety of causes,—to a belief in the ultra-religious attitude of the new Amir, to the obvious influence of the Adda Mulla at Kabul, to general fanatical preaching, and to misunderstanding of the object of the construction of the Thal-Kohat Railway. The Mahsud blockade dragged on, and in the Largha Sherani country the murder of the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge seemed to forbode a storm. It was generally believed that the Nauroz (21st March 1902) was to witness many momentous issues, from the overthrow of His Highness Habibulla Khan to the unanimous rising of the tribes. But the Nauroz passed without event, and the excitement somewhat abated, and was finally allayed by the clear statement of policy at the Darbar held at Peshawar by His Excellency the Viceroy in May 1902. Meanwhile the Mahsud blockade had been raised in March and the Sherani outrage severely punished. The period from May 1902 to May 1903 was uneventful but for the

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punitive operations in the Kabul Khel country. The continued misconduct of the tribes on the Bannu-Kohat border culminating in the sack of the Gurguri Police Station had long demanded exemplary punishment. It is sufficient to say that the result of the operations was even more satisfactory than had been anticipated, and all along the border the lesson has been taken to heart.

HAZARA.

Amb.

78. A dispute about some debatable land led to a raid in November 1902 by the Tilli Syads into feudal Tanawal, in which one of the Nawab's retainers was killed. Endeavours are being made to effect a permanent settlement of the points at issue.

Black Mountain.

79. On the Black Mountain Hashim Ali still has a considerable number of sympathisers, and in June 1902 an attempt was made to make political capital out of the reported disappearance of a messenger who had been sent by the tribe with a petition to the Chief Commissioner on Hashim Ali's behalf. A story was spread abroad that the man had been murdered in British territory with the connivance of the authorities. His reappearance in August put an end to the excitement and disappointed the agitators, who, there is reason to believe, were all the time well aware of his whereabouts. In the beginning of 1903 the Hassanzais resented the Assistant Commissioner's crossing part of their territory as a short cut between two Border Military Police posts, though by the terms of their agreement of 1891 this tribe is pledged to allow officers of Government to enter their territory. The tribe is sulking, and has not come in for its tribal allowances. The remaining tribes on the Black Mountain gave no trouble.

Hindustani fanatics.

80. In 1903, on the death of their leader, there was some talk of this colony of bigots voluntarily breaking up. During the year, however, some 50 recruits joined the colony, nearly all from Bengal.

Utmanzais.

81. The blockade imposed on this tribe in connection with their infringement of British territory in the course of their quarrel with the Gaduns was raised in November 1901. During 1902-03 the hostile factions of Kabbal and Kaya were intermittently at war with one another, and the tribe have lately petitioned the Chief Commissioner to be taken under British rule.

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL AGENCY.

82. The period under report was free from any serious disturbance, and political relations with the Chiefs and tribes of the Agency were on the whole satisfactory towards the close of 1901. The preaching of two religious pretenders threatened to disturb the peace of the Agency. But no leader was forthcoming to raise a religious war, and the excitement vanished without any fanatical outbreak. Since 1901 the Agency has been more or less free from the pernicious preachings of religious agitators. The loyalty of the three ruling chiefs—the Mehtar of Chitral, the Nawab of Dir, and the Nawab of Nawagai—was stimulated by the honour shown them at the Viceregal Darbar at Peshawar and at the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, and this feeling was still further strengthened by the grant of titles,—to the two former that of C.I.E., to the last named that of Nawab. The new Queen Victoria Hospital at Chakdarra was completed and handed over to the Civil Surgeon. It is likely to prove invaluable not only as a humane institution, but as a civilizing and conciliating influence. The Chitral road was maintained in good order. In May 1902 the bridge over the Panjkora River was completed, and in March 1903 the permanent steel bridge over the Swat River at Chakdarra was opened.

PESHAWAR.

83. With the exception of the Aka Khel, the Tarakzai Mohmands, and the Khudu Khel, the tribes on the Peshawar border were generally well behaved. An allowance of Rs. 3,375 was sanctioned for the Baezai Mohmands, whose conduct throughout was all that could be desired. It is satisfactory to

note that during the cold weather 1902-03 there was not a single burglary or horse theft in Peshawar Cantonment—an almost unprecedented state of affairs in the history of the station.

84. During the cold weather 1901-02 there was some serious raiding from the direction of the territory of this tribe by mixed gangs of Afridi thieves. For these raids a heavy fine of over Rs. 3,000 was realized from the Aka Khel. The grant of an allowance to this tribe has removed a long standing grievance, namely, that they were excluded from the Khyber allowances. They were the only Afridi clan on our borders from the Kabul River to Shinawari in Kohat who were unsubsidized by Government, and this grievance was probably the cause of most of the trouble experienced from the tribe. **Aka Khels.**

85. The Kamali Halimzais were responsible for the brutal murder of one of their own maliks in British territory in November 1901. In 1902 the Gandab Halimzais were found guilty of a very similar offence, and the Tarakzai Mohmands gave constant trouble by their faction fights in British territory. For these offences the sections concerned were suitably dealt with. **Mohmands.**

86. During the winter 1902-03 an epidemic of lawlessness broke out among the Khudu Khel. On at least two occasions members of the tribe were concerned in serious dacoities in British territory. The infliction of a heavy fine on the tribe and exemplary sentences on the individuals apprehended at once brought them to their senses. **Khudu Khel.**

KHYBER.

87. During the cold weather 1901-02 the behaviour of the tribes in the Khyber political charge was, generally speaking, good. The only flagrant exceptions were the case of some Zakka Khels, who fired on the road, and the Sepah of Ilm Gudur, who were found to have been concerned in one of the raids in the Peshawar District. The most notable feature of the year 1902-03 was the activity of Afghan intrigue among the Afridis and the efforts made to detach their allegiance by the virulently anti-British Mulla of Adda, the Aka Khel preacher Mulla Said Akbar, the Sartip of Dakka, and the *ex*-Afridi Malik Khawas Khan. As early as March 1902 endeavours were made to deter the Afridi jirgas from attending the Darbar in Peshawar, but these failed. However, a mixed Afridi and Orakzai jirga was eventually induced to visit Kabul and pay their respects to His Highness. The cupidity of the tribe was aroused by the presents distributed to this jirga. The consequence was a steady stream of tribesmen flowed to Kabul from June to September 1902. All were well received and dismissed with presents. The Afridis having been received by His Highness the Amir through Khawas Khan, the latter took advantage of his position to try and enhance his importance in the eyes of Government with the idea that they would be glad to restore him to his old place in the Khyber. With this intention he proceeded to give the Afridis various directions purporting to be from the Amir, and all directly hostile to the British Government. In September these intrigues took a form which led to the temporary overthrow of Khawas Khan, *viz.* the raising of an Afridi brigade. When this was first mooted to the tribe, they stipulated that if they entered Afghan service it should be on the same conditions as their fellow tribesmen entered British service. All this was promised unhesitatingly by the Amir's self-constituted agent, and by fair words a body of 1,000 recruits was raised. It could not be long before the crash came. To pay this Afridi brigade at more than double the rate of the Afghan army would mean immediate mutiny on the latter's part. The Afridis refused the Rs. 10 Kabuli per mensem sent them by the Amir, urging that they had been promised Rs. 22 per mensem with free clothing and rations. The Amir's reply was that he had made no such promise. That night half the men deserted and fled from Kabul. The Amir sent for the remainder, told them they were untrustworthy, and ordered them to leave Kabul, adding that any Afridi found in Afghanistan after 15 days would be executed. Khawas Khan was publicly disgraced. The result was that the confidence of the Afridis in the Afghan Government was

rudely shaken and the position of the British Government with the tribe was considerably strengthened for the time. In November 1902 the construction of the Mullagori road from Landi Kotal *viâ* Shilman to Peshawar was undertaken. It is significant that the question of the making of this road has not been mentioned by the Afridis, whose position in the Khyber it outflanks. The tribe looked upon the commencement of its construction as a legitimate retaliation by Government on them for their recent visits to Kabul, which were directly against the terms of their agreement with Government. Further, the failure of crops and grazing in Tirah owing to scanty rainfall had driven 90 per cent. of the Afridi families to seek a livelihood in British territory, and they were not in a position to even offer a protest against the road.

KOHAT.

88. During the year 1901 the new Spinkai post on the Manzalai Range was completed and the Bahadur Khel Fort handed over to the Border Military Police. During the year 1902 the troops were withdrawn from all the posts on the Samana, with the exception of Fort Lockhart, and replaced by Samana Rifles. This corps has earned the highest commendations from the various officers who have inspected it. The conduct of the clans on the Kohat border, with the exception of the Wazirs, was generally satisfactory.

Orakzais. 89. The most important case during the period was the burning of the Ali Khel hamlet of Zargiri situate within the British boundary by the Mamuzai and Alisherzai. It was merely because the Ali Khels happened to have this little foothold in British territory that Government was concerned at all. A fine of Rs. 1,500 was imposed and realized.

Pass Afridis. 90. The Kohat Pass road was finally completed in 1901. The behaviour of the tribe was excellent.

Wazirs. 91. The sack of the Gurguri Thana in June 1902 following on a long succession of outrages in Bannu and Kohat forced Government to adopt punitive measures against the Kabul Khels. The salutary effect of these measures has been already referred to.

KURRAM.

92. During the period 1901—1903 the Kurram Valley has been peaceful and prosperous. The only serious events in the history of this border were the unprovoked attack by a party of Khani Khel malcontents on some unoffending Turis in 1901 and an encounter between the Kurram Militia and some Jajji herdsmen in 1902.

Zaimusht. 93. The sale of Chinarak by Chikkai, the famous border chief, to the Wattizai is likely to remain a fruitful source of fighting between that tribe and the Khoedad Khel for years to come. The Chinarak route from Sadda to Torawari was surveyed, but was reported on unfavourably. Allowances amounting to Rs. 3,500 were granted to the tribe and suitably distributed.

Massuzais. 94. Allowances were sanctioned for this tribe during the year.

Chamkannis. 95. During 1902 the subsidy of this tribe was increased by Rs. 200.

Khost. 96. It is to be hoped that the Joint British and Afghan Commission now sitting will succeed in finally clearing off the pending cases on the Afghan border.

Militia. 97. The two battalions were amalgamated in 1902. Some 200 of the Militia were employed in the Kabul Khel operations, where they did useful work.

BANNU.

98. The years 1901-02 were marked by a series of outrages on British territory. These were the attack by Bhittanis on the mail tonga in the Pezu Pass: the capture of the Baran Border Military Police post: the brutal assault

on Attar Shah Singh's village by Nabi Bakhsh and his Mahsud gang: the raid on the Ahmadzai Thana, an episode in the Mahsud blockade: and the attack on the Islam Chauki post in August 1902. Local responsibility was in every case enforced, and the operations in the Kabul Khel country have completely changed the aspect of affairs on this border. All the more notorious outlaws have been surrendered, and a Border Military Police post has been sanctioned at Gumatti, so long the stronghold of the outlaws.

Tochi.

99. During 1901 the Tochi was constantly raided by the Mahsuds. In 1902, as on the Bannu and Kohat borders, so in the Tochi, the contumely of the Darwesh Khel tribes reached its climax. In June the Ghalakot picquet was attacked by daylight, two Militia men were killed and four rifles stolen. Only a few days later the Islam Chauki affair took place. The excellent effect of the Kabul Khel operations is as observable in the Tochi as elsewhere.

100. In pursuance of the Government of India policy the regular troops were withdrawn from Datta Khel in 1902 and their place taken by Militia. Very marked improvement was noticeable not only in the Militia itself, but in the attitude of the tribes towards it. Militia.

Wana.

101. The Mahsud blockade was raised in March 1902. Shortly after a party of the 27th Punjab Infantry were suddenly attacked at Toi Khulla, and eight men killed with the loss of their rifles. The Mulla Powinda was first tried for the offence and acquitted. The outrage was subsequently traced to Mahsud outlaws and Kabul Khels living in Birmal. These outlaws were ordered by the Amir to leave Afghanistan. They returned to Mahsud country, but the tribe failed to act up to its agreement by only surrendering three and allowing the others to escape. For this a fine of Rs. 6,700 was imposed.

Certain defects in the previous distribution of allowances came to light in 1902, and a redistribution was sanctioned by the Government of India.

102. The Southern Waziristan Militia have shown marked improvement. Inferior sepoys have been weeded out, and the corps has now the pick of the Mahsuds. The Darwesh Khels of Wana have abandoned their objection to service, and now come forward freely for enlistment. Militia.

Dera Ismail Khan.

103. The murder of Arbab Farid Khan, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, in 1902 has been the only event of importance in this tract. Ahmad Khan, the leader of the gang, himself escaped, but a number of his supporters were convicted and punished. An attitude of humility and contrition has characterised the tribe during the year. Largha Sheranis.

104. In 1902 the hill Bhittanis previously under the control of the Political Agent, Wana, were transferred to the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Bhittani levies did good work during the year, and the tribe gave practically no trouble. Bhittanis.

10. Condition of the People.

105. The North-West Frontier Province is almost wholly agricultural. The urban population is only one-eighth of the total, and shows no tendency to increase at the expense of the rural. There are no large industries to attract the population to the towns; these, except Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, are either expansions of large agricultural villages, or bazars which have grown up round the many cantonments of the Province. Population.

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Liability to scarcity.

106. As regards liability to scarcity, different parts of this Province are differently situated, but nowhere have famine conditions ever prevailed during the last ten years. The extension of irrigation in some parts of the Province has rendered cultivation more secure, and the larger employment of the agricultural classes in the army, the Border Military Police and Militia, as well as on new roads and railways, has rendered them more independent of agriculture.

Landowners and tenants.

107. The area cultivated by tenants has everywhere increased at the expense of that cultivated by proprietors themselves. At the same time there has been a general increase in the areas in possession of mortgagees and purchasers, whether agriculturists or non-agriculturists. The causes which have brought about these changes are the increased employment of the agricultural classes in Government service and their consequent inability to cultivate their lands themselves : the rise in the value of land owing to the light assessment : the increasing value of agricultural produce : the rise in rents, and the consequent desire on the part of the money-lending and wealthy agricultural classes to acquire more land : and last, but not least, the reckless extravagance of the Pathan. The money-lender would probably have acquired an even firmer grip on the frontier districts than he has were he not deterred by the lawless character of the people.

Prices and wages.

108. During the last decade the field for employment of skilled labour has much increased owing to the extension of roads, railways, cantonments, &c., and the rise in wages has undoubtedly been greater than any increase in the cost of living. The same causes have also increased the demand for unskilled labour, but not to the same extent. The demand is, however, at ordinary times more than sufficient to absorb the supply, and at harvest-time labourers have to be brought in from the Punjab and independent territory.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1901-02.]

1. Realization of the Revenue.

Demand and Collections.

109. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—For the year 1901-02, out of the total demand of Rs. 15,95,509 on account of fixed land revenue Rs. 15,27,573 or 95·7 per cent. were collected. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 1,35,872, of which Rs. 67,936 were on account of the year 1901-02 and Rs. 67,846 on account of previous years. The details of the year's balance are as follows :—

	Rs.
Recoverable, under suspension . .	59,330
Ditto, not under suspension . .	1,357
Undetermined . .	1,641
Irrecoverable . .	5,603

The yield of the combined harvests during the year 1901-02 was distinctly below the average, and for the Province as a whole may be estimated at two-thirds of the normal. Having regard to these facts, the collections of the year were satisfactory.

Fluctuating Land Revenue.—The demand for the year 1901-02 on account of fluctuating land revenue amounted to Rs. 50,385, of which Rs. 48,766 have been collected. Owing to the failure of the rainfall in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where a cultivated area of 278,209 acres is under the fluctuating system of assessment, the collections fell from Rs. 80,844 in the previous year to Rs. 44,228 during the year under report. Of the balance of Rs. 12,831 outstanding at the commencement of the year on account of previous years, Rs. 7,457 were collected and Rs. 2,406 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,968.

Miscellaneous Land Revenue.—The demand for the year under this head was Rs. 62,931, of which Rs. 60,893 were collected. The largest collections were under the head of "tirni" (grazing dues) and "other items." There was an increase of Rs. 6,865 in the dues paid by Powindas, which is attributed to an improvement in the system of enumeration of cattle and to the larger influx of immigrants owing to a drought in Khurasan.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

110. The total number of processes issued during the year 1901-02 was 4,575. These figures include 1,018 warrants of arrest and 117 cases of attachment of property. The difficulties of collection were greatest in Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the latter district, though liberal suspensions and remissions were granted, the failure of the crops and the immigration of the people with their cattle to the Indus Valley are responsible for the abnormal number of processes issued. The same causes were at work in the Marwat Tahsil of Bannu, but in the Bannu Tahsil and the Peshawar District, where the people are on the whole prosperous and the assessment comparatively light, the free resort to coercive measures was rendered necessary by the character of the people, who consider it a point of honour to withhold payment till vigorous measures for realization are taken.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

111. A sum of Rs. 39,725 was advanced during the year 1901-02 under these two Acts, increasing the total advances from Rs. 1,03,119 on 1st October 1901 to Rs. 1,42,844. Out of this Rs. 53,866 fell due during the year under report, and Rs. 33,716 were collected, Rs. 206 remitted, Rs. 48 suspended, while Rs. 19,896 remained as recoverable balance. The realization of this would have been in most cases attended with difficulty owing to bad harvests, but the proper course would have been to formally suspend in such cases.

2. Surveys.

Surveys.

112. No survey was carried out in the Province during the year 1901-02 by professional agency.

3. Settlements.

Settlements.

113. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Work has now been in progress for four years. Measurements have been completed, and the record of rights has been attested for all but a few villages.

Kohat.—Revenue measurements have been completed in all but 19 villages, but attestation of the records has been allowed to fall behind, partly in order to give time for the preparation of assessment statistics.

Hazara.—The settlement of this mountainous district has been found to be a more difficult task than was anticipated. Operations began in October 1900, and the maps of 270 villages have been completed on an accurate system, but the records of only 35 have been finally attested.

4. Land Records.

Record of rights.

114. The records of rights of Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan are under revision in connection with the assessment proceedings. In the latter two districts the work is approaching completion.

Land Record Establishment.

115. One hundred and forty-eight Patwari candidates were enrolled during the year 1901-02, *viz.* 59 Hindus and Sikhs and 89 Muhammadans. Of these, 81 belonged to agricultural tribes and 61 had passed the Middle School Examination. The total number of passed candidates is 206, and this seems to be satisfactory seeing the low standard of education in the Province. The conduct and efficiency of the Patwari staff has been on the whole fairly good, and promotions were, generally speaking, rapid.

Twenty-two Kanungo candidates were accepted during the year, 10 being Hindus and Sikhs and 12 Muhammadans. Half the accepted candidates belong to agricultural tribes. The total number of candidates is at present 115, of whom, with the exception of the Patwari candidates, nearly all are Entrance passed men, and one is a graduate. The rule that two out of every three vacancies among Kanungos should go to Patwaris is observed in all the districts of the Province.

Mutations.

116. The disposal of mutation work has been on the whole satisfactory, and is well up to date; 122,772 cases have been attested during the year, and only 18,399 are pending.

5. Waste Lands and Government Estates.

Waste lands.

117. The area of unclassed forests under district management and of nazul land leased for agricultural purposes amounted respectively to 137,462 and 1,088 acres, of which 2,090 acres were leased for cultivation and 1,042 acres were actually cultivated during the year.

6. Wards Estates.

Wards Estates.

118. The number of estates under the administration of the Court of Wards is four in the Peshawar District and one in Kohat. The total area of these estates amounts to 34,729 acres. The debts due on the assumption of charge amounted to Rs. 63,489, of which Rs. 30,159 principal and Rs. 9,447 interest had been paid off before 1901-02. During 1901-02 Rs. 6,372 principal and Rs. 3,905 interest were paid off. The total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 58,312: the total expenditure to Rs. 59,093. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 3,217, or a percentage of 5·72 on gross income. From these figures the management appears to be conducted on economical lines. But from the fact that there are large balances of rent outstanding from recalcitrant tenants or

defaulting middlemen, this economy cannot be said to be accompanied by efficiency. Efforts will be made in future to exclude middlemen, to deal with the tenants directly, and to enforce the punctual payment of the rents, which are in no way excessive.

7. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

Transfers.

119. During the year 1901-02 the number of transfers of land was (1) by gifts and exchanges 5,279; (2) by mortgages 23,332; (3) by redemptions 16,607; (4) by sales 12,706. The area mortgaged was 120,142, redeemed 88,754, and sold 74,583 acres. The average rate per acre works out to Rs. 48 per cultivated area for mortgages, Rs. 37 for redemptions, and Rs. 69 for sales. In the year 8,235 acres in the possession of occupancy tenants were mortgaged by them and 5,140 acres sold : 8,018 acres were redeemed.

Protection of agriculturists.

120. From the above figures it will be seen that while the value of land is steadily rising, its possession is passing from the cultivating to the money-lending classes. This tendency has been explained in Part II, Chapter I, Section 10. The question of extending the Punjab Land Alienation Act to this Province has been under consideration. In the purely Pathan districts of Peshawar and Kohat, where the feeling of personal and individual ownership of land and complete freedom of transfer is peculiarly strong, opinion is on the whole averse to any interference with the freedom of transfer. In Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, where the population is more Punjabi than Pathan, there is now a great preponderance of opinion in favour of the extension of the Act to those districts. In Bannu opinion appears to be veering round in the same direction.

Rents.

121. The rise in rents has been noticed in Chapter I. On the lands irrigated from permanent canals the rents clearly illustrate the upward tendency. But in other places this tendency is not so general as might be expected from the rise in the value of land. Nearly all tenants-at-will and a very large proportion of the occupancy tenants in this Province pay in kind : the landlord's share of the produce being clearly defined by custom.

Suspensions of revenue.

122. The principle of differentiation between the rich and poor revenue payers was observed in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the suspensions and remissions were on a large scale owing to the drought. The objection of the revenue payers to suspensions is rapidly disappearing now that they understand that the suspended revenue is judiciously realized, and, where circumstances justify such action, is finally remitted.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

1. LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

123. The Legislative authorities for the North-West Frontier Province are two:— Sources of legislation.

I.—The Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

II.—The Governor-General in Executive Council.

2. Course of Legislation.

124. No Act passed by the Legislative Council during the period under review specially concerns this Province. Supreme Legislative Council.

125. Two regulations, however, have been made by the Governor-General in Executive Council having the force of law in the North-West Frontier Province:— Supreme Executive Council.

(1) Regulation VII of 1901, The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation.

(2) Regulation IV of 1902 to provide for the better realization of the dues known as Tirni Bua and Hak Talukdari in the Teri Tahsil of the Kohat District.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Reports for 1901 and 1902 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section VII.]

126. The only two districts which remained intact on the formation of the Province on November 9th, 1901, were Peshawar and Kohat. Consequently for statistical purposes and comparison of crime with previous years the figures of these two districts only can be relied on. General.

The Mahsud Blockade was maintained during the year 1901, and its effect on more serious crime is remarkable. Experience has shown in frontier districts how the rise and fall in crime is affected by a disturbed border or the reverse. Thus in the Dera Ismail Khan District eleven fewer cases of murder were recorded in 1901 than in the previous year owing to the Blockade and the presence of a large force of troops on the frontier. This satisfactory state of affairs was maintained after the withdrawal of the Blockade, and matters in this district were unusually peaceful during the year 1902. In Bannu, on the other hand, ten murders committed in two raids in 1901 show how offences committed by trans-border men go to swell the statistics of district crime. In this district, as well as in Kohat, up to November 1902 there was general unrest and much serious crime. In Bannu towards the end of 1901 the notorious outlawed murderer Nabi Bakhsh and his gang created a reign of terror, while a series of dacoities in the Pezu Pass early in the year rendered that portion of the Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan road unsafe, and necessitated the location of a strong punitive post. In Kohat District during the same year heavy fines were inflicted on the Hathi Khel and Malikshahi Wazirs, and punitive posts were established in the Khattak country. These measures met with temporary success. Matters, however, came to a head when in August 1902 the Gurguri Police Station in the Kohat District was raided. The small expedition which moved through the Wazir country in November to punish the Wazirs who harboured outlaws, who for the past three and a

half years had raided our districts with impunity, was followed by the general surrender of these offenders, and the subsequent settlement of cases against them will, it is hoped, reduce border crime to its normal level.

In Peshawar District during the two years under report there has been a marked fall in serious crime, in no place more satisfactorily so than in the Peshawar Cantonments.

Crime and Criminals.

127. The total number of cognizable offences which came before the Police in 1901 was 10,243—a decrease of 729 cases as compared with the figures for the previous year. In 1902 there was a further decrease of 277 cases, the figures for the latter year reading 9,966.

2,452 Magistrates' cases were disposed of in 1901: 62 per cent. were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and 8·2 per cent. only ended in conviction. In 1902 these cases numbered 2,315, 58 per cent. being dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and 8 per cent. ending in conviction.

Murder.

128. In 1901 there was a decrease of 35 admitted cases of murder as compared with the previous year. In 1902 there was a further decrease of 24 cases, the figures for 1901 being 214; those for the following year 192. Peshawar as usual heads the list, the murders in this district numbering 114 and 82 for the two years respectively. The decrease in this district during the year 1902 is especially satisfactory, and is due in a great measure to the reconciliation of leading and influential Khans, who for years past have lived at open enmity, and to a more genuine desire on their part openly to assist the Administration.

Dacoity.

129. Murders by dacoits, or, more strictly speaking, raids, accounted for 36 of the total number of murders committed in 1901. In the following year, it is satisfactory to note, there were 6 fewer cases of this kind. There were 82 dacoities in 1901, 11 more than in the previous year. The number of these cases in 1902 was 61, showing a satisfactory decrease of 21. A large percentage of dacoities is lightly imputed to trans-border offenders.

Counterfeiting coin.

130. The number of false coins found in respect to which cases were instituted in 1901 were 1,942, representing roughly a value of Rs. 1,930-8-0. In 1902 the number of such coins was 477. The most important case during the period under report occurred in the Bannu District in May 1901, when the remittance of Rs. 50,000 sent to Miranshah was found to contain 1,866 false coins. Enquiries in this case failed, and the amount was finally written off. There are certain localities across the border where false coining is known to be carried on. During 1902 pressure was brought to bear on the Kohat Pass Afridis, under whose protection the most important gang of coiners lived. The latter eventually moved further into the interior to Barkai in the Sturi Khel country. The members of the gang have so far avoided arrest, but steps now taken will, it is hoped, shortly prove effective.

Arms.

131. Cases under the Arms Act rose from 300 in 1900 to 435 in 1901. This rise was due to the strict enforcement of the orders of Government regarding disarmament. The decrease of 82 cases in 1902 is due partly to the decrease in the number of weapons illegally possessed, and partly to greater cunning in concealing them. The number of fire-arms capable of being used for military purposes lost or stolen during the years 1901 and 1902 numbered respectively 39 (including 3 Lee-Metfords and 5 Henry-Martinis) and 80 (including 6 Lee-Metford, 4 Lee-Enfield Magazine, and 10 Henry-Martini rifles). In the former year 14 weapons were recovered; in the latter 20.

Police working.

132. The percentage of convictions to cases reported was 23 in 1901 and 26 in 1902 for Police and Magistrates' cases. For Police cases only the figures for the two years read 32 and 35 respectively.

133. The value of property stolen was Rs. 1,56,015 in 1901 and Rs. 1,41,205 in the following year. In the former year Rs. 41,167 were recovered: in the latter Rs. 54,846. Recovery of stolen property thus shows a satisfactory rise from 26 per cent. in 1901 to 39 per cent. in 1902. Recovery of stolen property.

134. Special attention has been invited to the subject of sentences on habitual offenders, and adequate sentences have in most cases been secured. If inter-communication with frontier districts were more general and systematic, many a noted ruffian would be secured beyond the Province, and complaints about crime committed by Pathans down country considerably lessened. In several instances the value of the system of finger impressions has been illustrated, notably in the case of the notorious absconded murderer Matlab of the Peshawar District, who was arrested in a dacoity case in Cattack, and who was eventually transferred to this district and hanged. Habitual offenders.

135. 545 persons were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour in 1901: 969 in 1902. In the former year there were 19 cases of confiscation of such security: in the latter 43. Bad livelihood.

136. Four Punitive Police posts were established and one continued during 1901. In the course of the following year four such posts were established and two continued. The difficulties village headmen and others have to contend against on the frontier are real and not imaginary. Generally speaking, the majority desire to live at peace and to assist Government: but cases of terrorism are not uncommon, and fear of retaliation often prevents faithful support to the Administration. A Punitive Police post not only serves as a check to serious crime, but, as often as not, furnishes a backbone of support to the lovers of law and order. When villagers see that we are as ready and able to protect as to punish, much more loyal aid will be rendered. Punitive posts.

137. The present strength of the Police Force is:— Strength of Police Force.

Inspector-General . .	1
District Superintendents (including Samana Rifles) .	6
Assistant District Superintendents of Police (including Border Military Police) .	6
Inspectors . .	10
Deputy Inspectors . .	91
Sergeants . .	371
Constables . .	2,630

138. The estimated cost of the Police Force for 1901 was Rs. 4,90,883; for 1902 Rs. 5,93,455. The amount debitable against Imperial or Provincial Revenues was Rs. 3,98,151 in the former year, Rs. 5,10,067 in the latter. Cost.

139. Departmental punishments, excluding dismissals, decreased from 454 in 1901 to 351 in 1902, while there was a corresponding decrease in the number of Judicial punishments, the figures for the two years being 60 and 34 respectively. Punishments.

140. The question of recruiting in the Kohat District is a serious one, which can only be solved by increased pay. The stamp of recruit in the Peshawar District has improved and in Bannu is improving. Recruiting.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Reports of the Province for 1901 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and 1902 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section IV.]

141. The period under review comprises the years 1901 and 1902. During the first of the two years, of 20,247 cases reported, 15,235 or 72 per cent. were returned as true, and during the second, of 21,095, 15,700 or 77 per Crime.

cent. were so returned. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of murders (213—180) and offences against the person. The fall in murder cases is almost entirely confined to the Peshawar District, where in 1901, 113 murders were admitted to have occurred, and in 1902 only 79. The Judicial Commissioner attributes this to the heavier sentence of imprisonment (14 years) that can be awarded on conviction by Jirga trial, under the new Frontier Crimes Regulation of 1901, as compared with a maximum of 7 years under the Regulation of 1887. The number of thefts admitted to have occurred has also decreased.

Strength of the Magistracy.

142. The strength of the Magistracy has not varied materially during the period under review, and remains as constituted on the formation of the Province in November 1901.

Work of the Magistracy.

143. The attention of Magistrates was called by the Judicial Commissioner in 1901 to the frequency with which fines were awarded, in addition to a substantive term of imprisonment, in cases where the addition of a pecuniary penalty was inappropriate. During the second year under report a marked improvement has taken place in this respect. It is noticed, however, that Magistrates still generally disregard the provisions of section 31 of the Court Fees Act, which renders it incumbent on an accused person, on conviction of a non-cognizable offence, to pay the amount of the costs incurred by complainant.

Of 1,561 cases in 1902 disposed of by District Magistrates, 1,409 were under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. District Magistrates disposed of 21 cases under their enhanced powers and 131 cases under their ordinary powers as compared with 10 and 30 cases respectively during 1901. Additional District Magistrates exercising powers under section 30, Criminal Procedure Code, disposed of 179 cases in 1902 as against 174 during the previous year.

Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly and in benches, disposed of 1,732 cases during the year. Arbab Muhammad Husein Khan, Mohmand, of Landi, exercising 1st class powers, deserves mention for his individual outturn of work, having disposed of 379 cases.

Results of trials in Courts of Magistrates.

144. The number of cases brought to trial during 1902 was 13,947, which represents 92 per cent. of the cases admitted to have occurred. These cases involved 31,257 persons, of whom 48 per cent. were convicted. This is an improvement of 3 per cent. in the proportion of persons convicted to those brought to trial as compared with 1901, and is a satisfactory feature of the second year's working.

Of 31,532 persons under trial during the year 1902, the cases of 30,949 were disposed of. Of these 51 per cent. were acquitted or discharged as against 53 per cent. in 1901.

It is noteworthy that of 1,023 persons on trial for offences relating to marriage in 1901 only 122 were convicted, and of 780 in 1902 only 88.

In 133 cases in 1902 as compared with 129 cases in 1901 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons.

The total number of complaints dismissed summarily rose from 3,778 or 18 per cent. to 4,951 or 23 per cent. in the two years under review. There has been an improvement in this respect in all districts except Kohat.

During 1902, 19 persons were released on probation under section 265 as against 10 in 1901.

Sessions Courts.

145. The following figures exhibit the criminal business disposed of during the year in the two Sessions Courts of this Province:—

Courts.	*Sessions Cases.*	*Criminal appeals.*	*Applications for revision.*
Peshawar . .	40	317	130
Derajat . .	31	267	23

The work in Peshawar is appreciably heavier than in the Derajat; but the criminal work in both courts is kept well in hand and up to date. The average duration of criminal appeals was 19 days in the Peshawar Sessions Court and 15 days in the Derajat.

146. During the year 1902 capital sentences passed by Courts of Sessions were confirmed in the case of 18 persons and commuted in the case of 4 persons to transportation for life: a similar sentence was altered, the conviction being also varied, to imprisonment in the case of one person: two persons under sentence of death were acquitted on appeal. The average duration of criminal appeals was 20 days. Judicial Commissioner's Court.

In addition to the figures given in the Judicial Statements, one murder reference and four appeals from trans-frontier Political Agencies were disposed of during the year 1902.

147. The number of persons who appealed to District Magistrates was 923 or 25 per cent. of those convicted by 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates in 1902 as compared with 1,236 and 33 per cent. in 1901. The District Magistrates found it necessary to interfere in the case of 325 persons, or nearly one in every three of those who appealed in both years. Of 803 persons whose appeals were disposed of by the Courts of Sessions, 294 persons or 36 per cent. had their sentences reversed or reduced. District Magistrates and Courts of Sessions on appeal enhanced the sentences imposed on 38 persons: this figure is very moderate, and indicates that the special provision of the law contained in section 11, Regulation VII of 1901, is being utilized sparingly and with proper discretion. Appeals and Revisions.

148. The most noticeable variation in punishments during the two years under review is the fall of the number of persons put on security to keep the peace, due to special instructions issued by the District Magistrate of Hazara, in which district the number fell from 1,657 in 1901 to 91 in 1902. Punishments.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 90,653 in 1902 as against Rs. 94,663 in 1901, while realizations amounted to Rs. 85,386 in 1902 as against Rs. 63,482 in 1901—a result which is satisfactory. Of the Rs. 10,968 paid by way of compensation, the major part was awarded under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

The total number of whippings awarded was 265 in 1902 against 242 in 1901. The percentage on the total number of punishments in which whipping might have been awarded shows an improvement from 16 to 22 per cent. in the two years.

149. The number of references to a council of elders under section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, shows a steady decrease. In 1900 there were 311 such references, in 1901, 269, and in 1902, 240. The decrease in the last year has occurred principally in Kohat, where it is ascribed to greater discrimination in referring to councils of elders only important cases in which there are adequate grounds for believing the accused guilty. Frontier Crimes Regulation.

150. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Frontier Crimes Regulation, and the Frontier Murderous Outrages Regulation were applied during the year 1902, under various orders of the Governor-General in Council, with necessary modifications, to the Political Agencies of Kurram, North and South Waziristan, and the Sherani country, and the Judicial Commissioner was invested with certain appellate and revisional jurisdiction under the Criminal Procedure Code in these areas. No statistics are forthcoming for the areas named, as no regular criminal case registers are kept there. Miscellaneous.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Jails of the Province for 1902 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section V.]

151. The five jails and the lock-ups of the North-West Frontier Province are under the control of the Administrative Medical Officer. General.

Number of convicts.

152. Including those remaining at the close of 1900 (1,002), the number of convicts to be dealt with in the year 1901 was 4,746 as compared with 5,219 in the previous year. In the year 1902 the number was 4,567. This shows a decrease as compared with the previous year of 473 in 1901 and of 179 in 1902.

Under-trial prisoners.

153. The total number of under-trial prisoners for disposal in 1901 was 4,964 as compared with 5,353 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 389. In 1902 the number was 4,487, or 454 less than in 1901.

In the above calculations no account has been taken of civil prisoners, who amounted to 86 in 1901 and to 111 in 1902.

Daily average Jail population.

154. The daily average jail population of all classes of prisoners in 1901 was 1,234 as compared with 1,287 for the previous year: this decrease was maintained in 1902, the figures for the latter year being 1,183.

Juvenile prisoners.

155. Fourteen juveniles were received into jails during the year 1901, four less than in 1900. The year 1902, however, shows an increase in this respect, the number received being 22, of whom 18 were under 15 years of age and had not been previously convicted. Orders have been issued in order to insure greater discretion upon the part of Magistrates in dealing with juvenile crime.

Habitual prisoners.

156. The number of habituals admitted in 1901 was 198, showing a decrease of 62 as compared with 1900. In 1902, 166 prisoners of this class were admitted, 32 (16 per cent.) less than in the previous year.

Executions.

157. Twenty-four executions were carried out without mishap in 1901, and 28 in the following year.

Accommodation.

158. In 1901 the jails were considerably overcrowded: this overcrowding was due mainly to the large number of political prisoners admitted owing to the Mahsud Blockade; there were at one time 148 Mahsud prisoners in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail alone.

In 1902 again a number of political prisoners were for a time detained in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Jails in connection with the Kabul Khel operations, and tribesmen were also arrested to enforce the payment of the tribal fines imposed for the Islam Chauki and other raids. As a result occasional overcrowding occurred, though less frequently than in the previous year.

In 1901 there was accommodation in the jails for 1,202 males and 90 females; various improvements and additions have since been carried out, so that by the end of 1902 the jails were capable of accommodating 1,366 male and 104 female prisoners.

Escapes.

159. Three convicts escaped from jails in 1901, of whom two were recaptured. In 1902 there was no escape.

Establishment.

160. The daily average number of all the officials employed in jails was 226 in 1901 as against 224 in the following year. In 1901 one Jailor was suspended for four months in connection with two escapes from the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, while one Assistant Jailor was dismissed for insubordination. In the following year one Jailor was formally reprimanded, three Warders dismissed by Superintendents, and two punished by Criminal Courts.

Discipline.

161. The conduct of the prisoners generally during the two years under review was good: in 1902 there was a marked decrease in the total number of serious offences dealt with by major punishments as compared with the previous year, the figures being 383 and 297 for 1901 and 1902 respectively. Whipping was inflicted in seven instances in 1901 as compared with twelve in 1902. No case was reported in which illness resulted therefrom.

Expenditure.

162. The total cost of maintaining and guarding all the prisoners confined in jails was Rs. 87,150 in 1901 as compared with Rs. 86,169 in the following year, showing a total decrease of Rs. 981; this represents an average cost per head of Rs. 74-6-5 and Rs. 75-11-0 in the two years respectively.

Employment of Convicts.

Manufactures.

163. The convicts have been employed on industries intended to supply the wants of the prisoners themselves as well as those of Government Departments. The most paying industries are found to be paper making, lithographic printing, and oil-pressing.

The cash earnings in 1901 amounted to Rs. 7,457, representing an increase of Rs. 1,672 as compared with the previous year. In 1902, however, a decrease of Rs. 2,166 is shown, the earnings for that year amounting to Rs. 5,291. This decrease may be accounted for by the fact that in 1902 the daily average number of prisoners (268) employed in Jail manufactures was less by 42 than in the previous year, when 310 prisoners were so employed.

The net cost to Government of the prisoners in 1901 was Rs. 79,693 as compared with Rs. 93,572 in the previous year: in 1902 the net cost was Rs. 80,878; this represents an average net cost per head for the two years under report of Rs. 68 and Rs. 71-1-0 respectively.

Vital statistics.

164. The general health of the prisoners has on the whole been good, the daily average number sick per mille being 32 in each of the two years under report.

The death-rate for 1901 was 12·77 per mille as compared with 11·44 in the previous year. This figure rose in 1902, the rate for that year being as high as 28·02 per mille. This increase may be explained by the fact that of the 32 men who died in 1902, 16 were admitted into jails in bad or indifferent health, while 6 cases were accidental or coincidental, such as fracture of the skull, rupture of the spleen, heat apoplexy, &c. If these 6 cases be excluded, the death-rate is found to be 22·77 per mille, which is lower than the death-rate for the free population of the Province.

Malaria was in both years the chief cause of the total sickness: dysentery also accounted for a good many cases, a slight increase in this disease as compared with the previous year being shown in the return for 1902. In both years the jails remained entirely free from cholera.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Reports of the Administration of Civil Justice of this Province for 1901 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and 1902 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section III.]

Institutions in Original suits.

165. The table below gives the particulars of the numbers and classes of suits brought in 1901-02:—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.	
		1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.	1901.	1902.
Peshawar ,,	788,707	4,693	4,860	1,646	1,377	6,339	6,237
Hazara ,,	560,288	2,166	2,364	1,196	1,268	3,362	3,632
Kohat ,,	217,865	1,960	1,876	457	412	2,417	2,288
Bannu ..	231,485	2,596	2,882	930	686	3,526	3,568
Dera Ismail Khan ..	252,379	3,455	2,771	415	301	3,870	3,072
Total ..	2,050,724	14,870	14,753	4,644	4,044	19,514	18,797

Of these the total value was Rs. 19,16,367 in 1902 as against Rs. 19,53,227 in 1901. The average value per suit has risen slightly from Rs. 100 in 1901 to Rs. 102 in 1902. Bannu with its proportion of institutions of suits of 156 in 1901 and 154 in 1902 per ten thousand of population continues to be the most litigious district in the Province. In Dera Ismail Khan, which in 1901 almost equalled Bannu, the proportion has sunk to 122. The institutions in Peshawar in 1902 are the lowest on record since 1895. The decrease has occurred in suits for title and other suits, and is largely attributed to the plan now adopted of introducing a policy of compromise among the leading families of the district. The increase in the Hazara District may be attributed to the settlement operations.

Nature and value of suits.

166. Suits for pre-emption have decreased in number from 919 in 1901 to 684 in 1902. There can be no question that the privileges of this law are very much abused on the frontier, and the fact of the decrease of suits of this kind is to be considered satisfactory. Matrimonial suits have also fallen from 362 in 1901 to 290 in 1902. On the Frontier, where woman is the most lively source of crime, it is probably most satisfactory to settle this class of cases out of court or by reference to tribal councils.

As regards suits for money or moveable property, 116 in 1902 and 158 in 1901 were brought on registered bonds; 6,099 in 1902 and 6,688 in 1901 were based on unregistered contracts in writing. The proportion here of suits brought by money-lenders against agriculturists was in 1902, 37, and in 1901, 34, varying from 9 per cent. in Kohat to 63 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan. Of the 18,797 suits instituted in the various courts, 3,713 or 20 per cent. did not exceed Rs. 10 in value, 8,455 suits or 45 per cent. were in value between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, while only 3 per cent. exceeded Rs. 500 in value.

Agency for disposal of civil business.

167. The strength of the agency subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner for the disposal of civil work is:—The Divisional Judges of Peshawar and the Derajat; the District Judges of Peshawar and Hazara; the District Judge for Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan; and the Subordinate Judge of Kohat with appellate powers under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, who is *ex-officio* District Judge; Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, of whom 22 have been employed on civil work during the period under report; one Cantonment Magistrate exercising the powers of a Small Cause Court; 6 Munsifs and 7 Honorary Civil Judges, in addition to the Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars.

Appellate work.

168. The number of appeals disposed of by District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers was 552 in 1902 as against 647 in 1901.

There has been a decrease in the number of appeals presented, while it is also satisfactory to note that the percentage of cases on appeal in the District Courts in which the order of the Lower Court has been interfered with has sunk from 34 in 1901 to 26 in 1902.

In the Divisional Courts 1,084 appeals were disposed of in 1902: in 30 per cent. of cases it was found necessary to modify the orders of the Lower Court.

Execution of decrees.

169. The state of affairs in the execution branch has not been satisfactory. Only 30 per cent. of cases in 1902 as against 27 per cent. in 1901 have been completely executed, and 17 per cent. partially. Much of this is doubtless due to the desire of the decree-holders not to press matters, but merely to keep their legal obligations alive, so as to enable them to make private arrangements with their debtors. The attention of subordinate courts has been called by the Judicial Commissioner to the necessity of devoting more personal attention to this branch.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

170. The Chief Court of the Province is the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. 204 cases were heard in 1902; in these the order of the lower courts was interfered with in 28 cases.

7. Registration.

[Further information will be found in the Reports on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Province for the years 1899—1902 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and for the year 1902 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section IX.]

171. The total number of registrations rose from 9,447 in 1901 to 9,487 in 1902. Registration.

The total value of immoveable property transferred during the year 1902 was Rs. 47,26,267 compared with Rs. 43,01,897 in 1901, the property transferred by deeds of which the registration was compulsory being valued at Rs. 46,16,438 as against Rs. 41,58,704, and that transferred by deeds of which the registration was optional Rs. 85,829 as against Rs. 1,43,193. No less than 54 per cent. of the property is accounted for by the single district of Peshawar. The decrease in the number of optional registrations is probably due to ruling No. 56 of 1900 of the Chief Court, Punjab, becoming more widely known.

The number of documents registered affecting moveable property was 415 in 1902 as against 420 in 1901, and their aggregate value Rs. 1,52,405 against Rs. 2,23,487.

The gross income for 1901 amounted to Rs. 28,498, and for 1902 to Rs. 29,188. The expenditure has decreased from Rs. 8,453 in 1901 to Rs. 8,135 in 1902. This saving has been effected by a reduction in the cost of permanent establishment.

One case of personation was brought to light in Mardan in 1901, and the two principals sentenced each to four years' rigorous imprisonment. No cases of fraud or forgery were detected in 1902.

8. District and Local Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of District Boards for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02, section XVIII.]

172. All District Boards are constituted under Act XX of 1883, and there is a District Board for each of the five districts of the Province. Owing to the formation of the Province, the District Boards of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan underwent a change, while those of Peshawar and Kohat only remained as before. There are only two Local Boards in the Province, those of Bannu and Marwat, in the Bannu District. Constitution.

The elective system of appointment is in force only in the Abbottabad and Haripur tahsils of the Hazara District. The elections there arouse little or no interest, and the result is mainly dictated by the tahsil authorities. No extension of the system is desirable under present conditions.

173. During 1901-02 all the District Boards held the requisite number of meetings. The average attendance throughout the Province was 45 per cent. of the members. The Local Board of Marwat held only three meetings, as there was very little work for disposal. It is proposed to abolish the Local Boards in the Bannu District now that the formation of the Mianwali District has left the Bannu District Board a comparatively small and compact area to deal with. Number of meetings.

174. The working of District Boards has on the whole been satisfactory. The burden of the work falls on the official members; such signs of public spirit as have shown themselves are confined to the towns, and non-official members as a rule take little interest in anything that does not affect their own immediate neighbourhood. Working.

Finance.

175. Accounts of the District Boards of the Province for a complete year are not yet available. The income from 9th November to 31st March 1902, including balance, was Rs. 1,59,130, the expenditure Rs. 92,043, and the closing balance Rs. 67,087. Any examination of these figures can serve no useful purpose owing to the shortness of the period to which they refer and the changes in the constitution of the Boards.

9. Municipal Administration.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report of the working of Municipalities for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02, section XVII.]

Number and nature of Municipalities.

176. The number of Municipalities is ten, and there is one Notified Area, Tank. These are :—

	Population.	Income.	Expenditure.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Peshawar	95,147	2,64,962	2,97,700
Dera Ismail Khan	24,486	54,716	47,795
Edwardesabad	9,942	53,080	47,623
Kohat	19,694	50,279	43,020
Abbottabad	7,764	19,605	15,250
Haripur	5578	17,557	14,654
Kulachi	7,403	7,173	6,793
Laki	5,218	5,249	6,059
Baffa	7,029	4,994	4,955
Nawashahr	4,114	2,870	2,432

Constitution of Municipalities.

177. The number of Municipal members was 162, of whom 112 were nominated and 50 official. No members are appointed by election. The attendance at meetings was satisfactory.

Finance.

178. The opening balance was Rs. 1,79,385 : the total income, excluding this, was 4,90,166. The expenditure was Rs. 4,95,186, and the closing balance Rs. 1,74,365.

Receipts.

179. *Octroi.*—The receipts under octroi were Rs. 3,66,875, being an increase of Rs. 18,952 as against the previous year. The average incidence of octroi is Re. 1-14-3, but in Bannu, from which grain is very largely bought by the surrounding population, the average incidence rose to Rs. 3-10-9.

Other Taxation.—Haripur, Abbottabad and Peshawar are the only Municipalities in the Province where taxation other than octroi is in force. The income under this head shows an increase to Rs. 4,918 from Rs. 3,662 in the preceding year.

Other sources of income than taxation.—The total receipts were Rs. 1,18,373, being slightly in excess of last year's figures. There has been a considerable increase in rent of lands owing chiefly to the enhanced value of property in Peshawar City. There has been a slight decrease in conservancy, under which head it is hoped that better supervision will result in a considerably increased income. There has been a satisfactory increase of Rs. 1,437 in the income derived from schools.

Expenditure.

180. The proportion in which expenditure was devoted to the various heads of service is noted below :—

Public Health and Convenience . . .	48·3
Public Safety . . .	17·9
General Administration . . .	12·8
Public Instruction . . .	10·6
Contributions and Miscellaneous . . .	9·9
	100

The ordinary expenditure varied little. The charge under refunds of octroi has risen to Rs. 4,685 as against Rs. 2,340 and Rs. 407 in the preceding years. The increase is due to the more effective working of the system of refunds.

There are very considerable balances standing to the credit of the Municipalities at Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The question of the investment of these is being considered, and the surplus will shortly be utilized on some necessary Municipal object.

In the expenditure is included the repayment of Rs. 48,000 by the Peshawar Municipality, which has now paid off the loan of Rs. 60,000 taken for city improvements in 1899.

10. Military.

Recruiting.

181. 334 recruits were enlisted in the districts of the Province during 1901, and 1,071 during the following year. In both years the Peshawar District furnished the largest number of recruits.

The following table will show how these recruits were distributed between the Commands :—

	1901.	1902.
Punjab Army .	180	486
Bengal „ .	79	143
Bombay „ .	69	295
Madras „ .	6	* 147
Total .	334	1,071

* These figures include 17 for Burma.

The Punjab Army, it will be seen, absorbed by far the largest number of recruits.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1901-02.]

Agriculture.

182. The area under cultivation represents an average of 1·3 acres per head of the total, and of nearly 1·5 acres per head of the rural population. The margin of culturable waste in the Province is small, and the limit of profitable cultivation has almost been reached. It is therefore to an improvement in the methods of rather than to an extension of the area under cultivation that one must look to supply the needs of a rapidly increasing population. Throughout the Province the area in which well cultivation is possible is extremely limited, and the field has already been covered. In Kohat and Hazara any considerable extension of canal irrigation is out of the question, but in the remaining districts much can still be done to promote irrigation, and several promising schemes are now under consideration. There has been no marked improvement in the methods of agriculture pursued or in the implements employed. Double cropping shows no increase except where irrigation is available. The proportion of valuable crops shows little variation. The practice of manuring is limited by the number of cattle and the extent to which people require cow-dung for fuel. The Pathan is a slovenly cultivator and slow to adopt any new methods which involve increased effort. The methods of agriculture are therefore stationary.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Season and Crop Report for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar.]

Crops.

183. The crops of the year 1901-02 were the poorest on record for the last five years, and but for the good harvests of the previous year, which had made stocks abundant and kept prices easy, the distress in the southern districts would have been acute.

Kharif.

184. The rainfall in the *kharif* of 1901 was deficient and unevenly distributed. There was a very heavy downpour in May, but the average from June to September 1901 was much below the normal. The autumn crop for the province as a whole was below the average in area and outturn, and of the unirrigated area nearly one-fourth—an unusually large proportion—failed completely.

Rabi.

185. Owing to the almost complete absence of rain from October to December 1901 the *rabi* sowings on unirrigated land were much below the normal, and owing to the unprecedented drought in the months of January and February 1902 the unirrigated crops began to wither away. Fortunately, however, good rain fell in all districts in March; but the damage done in many cases was irreparable, and nearly 500,000 acres, or one-half the *barani* sowings, failed completely, while the outturn of the rest was much reduced. The irrigated crops were on the whole up to the average, except on the Bara lands in Peshawar and in parts of Bannu and Kohat, where the irrigation from streams was much reduced by the drought and the expansion of cultivation in independent territory.

Kinds of crops.

186. The following table gives an estimate of the actual outturn per cent. of each principal crop as compared with the normal outturn :—

	Hazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.
Wheat ..	43	55	48	64	45
Barley ..	17	37	56	73	51
Gram ..	118	110	67·5	54	80
Maize ..	80	107	123	112	..
Jowar and bajra ..	39	38	165	73	51
Rice ..	98	51	102	..	..
Other cereals ..	40	154	103	..	100
Oilseeds ..	22	45	20	88	32
Sugarcane ..	71	158	..	93	..
Cotton ..	38	45	78	48	38
Total district ..	60	70	78	60	45

3. Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities, District Boards, and Arboriculture (Commercial Press, Peshawar) for 1901-02.]

Gardens.

187. There are no gardens under Provincial management. At the headquarters of every district there is a garden maintained from Local or Municipal funds. These gardens are utilized mainly for the local supply of vegetables and fruit and as nurseries for the extension of arboriculture. In Peshawar, and on a smaller scale in other districts, ornamental gardens are maintained by the Municipalities. At Haripur there are extensive 'nazul' fruit gardens, which are handed over to the Municipality for management. A large quantity of fruit is produced, mainly of an inferior kind, which meets with a ready sale in the bazars of the neighbourhood, and yields a considerable profit.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1901-02 (*Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore).]

Constitution of Department.

188. The Hazara Forest Division, being a portion of the North-West Frontier Province, was separated from the Punjab Circle on 9th November 1901. It is under the immediate charge of a Deputy Conservator under the control of the Revenue Commissioner, while the Conservator of Forests, Punjab, exercises a general superintendence, and periodically inspects the division. The establishment is borne on the Punjab list.

Area and classification.

189. The area of the forests in this Province remains unchanged. 8·30 square miles are military reserves, 233·86 square miles—all in the Hazara District—are departmental, 1·22 square miles are civil, and 131·47 square miles are civil protected forests.

Forest Settlements.

190. The work of the revision of boundaries in the Kagan and Siran ranges, begun in the previous year, was completed. Attempts were made to exchange tracts of broad-leaved forest for deodar areas, but the scheme fell through owing to disagreement among the Sayyid owners in Kagan.

Demarcation.

191. Repairs to pillars were carried out only in the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges. In Kagan and Siran work was stopped pending a final settlement of the boundaries. A large number of pillars have been found in

need of repair; 183 require rebuilding, and 659 will have to be repaired out of a total of 1,329. In the meantime all pillars have been whitewashed and numbered for survey purposes.

192. The triangulation by the Forest Survey Branch of the Kagan and Siran ranges was completed, and a survey of 12 square miles was carried out to test the accuracy of the existing maps. Originally a boundary survey only of the Kagan forests was ordered, but sanction has since been given to a general 4-inch survey, and work was to be begun in April 1903. Surveys.

193. The Hazara Forest Division is divided into four chief ranges—Kagan, Siran, Dungagali and Khanpur. Working Plans.

A sanctioned working plan exists only for the Upper Kagan forests. In the remainder of the division working plans have not hitherto been required owing to the excess of supply over demand, but one for the Dungagali Range is now under preparation. Village *guzaras* (waste lands under forest growth), which were formerly a cheaper source of supply, have now been closed as regards the sale of wood to the public, and it is hoped that the forest reserves will be more extensively drawn upon in future.

194. 12 miles 16 chains of bridle road were made during the year at a cost of Rs. 383, and 34 miles 7 chains were repaired at a cost of Rs. 322. Communications and Buildings.

The principal item (Rs. 1,215) in the expenditure on buildings was for repairs to the forest house at Changlagali. New houses for subordinates cost Rs. 286, and repair to rest-houses, &c., Rs. 177.

195. Only 30 new cases were taken into Court as against 55 in the previous year, and 66 per cent. of convictions were obtained against 72 and 67 per cent. in the two previous years. Numerous punishments of a deterrent nature have been inflicted for offences in village *guzaras*, and four more have been closed under the *guzara* rules of the Hazara Forest Regulation. Forest offences.

196. Protection was attempted over an area of 42,295 acres, of which 3,538 or 2·37 per cent. was overrun by fire. In an area of 103,640 acres not protected, 194 acres or ·13 per cent. was burnt. Protective measures consist in opening forests to grazing and employing fire guards. Of Rs. 762-12-8 spent on protection, some Rs. 50 only were spent on clearing fire lines. Protection from fire.

The largest fire occurred in the Sanglai forest extending over 2,800 acres: it was the work of the villagers of Ahl, who have since been punished.

197. *Natural reproduction.*—The crop of deodar seed in 1901 was poor and the seed inferior. Owing to a dry winter and late snow the season was a very severe one for young deodar. The forests of Lower Kagan and Siran contain large numbers of chir seedlings owing to the absence of fires. Growth.

Artificial reproduction.—The deodar nurseries in Kagan have been extended, and transplanting work was continued. The young deodar require considerable attention to prevent their being smothered by the needles of the blue pine. Some direct sowings were made, but were unsuccessful, being on too hot a slope. Transplantation of silver fir seedlings was also carried on in the Dungagali Range.

198. Fresh sowings of *Podophyllum emodi* were made in Kamalban and Malkandi. Previous sowings are thriving. Experiments.

199. The area closed to grazing has fallen from 59 to 57 square miles, 177 square miles being open. Free grazing was allowed in Khanpur as a fire protective measure. Grazing.

200. During the year 390,383 cubic feet of timber were removed from the forests and 382,978 cubic feet of fuel as compared with 267,031 and 187,905 in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the closing of the *guzaras*, and partly to the requirements of the Boer camp at Kakool. Outturn of forest produce.

Of the timber removed, 132,730 cubic feet were removed by Government agency, 257,653 cubic feet by purchasers, and none by free grantees or right holders.

There is an increase of some Rs. 3,000 in the proceeds of the sale of fodder, but this is merely nominal, and due to the inclusion of the lease-proceeds in Dungagali and Khanpur for two years.

Exploitation by the Department.

201. Selection and improvement fellings increased, due to more extended work in Kagan. 7,177 pine and deodar scantlings were launched in the Kunhar. Of these, 471 remained stranded there and 6,706 reached the Jhelum. 1,891 deodar logs and 446 pine were similarly launched.

Financial results.

202. As booked in the Hazara Division, the receipts for 1901-02 were Rs. 37,676 and the expenditure Rs. 46,001, leaving a deficit of Rs. 8,325 as against Rs. 33,057, Rs. 44,320, and a deficit of Rs. 11,263 in the previous year. After adjustment with the Jhelum and Shahpur divisions, in which the timber floated down the Jhelum from Hazara is recovered and disposed of, the year's working shows a profit of Rs. 35,350.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report of Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1901-02 (Government Printing Office, Simla).]

Kohat Salt Mines.

Sales.

203. During 1901-02 duty was realized on 426,023 maunds of salt, a decrease of 11,355 as compared with 1900-01. There was a falling off in the trade with Bannu and the Derajat in the latter year owing to the blockade of the Mahsud Wazirs. Trade with Tirah and Afghanistan shows an increase during the year, while that of Swat and Bajaur fell off by 16,473 maunds. The increase in consignments to Kohat and Peshawar, 33,889 maunds, probably explains this, as traders from Swat and Bajaur now buy a certain quantity of salt in the Peshawar markets instead of at the mines. The large decrease shown by the returns of the Statistical Bureau in the exports to Dir, Swat, Bajaur and Boner during the last three years (from 407,085 maunds in 1899-1900 to 195,972 in 1901-02) is probably due to the exhaustion of stocks of cheap salt stored in the Peshawar Valley before the duty was enhanced, and the consequent falling off in consumption.

System of working.

204. The system of working the mines remains unchanged. Traders make their own arrangements with the miners, and there have been no complaints of delay. The miners still refuse to store salt in the depôts constructed by the Salt Department. A revision of the agreement with the recipients of allowances in the villages of the salt region was considered by the Government of India in connection with a suggestion to reduce the allowances. The original scale of allowances has now been maintained, and without any formal revision of the agreements certain conditions as to services due from the recipients are to be allowed to fall into abeyance.

Duty.

205. The duty, which formerly was fixed at Rs. 2 per Lahori maund of $102\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{8}$ lbs., was reduced to Re. 1-8-0 per British maund of $82\frac{2}{7}$ lbs. in March 1903.

6. Manufactures.

[Statistics will be found in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02, section XIX.]

Factories.

206. In the North-West Frontier Province there is only one factory in which the number of operatives exceeds twenty. This is a cotton cleaning factory, and is situated in the Peshawar District. The factory was worked for only 42 days during the months of January to March and October to December 1902, the stock of cotton produced locally being insufficient. For the previous year no data are available. The rates of wages were for males 5 annas, for females 4 annas each per diem. The condition of the operatives was good and the sanitary arrangements satisfactory. The machinery is well fenced and the mills properly geared. The women do not live on the premises of the factory, and no children are employed. During the year 1902 there were no accidents in the factory, and no offences or prosecutions under the Factories Act.

7. Trade

[Further information will be found in the Provincial External Land Trade Report for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar).]

207. Statistics are kept in this Province of the entire import and export trade with Tirah, Bajaur and Boner; of all the Kabul trade except the small fraction that passes through the Dera Ghazi Khan District of the Punjab, and of that portion of the Kashmir trade that passes through Hazara, the rest being registered in the Punjab. This article deals with the year 1901-02. No new post was opened during the year. It has been found that a certain amount of trade from Khost escapes registration in the Tochi Valley, and to remedy this it has been proposed to open trade posts at Khanibagh and Spina Khaisora when the Militia posts at those places are built. The Gomal route is believed to have been used this year more than formerly for Kabul trade, and the route through Hazara to Kashmir is becoming more popular, the Murree route being closed by snow during the winter months. Registration posts and routes.

208. The value of the imports for 1901-02 has risen by 11 lakhs or 15 per cent. and that of exports by 24 lakhs or 20 per cent. as compared with the previous year, while the total volume of trade has gone up from 198 to 233 lakhs, an increase of 35 lakhs or 17·5 per cent. The improvement is distributed over all branches of the trade, except the imports from Boner, which show a slight decrease. Volume of trade.

209. The trade with Tirah amounted to nearly 12 lakhs, an increase of 30 per cent. Among the imports fruit, ghi and food-grains show a falling off owing to poor harvests, while exports have increased under all heads but food-grains. During the last two years trade with Tirah has nearly doubled owing to our good relations with the Afridis and more settled conditions in their country. Tirah.

210. The value of the Kabul trade has risen from 47½ to 64 lakhs, an increase of 35 per cent. The increase is in horses, fruits, assafœtida, wheat, hides, wool and ghi, and is largely due to the more liberal trade policy introduced by the present Amir. The imports of assafœtida have quadrupled in the last four years. In the case of ghi, possibly the Mahsud Blockade caused a rise in the price of ghi in India, and hence a larger import from Kabul. The wool trade is said to have been diverted from the Peshin route owing to the plague at Karachi, and the increase in this Province is possibly to be traced to this cause. Exports of wearing apparel, twist and yarn increased by more than 6 lakhs. The small exports of the last few years led to an unusual demand, and there was a larger influx of Powinda traders into Dera Ismail Khan than has been known for many years. Exports of Indian and Ladakh tea have risen by 30 per cent., as it now finds its way to places beyond Afghanistan. Kabul.

211. The Bajaur trade amounted to 103 lakhs, which was 3 lakhs better than the year before, but 20 lakhs less than the year 1899-1900, a year of unusual activity. Imports of grain fell owing to the damage done to crops in Swat, Kohistan and Dir by hail-storms, grain being cheaper in Peshawar than Swat for a part of the year. The prevalence of cattle-disease accounts for an increase in the import of hides. Exports of raw cotton, twist and yarn increased by 3½ lakhs, and piece-goods show a decrease of over 4 lakhs. This is probably due to the more settled state of the country and greater facilities for carrying on home industries. The expansion of trade, though slight, is widely distributed, and may be traced to the opening of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway. Bajaur.

212. The trade with Boner has increased from 8¼ to 12 lakhs, but imports have fallen by nearly a lakh. The decrease is principally in ghi, which represents more than half the total imports. It is now largely bought up by Commissariat contractors in the Malakand, and therefore does not come into the returns. Boner.

Kashmir.

213. The import and export trade with Kashmir through Hazara rose from 32½ lakhs to 42 lakhs. Ghi accounts for an increase of 3½ lakhs in imports, and European piece-goods show an increase of nearly 4 lakhs in exports.

Miscellaneous.

214. The general improvement of trade with the territories beyond our border is a matter for satisfaction on political as well as economic grounds, as it gives the tribesmen, who so largely profit by it, an additional stimulus for maintaining the peace of the border, and also tends to promote internal harmony among them. The country is becoming more settled every year and less disturbed by faction fights and the raids of *budmashes*. Hence new and shorter routes are being opened up, and trade that before came by the Malakand from Swat and Chitral now comes direct through the Shakot and Morad passes, and that from Bajaur by the Totai road. The fact that the registration post for this trade is in the Malakand explains the comparatively slight increase shown in the returns of the Bajaur trade.

8. Public Works.

[For more detailed information than is here given, the Provincial Reports for 1901-02 and 1902-03 (Punjab Frontier Press, Peshawar) may be consulted. The period dealt with under this section is from 1st April 1901 to 31st March 1903.]

General.

215. In the first year under report only the three divisions of the Public Works Department which were transferred to the Military Works Services in November 1901 are dealt with, and in the second year the report concerns all works carried out by the Public Works Department of the North-West Frontier Province.

The Province is now divided into five sub-districts or divisions,—Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Peshawar, Malakand and Hazara. The total expenditure during the first year was Rs. 8,26,240, and during the second Rs. 19,15,355.

Military Works, 1901-02.

216. In 1901-02 the most important military works carried out were in connection with the Mahsud Blockade. Huts were constructed for the troops at Sarwekai, Tank, Spin, Karabkot and Jani Khel.

At Dera Ismail Khan a new horse infirmary was erected in the Cavalry lines, and at Kohat new lines for a battalion of infantry were finished. Materials were collected in connection with the schemes for providing accommodation for increased garrisons at Abbottabad and Dera Ismail Khan.

Imperial Civil Works, 1901-1903.

217. Under this head are included certain works that were constructed from Provincial Funds prior to November 1901.

Administrative Land Revenue buildings.

218. A tahsil and levy post have been completed at Drazinda in the Sherani country, and a new record office was built for the Mardan Sub-division. Improvements were also made in the tahsil buildings at Kohat.

Residences for Local Government and Secretariat offices.

219. The new head-quarter offices and residences for the administrative staff of this Province at Peshawar, for which 5 lakhs were sanctioned by the Government of India in January 1902, have progressed rapidly. The Administrative offices, Chief Commissioner's office and Revenue Commissioner's house were occupied in November 1902. The Chief Commissioner's house and Law Courts were begun and about half completed by the end of the year, the work on both buildings having been delayed by the question of architectural treatment. The Judicial Commissioner's house was begun and almost finished. The Printing Office was completed, and the Chief Commissioner's guest-house well in hand. Four bungalows in cantonments were purchased for the use of officers of the head-quarters staff of the Administration. Two of these were made habitable after some alterations, and the other two, which were beyond repairs, were to be rebuilt during the hot weather of 1903. New slaughter-houses were built on a site in cantonments at a distance from other buildings, the old ones being too close to the new houses. It is hoped that by November 1903 all the works in connection with the head-quarters at Peshawar will be finished.

Law and Justice.

220. A court-house has been built for the Sub-divisional Officer at Hangu, and for the Sessions Judge, with quarters for temporary occupation, at Bannu. A house has been purchased for the District Judge at Bannu and the necessary alterations taken in hand, and a new circuit-house at Kohat was about half finished at the end of the year.

Jails.

221. At Peshawar amongst other improvements ranges of six solitary and six condemned cells were constructed, and a hospital was built in the Jail of Dera Ismail Khan. Additional accommodation for 50 prisoners was constructed in the Bannu Jail on a new standard plan which did not prove entirely satisfactory.

Police.

222. First class fortified Police Stations were built at Peshawar and Bannu, and a fortified station and rest-house at Shakardarra. A lock-up and residence for an Assistant District Superintendent of Police were built at Malakand.

Political Agencies.

223. At Miranshah in Tochi a well was sunk in connection with the proposed scheme for building a large head-quarters Militia post there, and the water was found good and plentiful. At Kohat a residence was built for the Commandant of the Border Military Police, and at Malakand for the Assistant Political Agent. A court-house for the Political Agent, Dir, Swat and Chitral, Levy lines, and a guest-house are also under construction in the Malakand Agency. The remodelling of the head-quarters station at Wana has been delayed owing to the objections of Civil and Militia officers to the original scheme. A revised scheme was under consideration, and the keep, the only part to which no objection was raised, has been completed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads and bridges.

224. *Peshawar.*—The Mullagori road from Landi Kotal to Peshawar was begun, and the first stage from Landi Kotal to Kam Shilman was completed at a cost of Rs. 31,000.

Kohat.—Various improvements to the drainage of the new Kohat Pass road were found necessary after the rains of 1902, and were carried out.

On the Tochi road the Kach Kot bridge built in 1867 was found to be undermined, and extensive underpinning and training works had to be done.

A masonry bridge over the Khurmana Nullah at Sadda in the Kurram Valley was sanctioned in October, and work was begun. It is expected to be completed during 1903.

Dera Ismail Khan.—On the road from Dera Ismail Khan to the borders of the Zhob Agency good progress was made, and at the end of the year only some short lengths of precipice work between Draband and Garm Chashma remained.

The road from Murtaza to Wana *viâ* the Gomal was continued by Mahsud labour throughout the year. The difficult portion through the gorge of the Gomal River (about 16 miles) was given out, by arrangement with the Political Agent, to the Mahsuds, who did excellent work, and practically finished all except two exceedingly difficult portions in precipitous gorges, where skilled labour is necessary. During the summer the portion from Kajuri Kach to Wana was also practically finished.

Hazara.—The new alignment of the Hazara Trunk Road from Abbottabad to Garhi Habibullah was completed. The gradients between Hassan Abdal and Abbottabad have been improved in many places, the maximum now being 1 in 20. The bridge over the Dore River on this road was begun after the rain in 1902 and half finished by the end of March 1903. Floods in January considerably delayed this work, filling up the excavations and damaging the pumping machinery.

Posts for Militia, &c.

225. *Peshawar.*—A number of improvements in the defences of Border Military Police posts were carried out. New lines were built at Jamrud for the Khyber Rifles, and pipes for the new water-supply have been purchased at a cost of Rs. 17,022.

Dera Ismail Khan.—The new post and rest-house at Moghal Kot were nearly finished. At Sarwekai the new post was practically finished, but the work had to be stopped pending a decision as to the ultimate garrison. Towers were built at Tiarza, Dargai Oba and Karabkot.

Kohat.—Militia posts in the Tochi have been completed at Datta Khel, Tutnarai, Tal, Spinkai, Saidgi and Spina Khaisora, and work was begun on the post at Boya, the only one remaining.

In the Kurram Valley new posts were built at Chapri, Arawali, Alizai, Lakkatigga, Sudda and Teri Mangal. The existing post at Kharlachi was remodelled, and extensive additions were made to the head-quarters at Parachinar. These works were completed in June 1902, when the regular troops were withdrawn.

Miscellaneous.

226. In the Peshawar City the work of widening the bazars and streets in Andar Shahr was continued.

In Bannu a well was made at Lakki, and a new bridge over the Kach Kot Canal was taken in hand.

A new civil hospital was constructed at Chakdarra from funds mainly contributed from private sources.

A scheme for the drainage of Dera Ismail Khan town was worked out for the Municipality, and will shortly be put in hand.

[Statistics will be found in the Report on Indian Railways under the head 'North-Western State Railway.']

Railways.

227. There are no railways under provincial management, but the following facts are of interest :—

Since the foundation of the Province the extension of the military section of the North-Western State Railway from Khushalgarh West *viâ* Kohat to Thal, a distance of 92 miles on the 2′ 6″ gauge, has been opened for traffic. The Indus at Khushalgarh will for the present be crossed by a cable way, the clear span from saddle to saddle being 1,100 feet. When the line was first opened considerable difficulty was experienced owing to the removal of rails, placing of obstacles on the line, &c., but several villages on the line of route have been severely dealt with, and outrages of this sort are now uncommon.

On the Mardan-Dargai 2′ 6″ Railway the Kabul bridge at Nowshera, with 7 spans of 40-foot girders and 4 spans of 150-foot girders, was completed on the 29th October 1902, replacing the old bridge-of-boats.

9. Irrigation.

[This section deals with the year 1901-02. Further information may be obtained from the Provincial Irrigation Report, 1901-02 (*Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore), and the Land Revenue Report, 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar), and from the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1901-02.]

Sources of irrigation.

228. Canals are the main source of irrigation in this Province, and fall into four categories—

(1) The private unscheduled canals, existing in all districts except Peshawar, which are the property of the people, and are managed on their behalf by the Deputy Commissioner with the aid of a small 'Mirabi' agency, paid from a canal cess.

(2) The private scheduled canals of the Peshawar District, managed by the Deputy Commissioner under the Peshawar Canals Regulation, 1898.

(3) The Michni Dilazak and Shabkadar Branch in Peshawar constructed within the last ten years by the District Board, which receives the water-rates.

(4) The Swat and Kabul River Canals which were constructed by, and are the property of, Government. These two canals are managed by the Irrigation Department, except that, in the case of the Kabul River Canal, the Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the revenue management.

About 20 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated by canals, 2 per cent. by wells, and 3 per cent. by perennial streams.

229. The irrigated area from (1) and from perennial torrents in Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Kohat and Hazara fell off in 1901-02 as compared with the previous year owing to the failure of the rains. The autumn crops dependent on the Bara Canal in Peshawar suffered from the same cause. Area irrigated.

230. The Michni Dilazak Canal worked well throughout the year, giving a net income of Rs. 6,062, representing a profit of 22 per cent. on the outlay. Michni Dilazak Canal.

231. The Kabul River Canal worked well for eight months of the year, giving a net income of Rs. 1,19,285 as against Rs. 1,27,292 in the previous year. The reduction is due to contraction of the area sown owing to drought. Kabul River Canal.

232. The area irrigated by the Swat River Canal, though 8,202 acres less than the previous year, was well above the average, amounting to 157,829 acres, while the average for three years ending 1900-01 was 154,632. A net profit of Rs. 4,07,365 resulted, equivalent to 9·84 per cent. on the capital invested, as against 10·41 in the previous year. Swat River Canal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1902-03.]

A. Gross Revenue.

Gross Revenue.

233. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of revenue for the years 1901-02 and 1902-03. The figures for receipts and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Head.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	15,19,836	33,13,807	21,74,731	51,84,705	...	...
" " (P. W. D.)...	...	5,43,200	...	22,25,431	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated ...	1,61,335	3,74,810	1,39,388	3,73,955	1,39,579	1,40,288
Excluded ...	98,813	2,11,211	85,653	1,94,706	94,832	1,11,187
Municipal Revenue ...	2,19,010	5,09,669	1,84,046	4,75,001	1,74,414	2,09,082
Total ...	19,98,994	49,52,697	25,83,818	84,53,798	4,08,825	4,60,557

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

234. The following statement shows the Imperial receipts and expenditure in this Province for the years 1901-02 and 1902-03 :—

Receipts.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Expenditure.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Civil—			Civil—		
I.—Land Revenue	8,91,074	17,26,302	1.—Refunds, &c.	7,360	13,552
II.—Opium	2,720	6,766	2.—Assignments, &c.	12,471	23,549
IV.—Stamps	1,44,094	3,89,194	3.—Land Revenue	2,23,088	5,99,189
V.—Excise	72,743	1,92,682	6.—Stamps	13,901	19,447
VI.—Provincial Rates	47,408	68,790	7.—Excise	2,515	7,251
VII.—Customs	...	2	10.—Assessed Taxes	375	828
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	43,256	1,14,260	11.—Forests	19,510	54,085
IX.—Forests	13,012	1,01,123	12.—Registration	2,871	8,242
X.—Registration	10,786	30,711	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...
XII.—Interest	5,400	7,480	14.—Interest on other Obligations	65	670
XIII.—Post Office	8,690	14,202	15.—Post Office	4,038	35,127
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	34,376	1,13,593	18.—General Administration	84,146	2,21,364
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	4,841	14,315	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	1,71,088	4,79,501
XVII.—Police	33,401	1,04,809	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	36,289	1,04,579
XIX.—Education	...	54	20.—Police	3,61,238	10,67,104
XX.—Medical	3,631	4,583	21.—Education	9,921	29,937
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	...	190	23.—Ecclesiastical	12,944	32,355
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	4,691	8,676	24.—Medical	30,823	76,844
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	273	5,004	25.—Political	10,80,872	26,97,106
XXV.—Miscellaneous	99,947	1,51,818	26.—Scientific, &c.	4,466	10,268
XXIX.—Major Works	...	...	27.—Territorial, &c.	15,447	74,927
XXX.—Minor Works	51,071	1,53,755	29.—Superannuation	33,264	99,810
XXXII.—Civil Works	49,022	1,05,498	30.—Stationery and Printing	21,503	55,400
			32.—Miscellaneous	3,532	25,626
			33.—Famine Relief	...	...
			42.—Major Works	...	...
			44.—Minor Works	4,962	21,997
			45.—Civil Works	19,062	26,041
Total	15,19,836	33,13,807	Total	21,74,731	51,84,705
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	13,522	45.—Civil Works	...	19,47,661
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation	5,02,418	5,29,678	42.—Major Works 44.—Minor Works and Navigation	2,54,732	2,77,770
Salt Department—			Salt Department—		
III.—Salt	7,01,990	6,83,917	5.—Salt	89,609	92,510
Grand Total	27,24,244	45,40,924	Grand Total	25,19,072	74,92,646

Any comparison between the figures for the two years is impossible, as those for 1901-02 refer to the period from November 1st, 1901, to 31st March 1902 only. The revenue for the past year was Rs. 98,000 better than the estimate, and the expenditure Rs. 30,000 less. The only head under which expenditure was considerably in excess of the Budget Estimate was 25—Political. This was due to the grant of allowances to the Mahsud Wazirs, for which no provision had been made.

Irrigation.

235. The figures given under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in Statement B refer to the Swat River Canal only. The other canals are under the management of the Civil Department. The principal item of expenditure in the former is that of Rs. 1,60,127 for interest, the actual working expenses amounting to Rs. 88,863. A small expenditure of Rs. 28,780 was incurred as capital outlay, which is not included in the expenditure shown in Statement B.

Salt.

236. The figures given for salt revenue refer to the Kohat Salt Mines for the years 1900-01 and 1901-02, those for the present year not being available at present in this office.

C. Local Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds.

237. The following statement shows the accounts of the Incorporated Local Funds of the Province:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
District Funds .	66,940 13 11	2,29,486 14 11	2,96,427 12 10	2,25,098 8 2	71,329 4 8
Patwaris' Fees Funds .	64,888 4 8	1,22,155 6 9	1,87,043 11 5	1,19,937 1 10	67,106 9 7
Khwarra and Zira Jungles Fund .	402 3 9	8,116 3 5	8,518 7 2	8,518 7 2	..
Karawa Cess Fund .	6,962 11 3	4,736 12 2	11,699 7 5	10,785 4 9	914 2 8
Copying Agency Funds .	239 9 0	10,315 6 0	10,554 15 0	9,616 9 7	938 5 5
Total .	1,39,433 10 7	3,74,810 11 3	5,14,244 5 10	3,73,955 15 6	1,40,288 6 4

All District Funds opened and closed with credit balances, and in no case did the expenditure exceed the budget allotment for the year. The expenditure from the Patwaris' Fees Funds exceeded the estimates in all districts except Peshawar. There were debit balances against these Funds in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the 31st March 1903, but these have been made good by grants from Imperial Revenues subject to recovery when the funds are in a solvent state. At the beginning of the year Copying Agency Funds existed in three districts only. Such a fund was started in Hazara during the year, and Kohat is the only district now without one. It has, however, been decided to close the Agency in Bannu.

Excluded Local Funds.

238. The following statement shows the state of the Excluded Local Funds of the Province up to 31st March 1903:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cantonment Funds .	56,859 9 3	1,44,908 12 7	2,01,768 5 10	1,51,035 1 8	50,733 4 2
Town and Bazar Funds .	1,330 7 2	1,990 13 6	3,321 4 8	1,424 12 7	1,896 8 1
Police Funds .	−169 12 8	5,784 4 3	5,614 7 7	3,723 9 3	1,890 14 4
Public Works Funds .	36,480 6 6	55,835 6 10	92,315 13 4	37,242 12 7	55,073 0 9
Agror Accumulation Fund .	..	2,692 9 0	2,692 9 0	1,280 0 0	1,412 9 0
Famine Fund .	181 8 0	..	181 8 0	..	181 8 0
Total .	94,682 2 3	2,11,211 14 2	3,05,894 0 5	1,94,706 4 1	1,11,187 12 4

There are eight Cantonment Funds in the Province. The Cantonment General Hospital Funds were merged in these after December 1902 under the orders of the Government of India in the Military Department. All the Funds opened and closed with credit balances.

The only Town and Bazar Fund is the Hill Location and Sanitary Fund of the Hazara District. It is employed in the maintenance of the hill stations of Dungagali, Nathiagali and Thandiani.

The Police Fund referred to is the Police Remount Fund, a branch of which exists in every district under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

The Public Works Funds are the Canal Clearance Funds of the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and are under the control of the Deputy Commissioners.

The transactions of the escheated estate of the Khan of Agror used formerly to be shown under the Personal Ledger account of the Deputy Commissioner, but the Government of India have sanctioned the formation of the surplus accumulations of the estate into an Excluded Local Fund to be utilized for local improvements.

There is a Famine Fund in Dera Ismail Khan only, and no transactions with the Treasury took place during the year.

Of the ten Municipalities and one Notified Area in the Province, the balance of the Lakki Municipality in the Bannu District alone fell below the required 10 per cent. of receipts during the year 1902-03.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. DETAILS OF CENSUS.

(Census of March 1st, 1901.)

Successive enumerations.

239. The first Census (at least since the days of Akbar) of the North-West Frontier Province was taken on the 1st of January 1855, and the second on the 10th of January 1868. This was followed by a more elaborate and careful enumeration on the 17th of February 1881, and this again by the enumeration of the 26th February 1891. The latter Census related with some insignificant exceptions to the same area as that of 1881. The last Census was taken on the 1st of March 1901, and on this occasion the operations were extended to the Kurram Valley and the Sherani country, trans-frontier territories containing a population of 66,628 souls, which had not been previously enumerated. The military cantonments and posts in the Malakand, Dir, Swat and Chitral were also enumerated, as were those in the Tochi Valley (the Northern Waziristan Agency) and in the Gomal (the Southern Waziristan Agency), the former figures being included in the Census returns of the Bannu District, and those of the latter in the returns of Dera Ismail Khan.

In the following paragraphs the figures given are for the North-West Frontier Province as at present constituted, excluding the Tochi Valley, and relate to the Census of 1901, unless the contrary be stated.

Increase and decrease of population.

240. The population of the Province at the three last Censuses is shown in the margin, with the percentages of increase since each preceding enumeration. Owing to the separation of the Province from the Punjab in 1901 precise data for its population in 1855 and 1868 are not available, but there must have been a very great increase in the population since 1855, for in that year the population of the Peshawar Division was only 847,695 souls, whereas in 1901 it was 1,566,860, and the Peshawar District has now nearly as large a population as the whole division then had. Since 1881 the population of the Province has increased by 30·2 per cent. even if the trans-frontier territories be excluded, and including them its population has risen by 35·6 per cent. Females have increased somewhat more than males, the former showing an increase of over 36 and the latter of 35 per cent. since 1881, a fact which points to the present population being more permanent in character than that of the former year.

	Increase per cent. since last Census.	Actual population.
1881 (excluding the troops in the Khyber).	...	1,567,770
1891	18·5	1,857,504
1901 (including the Malakand, &c., the Sherani country and Kurram).	14·4	2,125,480

Distribution over towns & villages.

241. Of the total population of the Province 87·6 per cent. is rural and 12·4 per cent. urban, and the latter ratio would be much smaller but for the fact

that the Province contains a large number of cantonments. The people inhabit 20 towns and 3,348 villages, in which they are grouped in the following proportions :—

Size of villages or towns.	Percentage of the population.	Size of villages or towns.	Percentage of the population.
Under 500	21·3	5,000—10,000	6·8
500—1,000	18·9	10,000—20,000	1·9
1,000—2,000	20·6	20,000—50,000	2·9
2,000—5,000	23	50,000—100,000	4·5

The Province contains no great city, its capital, Peshawar, having a population of 95,147, of whom 21,804 are in the Cantonments. Dera Ismail Khan has, however, a population of 24,487, and Kohat of over 18,000, excluding the Cantonments and Civil Lines.

Towns and villages.

242. A 'town' was defined to include any Municipality, Civil Lines or Cantonment, and any place, with a population of not less than 5,000 souls, which has urban characteristics. The definitions in 1881 and 1891 were substantially the same. A city having been defined to be a town of more than 100,000 inhabitants, Peshawar was not treated as a city in the Census Tables. The urban population of the Province as a whole has only increased by 16 per cent. since 1891, the tendency being, as in the Punjab, for the petty rural towns to remain stationary or even to decrease in population and for the urban population to concentrate in the towns on the line of rail, especially in the head-quarters of districts. Further, the urban population of the Province has been swollen by the inclusion of the towns of Chitral (population 8,128) and Parachinar (population 2,847), which were not included in the former Censuses, and by treating Tank (population 4,402) as a town, which was not done in 1891. The most striking feature of the returns is the growth of the great commercial town of Peshawar, which has now a population of 73,343 as against 59,292 in 1881.

The 'village' of the Census was the Revenue village, the fiscal unit of 1891 being thus retained. For this unit the average population is 566, but the figures do not fully represent the distribution of the population over the units of habitation. In former times the insecurity of life and property on the north-west frontier of India had compelled the people to carry the tendency towards large, strongly fortified villages to an extreme; but under British rule there is a marked tendency to build new homesteads which gradually grow into hamlets away from the old village sites on their cultivated lands. This movement was specially noted in the case of the hill district of Hazara.

Distribution over area.

243. The number of persons per square mile was 112·8 in 1891, and it has now risen to 140·7. The fertile valley which forms the Peshawar District is densely populated with 303 persons to the square mile, and of the regularly administered districts that of Dera Ismail Khan is the most sparsely populated, with only 74. The Kurram Valley has only 42·4 souls to the square mile, but there is no doubt that its population is increasing very rapidly. On the area under cultivation the pressure of both the total and rural population is greatest in Hazara and comparatively light in the other districts.

Distribution among houses.

244. The average number of persons to an occupied house is 6·1, being highest in Kohat (7·4) and lowest in Dera Ismail Khan. As already noted, the tendency is for the people to build new homesteads away from their villages, and the number of houses must have increased largely, though precise figures for the Census of 1891 are not obtainable owing to the separation of the two Provinces, and thus exact comparison is not possible. In Hazara the number of houses rose from 81,469 to 101,398 in the past decade.

245. The following table shows the elements of which the population of the Province was composed in 1901 :— Birth place of population.

	Number of persons in each class per 100 of total population.	Number of males per 100 of both sexes in each class.
Born in the District of enumeration	87·4	52
Born in the adjoining districts of the Province	·9	67
„ „ or States outside the Province, but in India	1·1	69
Total born in adjoining Districts and States	2	69
Born elsewhere in the Province	·3	84
Born elsewhere	10·3	69
Total	...	54

246. The following table shows the effect of migration on the population of the North-West Frontier Province according to the Census of 1901 :— Migration.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Immigrants.			
I.—From the Punjab	86,211	67,399	18,812
II.—From the rest of India	22,773	17,903	4,870
III.—From the rest of Asia	128,095	76,899	51,196
IV.—From other countries	3,952	3,636	316
Total Immigrants	241,031	165,837	75,194
*Emigrants.**			
I.—To the Punjab	69,680	41,343	28,337
II.—To the rest of India	17,440	12,249	5,191
Total Emigrants	87,120	53,592	33,528
Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants	153,911	112,245	41,666

247. The bulk of immigration is from the Districts and States in India noted below, but there is also a considerable volume of immigration from the countries outside India :— Immigration.

		Number of males in 1,000 immigrants.			Number of males in 1,000 immigrants.
Kangra	2,722	989	Shahpur	4,099	709
Hoshiarpur	2,610	924	Jhelum	16,822	751
Jullundur	2,097	847	Rawalpindi	22,046	729
Ludhiana	2,460	912	Jhang	1,101	735
Ferozepore	1,286	862	Bombay and Sind	1,158	880
Patiala	1,828	913	Rajputana	1,167	810
Lahore	2,439	754	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,776	777
Amritsar	4,145	858	Kashmir	5,938	753
Gurdaspur	2,829	860	Nepal and Bhutan	3,288	825
Sialkot	7,157	754	Yaghistan and Afghanistan	76,438	596
Gujranwala	3,202	752	Persia	5,086	553
Gujrat	4,048	800	United Kingdom with Gibraltar	3,847	924

* The figures are for the emigrants from the Province, including those from the *old* districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, parts of which now form the Mianwali District of the Punjab.

Emigration.

248. The emigration* is mainly to the Districts, States and Provinces noted below :—

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Ferozepore	1,062	228	Muzaffargarh	2,721	2,052
Lahore	1,779	551	Dera Ghazi Khan	16,063	14,007
Shahpur	1,200	942	Kashmir	7,111	3,702
Jhelum	605	685	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	939	442
Rawalpindi	5,849	3,517	Bengal	1,117	234
Mianwali	2,942	2,667	British Baluchistan	2,084	399
Jhang	896	679	Rajputana	434	186
Mooltan	2,298	1,057			

Balance of migration.

249. The Province thus gains 153,911 souls by migration, and its net interchange of population with the Districts, States and Provinces in India, which mainly affect its population, are shown in the table below :—

Nett gain from + or loss to —		Nett gain from + or loss to —	
Kangra	+ 2,639	Gujrat	+ 3,394
Hoshiarpur	+ 2,516	Shahpur	+ 1,957
Jullundur	+ 1,841	Jhelum	+ 15,532
Ludhiana	+ 2,359	Rawalpindi	+ 12,680
Patiala	+ 1,604	Mooltan	— 2,821
Amritsar	+ 3,629	Dera Ghazi Khan	— 29,622
Gurdaspur	+ 2,632	Kashmir	— 4,875
Sialkot	+ 6,621	Bombay and Sind	+ 772
Gujranwala	+ 2,798	United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	+ 7,395

Comparison with the figures of 1891 shows that the North-West Frontier Province by migration with the Punjab only has gained 16,531 souls in 1901, or 7,558 fewer than in 1891, as shown in the margin.

Gain by migration with the Punjab—

	1901.	1891.
Total	+ 16,531	+ 24,089

Taking the figures for intra-Imperial migration, we have the marginal data.

Gain by intra-Imperial migration—

	1901.
Total	+ 21,864

Owing to the absence of any rule of exogamy among the Muhammadan population which greatly predominates in the Province, the people are perceptibly less migratory than in the Punjab, under 13 per cent. being born outside the district of enumeration, and among the immigrants males largely predominate.

The ages of the people.

250. The table in the margin shows the distribution of 10,000 of each sex in the Province. It will be observed that males appear to have a somewhat greater duration of life than females, but there is the greatest uncertainty, even in the first few years of life, in the ages returned by the people. In Kurram it is not the custom to state the number of years a man has lived, but to describe his age by 'mark of mouth.' As compared with the Punjab, the proportion of children, especially of girls, is very high, and the numbers aged 60 and over correspondingly low, but these figures would appear only to indicate that the population of the Province is more prolific than that of the Punjab, and it is certainly not naturally less long-lived.

Sex.	0—10.	10—20.	20—30.	30—40.	40—50.	50—60.	60 and over.
Male	2,887	2,002	1,676	1,475	914	530	516
Female	3,206	1,770	1,655	1,438	917	505	479

The civil condition of the people.

251. The figures in the margin give the distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex according to their civil condition. It is clear from them that marriage is less general than in the Punjab, the numbers unmarried in both sexes being much higher than they are in that Province. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that among the Muhammadan tribes of the Province infant marriage is unknown, adult marriage being the rule among the mass of the people; for while out of 10,000 females there are 301 married under 15, among Hindus the ratio is 724 per 10,000, among Sikhs it is highest (1,038), and among Muhammadans only 275.

	Males.	Females.
Single	5,798	4,508
Married	3,755	4,363
Widowed	447	1,129
All conditions	10,000	10,000

* The figures for emigration include those for the old districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

252. The Indian soldiers in the Province being almost all immigrants from the Punjab, who leave their wives behind at their homes, there are few married females as compared with males, the ratio being only 97 wives to 100 husbands; but polygamy is doubtless more prevalent in this Province than in the Punjab, as the practice is especially prevalent among Muhammadans, the largest element in the population of the Province. As will be seen from the figures given in the margin, among every 10,000 Muhammadan married males 215 practise polygamy, while among Hindus the ratio is only 21. The ratio among the Muhammadans is double that in the Punjab, but among the Hindus the ratio is lower. Polygamy.

Number of polygamists.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Sikhs.
Actual	8,278	76	1
Ratio per 10,000 married males	215	21	1

253. There are 834 females to 1,000 males as against 843 in 1891 and 826 in 1881. This fall in the ratio since 1891 is due to the inclusion of the military posts in the Malakand, Dir, Swat, Chitral, Tochi and Wana in 1901, the population enumerated at those places being almost exclusively male with only 6 females to 1,000 males. If the population of these places be excluded, the ratio works out to 846, which is satisfactory. The proportions of the sexes.

	Number of females to every 1,000 males.	
	All ages.	Under 5.
Hindus	621	993
Sikhs	309	961
Muhammadans	864	992
All religions	834	992

254. There are only 113 widows to every 1,000 females, and the proportion of widows over 15 years of age is 194 per mille, but it is considerably higher among Hindus (261 per mille) than among Muhammadans (189 per mille). The proportion of widowers is 45 in 1,000 males, and here again Hindus show a higher ratio (64 per mille) than the Muhammadans (43 per mille). All these ratios are lower in this Province than in the Punjab, which is due partly to the natural consequences of adult marriages, and partly to the greater prevalence of widow re-marriage. Widow re-marriage.

255. The figures in the margin show the numbers in every 10,000 of the population suffering from each infirmity. The improvement since 1881 is very marked, only 25·3 persons in 10,000 being now returned as afflicted as against 44 in that year. The numbers of the blind have decreased in a very marked degree. The infirmities of the people.

The infirmities of the people.

Infirmities.	Numbers suffering per 10,000.	
	1901.	1891.
Total afflicted	25·3	..
Total infirmities	25·3	35
Insane	2·9	3
Blind	12·5	21·7
Deaf-mutes	8·5	9·3
Lepers	1·4	1·4

2. Births and Deaths.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Reports of the Province for 1901 and 1902 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section XIII.]

256. The year 1901 was a healthy one, the death-rate of the Province being only 19·7 per mille. There were no cases of plague, and very few of chclera. An increase in the number of cases of fevers and small-pox rendered the year 1902 somewhat less healthy; but no cases of cholera, and only a few imported cases of plague, occurred in the latter year. General.

257. The births registered in 1901 numbered 60,413 as compared with 62,084 in the previous year. This decrease was probably due to diminished fecundity during and following an unhealthy year. In 1902, however, there was a considerable increase, 66,904 births being registered in the Province, 6,491 more Births.

than in the previous year. The birth-rate for 1901 was 29·5; that for 1902, 33·6 per mille of population. The rate for the latter year shows an increase of 2·9 per mille over the mean rates of the preceding five years. The registers show that to every 100 females 123·2 males were born in 1901 and 121·9 in the following year. An attempt has been made to explain the high proportion of males to females by the unwillingness of Pathans to register the births of female infants. On the other hand, the Census returns (Table I) show a great disparity of females, the proportion for the Province being 100 females to 120 males, so that the difference cannot be due in any considerable degree to defective registration of female births.

Deaths.

258. There were 39,208 deaths in the Province in 1901, the death-rate being 19·7 per mille of the population. Seeing that the mean death-rate from all causes for the previous five years was 23·7, the year 1901 must be considered a very healthy one. In 1902, 48,624 deaths were registered, 9,416 more than in the previous year. This represents a death-rate of 24·4 per mille, a rate higher by 4·7 than that for 1901. The increase is explained by the rise in the number of fever cases that occurred during the year. The death-rate per mille for Muhammadans was 20·07 and 24·92, and for Hindus 17·91 and 21·67 in the two years respectively. In both years the months of November and December were the most unhealthy owing to the prevalence of fevers in those months. During the two years under report the rates of wages and food-grains have been favourable, and there has been no scarcity in the Province.

Plague.

259. There was no case of plague in 1901. In the following year, however, four cases, all fatal, occurred. These were imported from the Punjab, and in no instance did the disease spread.

Cholera.

260. There were 117 deaths on account of cholera registered in 1901 as against 3,275 in the previous year. Most of the cases occurred in the Peshawar District: 24 were in Peshawar City, but after 91 wells had been treated with permanganate of potash the disease stopped. In 1902 the Province was entirely free from cholera.

Small-pox.

261. In 1901 there were 955 deaths from small-pox as against 1,390 in the previous year. Out of this total 204 deaths occurred among children under one year, and 568 among those over one and under ten years of age. Small-pox accounted for 1,081 deaths in 1902, one-fourth of the mortality from this disease occurring among infants under one year of age, and a little more than half among children over one and under ten years.

Fever.

262. Under the head of fevers 29,108 deaths were returned in 1901; 37,663 in 1902.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

263. The total number of deaths under this head in 1901 was 380 as against 611 in 1900. In 1902, 647 deaths were due to the same cause.

Respiratory diseases.

264. No returns under the head "Respiratory diseases" were furnished for 1901. From the beginning of the year 1902, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, deaths from these diseases were separately recorded, and the figures for 1902 are 645.

Mortality from violence or injury.

265. Deaths from violence or injury numbered 649 in 1901 and 652 in the following year.

Pasteur Institute.

266. In compliance with the orders of the Government of India, the necessary instructions were issued in English, Urdu and Pashtu to all Civil Surgeons and medical subordinates in charge of dispensaries in the Province to take every opportunity of acquainting patients suffering from the bites of rabid animals with the advantages of the anti-rabic treatment offered at the Pasteur Institute established at Kasauli.

3. Medical Relief.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Dispensaries for 1901 and 1902 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section XIV.]

Number of dispensaries.

267. The total number of State or State-aided hospitals and dispensaries in this Province is 37. Of these 15 are State institutions, and the remainder are supported by Local or District Funds. During the year 1901 returns have been shown for only 29 institutions. This is due to the fact that no returns were received that year from eight dispensaries situated in Political Agencies. These were received and included in the next year's report. The increase in the figures for 1902 under the various heads below is mainly attributable to this cause.

Attendance.

268. The number of in-patients in 1901 was 6,750 as compared with 6,797 in the previous year. The figures for 1902 were 7,624. There were 449,874 out-patients in 1901, or 7,890 more than in the previous year, while in 1902 514,135 out-patients attended dispensaries.

Accommodation.

269. The total number of beds available in 1901 was 388, of which 278 were set apart for males and 110 for females. In 1902 there was an increase of 13 beds in the hospitals included in the returns for the previous year, while the addition to the list of the eight Agency Dispensaries brought the total number of beds available in 1902 up to 462.

Operations.

270. The number of surgical operations performed in 1901 was 19,650 against 18,272 in the previous year. In 1902 the figures were 21,689.

Receipts.

271. The income of all the dispensaries in the Province amounted in 1901 to Rs. 76,571-6-6 ; towards this sum Government contributed Rs. 13,465-3-9, Local and Municipal Funds Rs. 27,871-13-6 and Rs. 32,624-3-8 respectively. In 1902 the total income was Rs. 91,734-4-5, Government contributing towards this sum Rs. 27,224-15-2, Local Funds Rs. 23,716-11-3, and Municipal Funds Rs. 36,364-2-2. In each year between eight hundred and nine hundred rupees were realized from private subscription.

Expenditure.

272. The total expenditure amounted in 1901 to Rs. 76,163-4-2, while the corresponding figures for 1902 were Rs. 89,519-12-10.

Mission Hospitals.

273. Returns have been received from seven Mission Hospitals showing that in 1901 the number of patients treated by them was—in-patients 1,139, out-patients 56,960 ; while 3,538 operations were performed. In 1902 the number of in-patients was 1,861, of out-patients 59,327, and of operations 3,155.

4. Sanitation.

[For references to Statistics, &c., see under 2. Births and Deaths above.]

Sanitary reforms.

274. No large sanitary works were undertaken in 1901. In Peshawar City water was laid on in several private houses on payment, and a number of new surface drains were constructed and old drains repaired, a sum of Rs. 13,735 being expended for this purpose. In Dera Ismail Khan District water-tanks were cleaned out, in Bannu town three new drains were constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,218, and in Kohat five new drains were made at a cost of Rs. 443, while in Abbottabad the diversion of the town drainage from a "nullah" running between the town and cantonment to the masonry main drain leading from the town through the public garden was completed. In the year 1902 the water-supply of Peshawar City was maintained and extended at a cost of Rs. 12,054, and Rs. 10,545 were spent upon drainage. At Kohat a new pipe line was constructed to bring drinking water from the springs at Bawana to the Railway Station. In Dera Ismail Khan three streets were newly paved and two drains constructed, while wells and tanks were cleaned throughout the Province. The total income of all the Municipal towns in the Province amounted in 1901 to Rs. 6,48,513. Of this sum Rs. 1,34,721 were spent on sanitation during the year. In 1902 an expenditure of Rs. 1,34,093 was incurred under this head, the total income of the Municipal towns for the year amounting to Rs. 5,17,165.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports on Vaccination for 1901-02 and 1902-03 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1901-02 and 1902-03, section XVI.]

Staff.

275. In the year 1901-02 the Vaccination establishment consisted of 2 Divisional Inspectors, 6 Native Supervisors, and 29 Vaccinators. The strength of the establishment remained the same in the year 1902-03, except that the number of Vaccinators was reduced by one.

Amount of work.

276. The total number of vaccinations performed in the year 1901-02 was 70,993, or 7,486 less than in the previous year. In 1902-03, however, an increase of 19,300 is shown, the figures for the latter year being 90,293. Primary vaccinations numbered 63,321 and 82,352, re-vaccinations 7,672 and 7,941 for the two years respectively. The percentages of successful operations for the two seasons were in the case of primary vaccinations 91·03 and 93·54 ; in that of re-vaccinations 75·18 and 69·84 respectively. The average number of operations performed by each Vaccinator was 2,366 in the year 1901-02, and 3,113 in the following year.

Expenditure.

277. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 11,281 in 1901-02 and Rs. 11,644 in 1902-03. The average cost of each successful operation in the former year was Re. 0-3-3 ; in the latter Re. 0-2-3.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

[Further details will be found in the Punjab Government Administration Report for 1901-02 and in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province, 1901-02 (*Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore), and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistcts of British India for 1901-02, section X.]

1. GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Department.

278. The Educational Department of this Province is under the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. There is an Assistant Inspector of Schools for the Province, who is in immediate charge of education. The appointment was instituted in 1901 at the time of the formation of the Province.

System of Education.

279. The system of education is the same as that of the Punjab, and the Education Code of that Province is still in force. Full details of its history can be found in the Administration Report of that Province for 1901-02, from which the following description of the present system is taken.

Colleges.

280. The only Arts College in the Province is that attached to the Edwardes' Church Mission Aided High School in Peshawar. Students are there taught up to the Intermediate Standard.

Primary Schools.

281. Schools for general education, whether departmental or aided, are classified as Vernacular or English, and as Primary or Secondary. Primary Schools afford a course of instruction extending over five years, and terminating with an examination called the Upper Primary Examination. There are five classes, of which the first three form the Lower Primary School, and the fourth and fifth the Upper Primary School.

In the Lower Primary section of both English and Vernacular Schools there is a uniform course of study, which includes Vernacular reading and writing, Arithmetic as far as the Compound Rules, Object Lessons, and the Geography of the Punjab, with Elementary Needlework for girls.

In the Upper Primary section the subjects of study are the same in both kinds of schools, with the exception that in Vernacular Schools Mensuration takes the place of English in Anglo-Vernacular. In the Upper Primary Examination a scholar has to read at sight and write from dictation passages from a Vernacular book of ordinary difficulty, to work sums in Vulgar Fractions, the Rule of Three, Practice, Square Measure and Simple Interest. In girls' schools less arithmetic is required, and some special Readers are prescribed, but the classification and standards are generally similar. The following are also prescribed as optional subjects :—English, Mensuration, Geography, Elementary Persian, Sanskrit or Arabic, Common Things, and for girls Needlework. On the results of the Upper Primary Examination scholarships of a limited number are awarded by districts, and are tenable in the classes of the Middle Department.

There is also a class of schools known as zamindari, which are Primary Schools, in which special arrangements are made to meet the requirements of agriculturists.

Secondary Schools.

282. Secondary Schools are either Middle Schools or High Schools. A Middle School contains a Primary and Middle Department, the Primary Department consisting of the five classes of an ordinary Primary School, and the Middle Department of an extra course extending over three classes, and terminating with the Middle School Examination.

A High School embraces a Primary, Middle and High Department, the first two corresponding to a Middle School, and the last having a course of two years, and terminating with the Entrance Examination.

All who are admitted to the Middle Department are ordinarily required to have passed the Upper Primary Examination in the same way as the Middle School Examination is the ordinary test of admission to a High Department. The above system of classification is obligatory in Board Schools, and has been adopted, almost without exception, in Aided Schools.

The Middle School and Entrance Examinations being conducted by the Punjab University, the course of study in Middle and High Schools depends on the subjects prescribed for those examinations. The compulsory subjects for the former are at present a Vernacular language, Arithmetic and Mensuration, History, Geography and the Sanitary Primer, with English for Anglo-Vernacular and Euclid and Algebra for Vernacular scholars. Candidates are allowed to select not more than two of the following optional subjects :—Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit, Elementary Science, and for Anglo-Vernacular scholars Euclid and Algebra. The examination is conducted through the medium of Urdu, the recognized vernacular of the Province. Scholarships are awarded on the results of the examination, and are tenable in the classes of the High Department.

The course of instruction in the High Departments embraces the subjects prescribed for the Middle School Examination, but carried to a higher stage. On passing the Entrance Examination in English students are admitted to the English Arts Colleges, and on passing in the vernacular to the Oriental College, at Lahore.

Managing agency.

283. There are no Government Schools, that is schools supported wholly from Imperial Funds, in this Province.

Village Schools are owned and managed by the District Boards, and schools in towns by the Municipal Committees, under the direction of the Education Department.

Grants-in-aid are given to schools under private management under the conditions laid down in the Punjab Education Code from Local and Municipal Funds.

2. Education.

General.

284. During the period dealt with by the quinquennial report (1896—1902) there has been a most satisfactory increase in the number of public schools (168—191) and of scholars attending them (10,712—12,955), the increase of the latter amounting to 20·9 per cent. The number of Middle Schools has nominally decreased. Five were raised to the high standard and four new ones were opened, so that there is no real falling off. Private schools show a decrease of 87 (1,014—927), but this is in no way a matter for regret. The education afforded by those schools was mainly confined to the teaching of religious books by rote, and the growth of public institutions at their expense only illustrates the growing desire for a more liberal education.

Variation by district, caste, &c.

285. Only about 8½ per cent. of the children of school going age actually attend school. Of these 1,900 are girls and 24,681 are boys. The percentage varies from 12·9 in Dera Ismail Khan to 5 in Kohat.

In public schools the number of Muhammadan boys is only 11·7 per cent. of those of suitable age, but has increased 24 per cent. since 1896. There are now 101 Muhammadan girls in such schools, while in 1896 there were none. 36·3 per cent. of Hindu boys now attend school, an increase of 8·6 per cent., and 22·3 per cent. of Sikhs, showing a slight fall during the same period.

In private schools Muhammadans and Hindus show a fall of 6·8 and 6·3 per cent. respectively, while Sikhs have increased by 59·3. The decrease in

the number of Muhammadans attending private schools took place in Kohat and Hazara, where they have increased in public schools by 34 and 16·5 per cent. respectively.

286. The total annnal expenditure for 1901-02 amounted to Rs. 1,52,969, an increase of Rs. 36,183 on the year 1896-97. Of the total 28 per cent. was met from District Funds, 20 per cent. from Municipal, 20 per cent. from fees, and the remainder from Provincial and private sources. Expenditure.

The expenditure on scholarships has increased by Rs. 1,299, and is now 3·7 per cent. of the total expenditure.

287. The requirements of the Education Department appear to have been met as far as the very limited means at their disposal and other urgent demands on their resources allow by District Boards. The net expenditure still falls short of the minimum demandable by Government for educational purposes in all districts. The lowest proportion is contributed in Dera Ismail Khan, where the net expenditure was only 34·3 per cent. of the minimum, the average being 58 per cent. Local Management.

In Municipal Schools the management is reported by the Assistant Inspector as on the whole fairly satisfactory. Many Municipalities contribute more than the fixed minimum, but Peshawar and Kohat giving 42·8 per cent. and 83·3 per cent. of the minimum, respectively, bring the average expenditure of Municipalities below the 10 per cent. which can be demanded. The explanation of the low percentage in Peshawar is that High Schools and feeders to them are maintained by the various religious bodies, *viz.* Church Mission, Muhammadan and Hindu.

288. The number of schools and scholars has risen, and the examination results are better. Fee receipts have increased by about 38 per cent. Of 238 teachers employed, 51·6 per cent. are trained as against 37·4 per cent. in 1896-97. Primary Education: Boys.

Of the Primary Schools 18 are of the class known as 'Zamindari,' containing 586 agriculturists as against 378 in 1896-97.

Of the expenditure on Primary Schools, amounting to Rs. 33,990, 87 per cent. was met from public funds, 51·9 per cent. being contributed by District Boards, while the fees amount to only 7·6 of the total. This is due to the fact that most of the Primary Schools are situated in villages, and the sons of agriculturists are admitted to them at reduced fees, and in some cases free, to encourage education among the backward village communities.

289. The number of Secondary Schools has risen from 24 to 28 during the last five years, and the expenditure has increased by Rs. 10,590. Of this amount 10·8 per cent. is met from Provincial Revenues, 6·5 per cent. from District Funds, 23·9 per cent. from Municipal, and 58·8 per cent. from private sources including fees. Secondary Education: Boys.

The results of examinations in Secondary Schools do not compare favourably with those of 1896-97. Only 53·6 per cent. of the candidates were successful in the Entrance Examination in 1901-02 as against 71·7 per cent. in 1896-97, and in the Middle School Examination 47·7 per cent. as against 70·3. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that there has been a gradual improvement in the method of teaching and the character of instruction, and no explanation can at present be offered unless it be that the standard required has risen.

290. The Arts College attached to the Edwardes' Church Mission High School in Peshawar, opened in 1900, has now 17 pupils. Of 9 who presented themselves for the Intermediate Examination 4 passed. Collegiate Education.

291. The Director of Public Instruction records a marked advance in female education during the last five years. There are 8 Primary Schools in the Province now against 3 in 1896-97, and the attendance has risen to 491, an increase of 277 per cent. Adding 1,604 girls in private schools and 24 in public boys' schools, a total number of 2,119 girls are now under instruction. Of the expenditure (Rs. 2,477) 66 per cent. was met from public funds and the Female Education.

remainder from private sources. In one school only, an Indigenous Unaided School at Edwardesabad, are fees realized, amounting to Rs. 30 in all. In the Upper Primary Department of 23 pupils, 17 hold scholarships.

The girls attending public schools are mainly Hindus of the trading classes, and in Peshawar and Hazara no Muhammadan girl attends a public school, and their number in private schools has fallen. In Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan progress has been made in the education of Muhammadan girls owing to the efforts of certain ex-officials. The backwardness of Peshawar is due to the influence of a very large number of bigoted mullahs.

Other Schools.

292. There are no schools in the Province for the education of Europeans or for any form of special or technical education.

3. Literature and the Press.

Presses.

293. There are 13 printing presses at work in the Province—5 in Peshawar, 1 in Hazara, 3 in Kohat, 1 in Bannu, and 3 in Dera Ismail Khan.

Publications.

294. The Bannu Mission Press publish an Urdu newspaper with a circulation of 310 copies weekly. The *Frontier Gazette* and *Daulat-i-Hind* are published in Dera Ismail Khan, and have respectively a circulation of 550 and 250 copies weekly.

4. LITERARY SOCIETIES.

Literary Societies.

295. There are no literary societies in this Province worthy of mention.

5. Arts and Sciences.

Museums.

296. A museum is to be erected in Peshawar in connection with the local Victoria Memorial Hall. Voluntary subscriptions have been supplemented by contributions from Municipal and District Funds, and a grant from the Archæological Department for the museum is under the consideration of the Government of India.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

297. The following note on the archæological work carried on in this Province during the year 1902 has been supplied by the Archæological Surveyor of the Punjab and United Provinces Circles. Archæology.

298. The Government of India having allotted a sum of Rs. 3,000 for archæological excavations in the North-West Frontier Province, it was decided by the Director-General of Archæology in India, after a preliminary tour in November 1901, that Charsadda would be made the centre of the proposed explorations. This place is of great archæological interest, having been identified by General Cunningham with the site of Pushkalavati, the ancient capital of the Gandhara country, mentioned both by Alexander's historians and by the Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen Tsiang. In February 1881 some excavations had been done here by Sappers under Lieutenant Martin, which, however, were not carried on long enough to lead to any important results. Among his finds was an inscribed pedestal, now in the Lahore Museum (the so-called Charsadda pedestal). A more important acquisition was made accidentally a few years later by the discovery of " the Hashtnagar pedestal " bearing a dated inscription in Kharoshthi, and now preserved in the British Museum. Again in 1901 an inscribed image was dug out not far from Charsadda and sent to Lahore. Those finds, as well as the historical associations of the place, made Charsadda a promising field for more extensive explorations. Excavations in Charsadda.

On the 23rd February excavations were started on the Bala Hissar, believed to be the *akropolis* of the ancient Pushkalavati. In the course of the work a considerable number of stone and earthenware objects were unearthed dating back to pre-Muhammadan times. A week afterwards the excavation of a mound near the village of Rajar was taken in hand. It is known by the name of Palatu Dheri, and appears to be the find-spot of the Hashtnagar pedestal. The mound was found to contain the remains of a Buddhist building, evidently destroyed by fire, and, judging from numerous copper coins, belonging to the Indo-Scythian period. A great many sculptural fragments of superior workmanship were obtained, including a pedestal inscribed with a short votive inscription in Kharoshthi. An interesting find were three jars of the ordinary *ghara* type bearing Kharoshthi legends. The letters being partly effaced, their decypherment, if possible at all, will be attended with great difficulty. From the little that is plainly legible they would seem to be votive inscriptions. The existence of inscribed pottery in Gandhara, not established before, is a fact of importance which will have to be borne in mind by future investigators.

Two other mounds near Rajar were explored. One, called Ghaz Dheri (tamarisk mound), contained the square base of a small *stupa*, which once must have been decorated with sculptures and stucco figures, numerous specimens of which were found all around. The nature of this monument could be established with full certainty by the discovery of a well-cut stone relic-casket hidden in a jar which was found buried in the exact centre of the *stupa* base only a few feet below the present surface.

The other mound excavated was that known as Mir Ziarat, situated in the midst of the extensive ancient site of Shahr-i-Napursan, " The city without asking, " and held sacred by the Hindus of Hashtnagar up to the present day. The latter circumstance, as well as the position and size of this mound, have led to its having been identified with the *stupa* of the 'Eye-gift' mentioned by the Chinese pilgrims, and once famous as one of " the four great *stupas* of Northern India." The recent excavations tend to confirm this supposition in so far as they unclosed the foundations of an extensive building containing rows of small apartments. This, combined with the discovery of Buddhist sculpture, would lead

to the conclusion that the edifice excavated is a large Buddhist monastery, presumably the same which stood at the side of the 'Eye-gift' *stupa*. This identification, however, could only be rendered certain by a complete exploration of Mir Ziarat, which at present circumstances did not allow. If excavations were to be resumed in Hashtnagar, the point would deserve special attention.

Finally, it is to be mentioned that towards the end of the work heavy walling of "Buddhist masonry" was found along the edge of the Bala Hissar, where excavation had been carried on uninterruptedly. Thus the nature of this site as a fortress of the Buddhist period, hitherto not universally accepted by archæologists, has been established beyond reasonable doubt. *

* A full account of the excavations at Charsadda is intended to be published in the Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology in India.

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CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. ECCLESIASTICAL.

Church of England.

299. The North-West Frontier Province is, with the Punjab and Sind, included in the See of Lahore, which was created by Royal Letters Patent in December 1877, formerly having been included in the diocese of Calcutta. The Right Reverend T. V. French, D.D., was the first Bishop, and was succeeded on his resignation in 1888 by the Venerable Henry James Mathew, D.D., Archdeacon of Lahore. Bishop Mathew died in 1898, and the Reverend G. A. Lefroy, D.D., formerly head of the Cambridge Mission, Delhi, was consecrated Bishop on the 1st November 1898. Like all other Indian Sees, Lahore is subject to the authority of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan. By authorization of the Letters Patent an Archdeacon is appointed by the Bishop from the Senior Chaplains.

Chaplains on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment are posted at the following stations:—

Abbottabad.	Peshawar.
Nowshera.	Dera Ismail Khan.

A Chaplain is usually placed in charge of the Military Camps lying between Dungagali and Murree for the hot weather.

Church of Scotland.

300. The North-West Frontier Province belongs to the Presbytery of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Central India, Punjab, Chamba, and any adjacent States in which there are missions of the Church. No Chaplain is stationed permanently within the Province, but services for Church of Scotland troops are arranged for at Peshawar in the absence of a Regimental Chaplain, and a Chaplain is posted at Murree and the Galis during the hot weather.

Roman Catholic Church.

301. The district of Dera Ismail Khan is included in the diocese of Lahore, formed in 1880 as a Vicariate under the Right Reverend Dr. P. Tosi, and in 1886 constituted as a diocese. The present Bishop is the Right Reverend Dr. Godfrey Pelckmans consecrated in 1893. The rest of the Province, together with the trans-Frontier and Kashmir, belongs to the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafiristan, constituted a separate ecclesiastical charge in 1887 with Rawalpindi as head-quarters. The Prefect Apostolic appoints Military Chaplains to the following stations:—

Peshawar,	Cherat,
Nowshera,	The Galis,

with an additional Chaplain during the hot weather for the Military Camps near Murree.

Church Missionary Society.

302. The Church Missionary Society, founded in 1851, has stations at Peshawar (with an out-station at Abbottabad), Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank.

Zenana Mission.

303. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society has stations at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan.

Mission Schools.

304. There are Church of England Mission Schools at Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

2. Miscellaneous.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1901-02 (Commercial Press, Peshawar).]

Veterinary work.

305. The veterinary work of the Province is under the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab. During the year 1902-03 he had charge of the whole Punjab as well, and it necessarily follows that supervision of the work of Veterinary Assistants in this Province was merely nominal. Now that a separate officer has been appointed for the South Punjab, it is hoped that the Superintendent will be able to give more time to supervising the Veterinary Assistants and to opening Veterinary Hospitals at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan in communication with the Deputy Commissioners of those places.

Horse-breeding.

306. Horse-breeding has made little progress of late years except in some parts of Hazara. In Peshawar two stands had to be closed.

Horse show.

307. The one horse show held in the Province during 1901-02 was at Bannu. No remounts were purchased there, and it appears that none have been purchased in the Province. There has been no horse show at Dera Ismail Khan for three years owing to the scarcity of fodder, and it has now been arranged that a combined fair shall be held at Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu in alternate years.

Cattle disease.

308. Cattle disease is either very rare or not reported. The latter is more probable. Without a hospital, and in many cases without the necessary instruments and medicines, Veterinary Assistants can do little good, and, unless they can be instructed and their work supervised at a hospital or dispensary, they soon become inefficient. During the last year, however, four of the Veterinary Assistants have been trained in rinderpest inoculation at the Bacteriological Institute at Muktsar, and arrangements are now being made to start Veterinary Hospitals at Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The necessary outfit for Veterinary surgical work is also being supplied.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Scale 1 Inch = 16 Miles or 1,000,000

REFERENCES.

- Boundary line of Afghanistan, demarcated
- ... ... undemarcated
- Other undemarcated boundaries
- District Boundaries
- Portion under Direct British Administration
- Chitral Agency
- Frontier Tribes within the political supervision of the Governor General's Agent
- Railways
- Roads, Main
- ,, Minor
- Passes
- Trigonometrical Stations with heights
- Intersected Points

70° 72° 74°

36° 34°

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1903-04.

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MAP.

Map of the North-West Frontier Province, ... In Pocket.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

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FOR

1903-04.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The year was not marked by any events of grave political importance. The conduct of the trans-border tribes was generally satisfactory, and no necessity arose for the employment of armed force against any tribe or section. In Dir conditions were at one time critical owing to the state of health of the Nawab. His death would have undoubtedly precipitated the conflict for succession, which it is feared must eventually come between his two sons, and an internal war raging in Dir would almost certainly endanger the safety of the Chitral road and compel the interference of Government. In addition to this the apathetic attitude of the Nawab towards the exactions of his revenue collectors from the vassal tribesmen on the left bank of the Swat River threatened at one time to lead to a disruption of his State. The danger has been averted, but is not altogether past. In the Khyber the Afridis continue to coquet with Afghan authorities. A telegraph line up to Landi Kotal was successfully completed, and considerable progress was made in the widening of the Mullagori road.

In the Kurram the Mastu Khel, a section of the Gar Massuzai Orakzai tribe, provided the only disturbing element. This section considers itself aggrieved both in the matter of the settlement made with it after the expedition of 1897 and in the distribution of the Massuzai allowances. It has so far maintained a recalcitrant attitude and signified its resentment by raids and kidnappings in the Kurram. In the Peshawar District affairs have been quiet, and the Cantonment continued to enjoy a practically complete immunity from outrages and violent crime; but the Kohat District suffered from the depredations of a gang of outlaws who have found a refuge in Khost in Afghan territory. In Waziristan the satisfactory state of affairs, due to the punitive measures noted in last year's report, has been maintained, and the resettlement of the Daur Valley in the Tochi Agency was successfully effected. Among the Mahsuds a re-distribution and re-arrangement of the allowances granted to them in 1902 allayed the friction which at one time seemed likely to arise between the old headmen and the ordinary members of the tribe.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The policy of withdrawing Military garrisons from the trans-frontier Agencies has been further carried into effect. Kajuri Kach and Nili Kach in Wana and Miranshah in Tochi are now the only posts held by Military garrisons. The four Militia Corps and the Samana Rifles were re-armed during the year with Martini-Henry rifles Mark II, and the experiment of trusting these Corps with a superior class of weapon has so far proved successful. Reports on all these Corps have been very satisfactory, and local tribesmen, who in places somewhat held back at first, are now competing for enlistment. In Chitral a scheme has been inaugurated for utilizing the feudal tenure of the country to create a Corps of Scouts trained and embodied on the lines of British Militia. Owing largely to the loyal co-operation of the Mehtar of Chitral, who has been appointed Honorary Commandant, the scheme shows every prospect of success. The Border Military Police Corps continue the improvement which resulted from the abolition of the silladari system. The Peshawar Border Military Police especially did good work in the recovery of stolen Lee-Enfield rifles.

Ordinary relations with Afghanistan.

3. A British-Afghan Joint Commission was occupied during the greater portion of the year in deciding cases arising from the raids and counter-raids committed upon each other by British and Afghan subjects. The area of the jurisdiction of the Commission extended from the Kurram to the Wana Agency, and though its findings resulted practically in a balancing of accounts, there can be no doubt that this proof of Afghan acquiescence in the boundaries demarcated in 1894 and of the friendly relations existing between the two powers made a great impression on the tribesmen. Preparations were made for the despatch of a Commission from Peshawar to demarcate the boundary between India and Afghanistan in the Khyber and Mohmand country. The arrival of the hot weather, however, before the completion of arrangements with Afghanistan compelled the postponement of the Commission. Some trouble has been experienced from the unfriendly attitude of the Amir's frontier officials. The Sarhang of Dakka continues his intrigues with the Zakka Khel Afridis, and manifested a distinctly unfriendly spirit in his action at Shinpokh and Smatzai. The Governor of Khost must be aware of the presence within his jurisdiction of the gang of outlaws which is troubling the Kohat District. Though the incident belongs properly to the present year, it may be noted here that one of the leaders of this gang has lately been arrested by the Kohat Border Military Police.

Condition of the people.

4. The condition of the people generally in the settled districts was better than that of the preceding year. The harvests were plentiful, especially in the settled districts, and prices ruled easy. Across the administrative border the crops were poor, and for the first time for many years there was a large export of grain to these regions. The decrease in their crop outturn, however, scarcely affected the trans-border tribesmen, who were enabled to take employment on the various works in progress throughout the Province and elsewhere, and who have always open to them service both in the Regular Army and in the Frontier Militia and Border Military Police Corps.

Realization of the revenue.

5. As noted in last year's Report, the Pathan generally regards the revenue demand as an inconvenient obligation to be evaded as long as possible,

and the number of coercive processes issued was therefore practically the same as before. Nevertheless, owing to increased prosperity, the revenue was generally realized more promptly than in the previous year, and the arrears left uncollected were considerably less. Good harvests in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts enabled large recoveries to be made, and without undue pressure the outstanding balance was materially reduced. The advantages afforded by the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts are beginning to be perceived more widely by the people, and the amount taken by them in loan under these Acts was nearly double that of the previous year. At the same time good progress was made in the recovery of such loans as fell due, and the balance outstanding from the previous year was considerably reduced.

Settlements.

6. Settlements were already in progress or were begun during the year in all districts of the Province except Peshawar. The settlement of the Daur Valley in Tochi was brought into effect from the autumn of 1903, and resulted in raising the demand from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 36,000. Preparations are in train for a re-settlement of the Kurram Valley on the 1st April. Owing to the difficulties consequent on the mountainous nature of the country the settlement operations in the Hazara District have not proceeded with the celerity anticipated, but work in a portion of Kohat and in the greater part of Dera Ismail Khan has been completed. In the Dera Ismail Khan District, owing to the insecurity of agriculture, the system of fluctuating assessments has been extended to the entire district, and the new assessments introduced during the year in the Tank Tahsil and Indus Valley are purely fluctuating. The elasticity of demand secured by the system is fully appreciated by the people.

Revenue and Rent paying classes.

7. In the non-Pathan district of Hazara, where tribal custom is not so clearly defined, and where the proportion of land held by occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will is very large, the present settlement has led to a large number of claims for occupancy rights. The growing tendency of the land to pass into the possession of the money-lending classes has led to the decision to apply the Punjab Land Alienation Act with certain modifications to the Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The actual application, however, did not take effect during the year.

Police.

8. The Police returns of the year show a decrease of 454 cases compared with the previous year. There has been especially a very marked decrease in crime of a serious nature, and the number of murders is the lowest recorded since the Province came into existence. To this decrease in crime has contributed the general quiet prevailing across the border, where the state of affairs is in most cases actually reflected in the Police returns of the adjoining districts. When a tribe is in an unsatisfactory state or a gang of outlaws is committing depredations in British territory, not only do the raids by these help to swell the list of crime, but in many cases advantage is taken by local bad characters to commit outrages in the expectation, which is very often successful, that these offences will be credited to the offending tribe or to the gang of outlaws. In the recruitment of local men of good class the Police Department has been unable to compete with the Army and Frontier Irregular Corps, to both of which

superior prospects and pay attract the best material. As a consequence the Police Department is forced to accept recruits of an inferior stamp, and the question of enlistment has reached an acute stage.

Criminal Justice.

9. The diminution in crime of a serious nature was again noticeable. The work of criminal courts was kept well up to date, and there was an increase in the percentage both of cases returned as true and of convictions. The percentage of complaints summarily dismissed as false or frivolous showed a considerable increase, and there can be no doubt that treatment of this kind, coupled with compensation to the accused when the Court has been misled to admit the case for trial, is the only method by which abuse of the criminal courts can be prevented. The powers of enhancement entrusted to appellate courts have resulted in checking speculative appeals, and the number of appeals lodged was considerably below that of the previous year. The question of the indiscriminate use of the provisions of the law as to security is receiving more attention, and greater care is being exercised both as to the persons placed under security and the sureties furnished by them.

Prisons.

10. The punitive measures of the previous year were accountable for some overcrowding in the gaols of the Derajat, as the pressure brought to bear on the tribes resulted in the surrender of a large number of outlaws and persons accused of crimes. But overcrowding was not altogether confined to these gaols. Arrangements were made as far as possible to minimise the evil by transfer, but so long as it is necessary to make arrests on a large scale by way of reprisals for raids and outrages, the gaols will always be liable to be overcrowded at times by the introduction of large numbers of political prisoners. No evil results, however, were occasioned by the extra strain imposed on the gaol staff and accommodation. There were no escapes from custody and the health of the prisoners did not suffer. The death-rate among prisoners was in fact little over half that of the ordinary population of the Province. The outturn of articles manufactured in the gaols, though considerably larger than in the previous year, was still, for the reasons noticed before, comparatively small.

Civil Justice.

11. The litigation in the Province is mostly of a petty nature; in over two-thirds of the suits instituted in 1903 the value of the property at stake did not exceed fifty rupees. The decrease in the number of suits relating to marriage has been satisfactorily maintained; but though the same condition was observed in suits for pre-emption throughout the other districts, a large number of institutions in Peshawar raised the provincial total to slightly above the average. The general working of all Courts, both original and appellate, was again distinctly in advance of the previous year. The average duration of suits was less and the number of appeals fewer. The number of suits lodged was in excess of that of the previous year, but this is to a certain extent attributable to the settlement operations which are now in progress in four of the districts.

Registration.

12. More than half of the registration work of the Province has been confined to the Peshawar District. Although owing to the rise in the value of land transfers are frequent in Peshawar, it is to be noticed that these take place mainly among the agricultural classes themselves, and that there are no signs of these being ousted by the money-lending classes. This fact, combined with the

feeling in favour of freedom of transfer allowed by local usage, has rendered it unnecessary and unadvisable to apply the Punjab Land Alienation Act to Peshawar and Kohat, at any rate for the present.

District and Local Boards.

13. Since the reduction of the Bannu District by the separation of the Isa Khel and Mianwali tahsils, it has been found that the only two Local Boards in the Province, those of Bannu and Marwat, were unnecessary and unprofitable, and these have been abolished. The unsuitability to popular wants of the system of election in the Haripur and Abbottabad District Boards was noticed last year, and the abolition of the system has now been sanctioned. In regard to actual assistance in the working of District Boards the non-official members continue to display the same apathy as before except perhaps in questions where their individual private interests are concerned.

Municipal Administration.

14. Although the attendance at Municipal meetings showed a satisfactory average, the actual assistance in Municipal Administration rendered by the non-official members was more or less on a par with that of the previous year. With improved harvests and trade the income of Municipalities has increased, and the financial affairs of all are in a very satisfactory condition. Increased attention is being given to sanitary conditions, and considerable sums have been expended on drainage and water-supply.

Agriculture.

15. The disregard by the Pathan of any system of economic cultivation has been previously noticed. In the trans-border tracts, where cultivation is more or less independent of the actual rainfall and irrigation is supplied from springs and hill streams, a less favourable condition of water-supply in the small torrents fed from melting snows has had immediate direct results, and in parts has compelled the import of grain from the settled districts. In the plains the conditions have been more favourable; the area under cultivation has been extended, and the average of the harvests has been better. An extension of the Kabul River Canal in the Peshawar District is expected to bring under cultivation ten to twelve thousand acres now lying waste. In the Province the area is limited within which wells can profitably be sunk, but in the Kohat District, owing to a judicious distribution of State loans, new wells are being constructed wherever possible. In the Indus Valley portion of the Dera Ismail Khan District there has been a similar rapid extension, which has been encouraged by the rates of revenue imposed upon well lands in the recent settlement.

Weather and Crops.

16. The copious rain in August 1902 enabled a large area to be sown for the rabi harvest. Prolonged drought during the winter caused great anxiety, but partial rains at the end of January and a general heavy rainfall in March and April not only averted all prospect of scarcity, but resulted in a crop above the average. The monsoon rains of 1903 began favourably, and an unusually large area was sown, but the undue cessation of rain in August considerably reduced the outturn of the autumn crop, and caused a large area of failure. On the whole, however, the autumn crop was up to the average. Although the price of grain was high, fodder was abundant, and the cattle were reported to be in better condition than they had been in any year since 1896.

Forests.

17. The only reserved Government forests are those in the Hazara District. Last year the revenue derived from these forests amounted to nearly

a lakh of rupees, which is the largest income that has so far been recorded from this source. This rise in revenue is due partly to the increased demand for timber and to improved facilities for export, but is mainly to be attributed to the prohibition of the export for sale of timber from village reservations. The exploitation and consequent deforestation of their own wastes by villagers led to the actual impoverishment of the people themselves, who, owing to the excessive supply, obtained for their timber wholly inadequate prices, and were subsequently unable to procure wood for their own requirements. The outside demand for timber is now met in a legitimate way from Government forests, and in the interests of the people themselves revised rules have been sanctioned for the management and utilization of village wastes.

Trade.

18. Owing to the improvements in communication effected by the opening of the Garhi Habibulla-Domel road from Abbottabad the trade with Kashmir was more than double that of the previous year. Indifferent harvests and a consequent reduction of purchasing power resulted in a reduction of the exports to trans-border regions, although the tribesmen were in some cases obliged to make considerable purchases of grain to supplement the deficiency in their own harvests. The harvests in Afghanistan were distinctly below the average, and the inhabitants of the settled districts were thus enabled to dispose of their surplus grain to advantage. The returns of trade with Afghanistan showed an increase both of export and import. Much of this is doubtless due to the security now afforded to traders passing through the Gomal Pass, but the rest can be attributed to the more enlightened fiscal policy of the present Amir.

Public Works.

19. The total expenditure on buildings and communications amounted to nearly twenty-one lakhs of rupees, of which slightly over four lakhs were spent on buildings. The new buildings necessitated by the creation of the Province have been practically completed, and little remains to be done. The official residences in Peshawar were occupied during the winter. The continuation of the policy of the withdrawal of troops has necessitated the building of new posts and the alteration of others in Northern and Southern Waziristan. The bridges over the Kharmana in Kurram and the Dore in Abbottabad were completed. The metalling is being steadily carried on of the road from Abbottabad to the Kashmir border near Domel. The camel road to Landi Kotal through the Mullagori country was completed, and the work of widening it into a cart road is well advanced. Work on the road between Dera Ismail Khan and Zhob through the Chuhar Khel Dhana was interrupted by the necessity of a realignment between Dera Ismail Khan and Draband.

Irrigation.

20. The canals under Provincial management continue to give good financial results, as do the water-courses in Peshawar owned by the District Board or under district management. There was a slight increase at both harvests in the area of land irrigated by canals and wells, and in all the rivers except the Bara and the Tochi the supply of water has been fairly abundant.

Revenue and expenditure.

21. The total receipts under Imperial Revenues amounted to 33 lakhs and the expenditure to 55 lakhs as compared with receipts of 33 lakhs and an expenditure of 51 lakhs in the preceding year. The figures under Incorporated

Local Funds show almost exactly the same results as in the previous year. The income was approximately 3½ lakhs, and the expenditure practically the same. There has been no material change in the income and expenditure of Excluded Local Funds, the figures in both of which are slightly under two lakhs. The Municipal Revenue shows an income and expenditure of 5½ lakhs as compared with 5 lakhs in the preceding year. The expenditure on Public Works amounts to nearly 21 lakhs, or one-and-a-half lakhs less than that of 1902-03.

Vital Statistics.

22. The Province has been fortunate in not having been visited by plague. There were a few imported cases in the Hazara District, but these resulted in no spreading of the disease. Apart from this disease, however, the mortality was exceptionally heavy, while the birth-rate was affected unfavourably by the unhealthiness of the year 1903. The death-rate of 28 per mille—four more than that of the previous year and five more than the quinquennial mean average—is attributed to the extreme unhealthiness of November and December resulting in the prevalence of malaria of a malignant type. Although the birth-rate, 31 per mille, showed a decrease of two from the previous year, it was nevertheless one in excess of the quinquennial mean rate. No satisfactory explanation can be afforded of the disproportionate excess in the number of males born.

Medical Relief.

23. The returns for the year show that Medical institutions retain and increase their popularity among Pathans. The number of patients admitted into hospital or treated in dispensaries is slightly in excess of that of the previous year, but there is a considerable increase in the number of operations performed. So long as the tribesmen across the border continue their primitive methods of settling their differences, Civil Surgeons on the frontier are likely to have abundant practice in the treatment of gun-shot wounds. The Mission Hospitals continued the excellent work of the previous year. The total expenditure of Government dispensaries during the year was Rs. 93,845 and the income Rs. 95,414.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

24. The Municipalities have awakened to a sense of their responsibilities in the matter of drainage and water-supply, and considerable improvements have already been effected, while others are in course of construction. The policy followed by the Mahsuds last year was this year adopted by the people of Chitral, who on the outbreak of small-pox in their country obtained the assistance of ten Government Vaccinators, and secured the vaccination of nearly twenty-eight thousand persons. Practically every man in the country who had not already had small-pox was vaccinated. The total number of vaccinations effected in 1903 was 99,000, of which 94 per cent. were primary and 91·5 successful. The total cost to Government of these operations was slightly under Rs. 15,000.

Education.

25. The remarks in the previous year's report apply equally to the year under review. The number of pupils attending schools under the management of Government or Missionary Societies remained practically the same, but the examination results in the higher grades have been rather more satisfactory. A perception of the advantages of education under the Government system is growing in the trans-border tracts, and in the Sheranni country and the Tochi and Khyber Agencies petitions have been received for the establishment of regular schools.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year.

2. Frontier Affairs.

2. The year has been one of steady progress. In Chitral, thanks to the hearty aid rendered by the Mehtar, the newly raised Corps of Scouts has made an excellent start. In the Khyber, neither the construction of the Mullagori road, nor the laying of a telegraph line to Landi Kotal has awakened the lightly sleeping jealousy of the Afridis. Negotiations for the opening of roads across Northern Waziristan from Thal to Idak and from Thal to Bannu have been successfully completed. Further south, in the Kurram, Tochi and Wana Agencies the British-Afghan Joint Commission settled cases and disposed of outstanding disputes between tribesmen on this side of the Durand Line and Afghan subjects.

3. The Militia Corps have everywhere maintained the improvement noticed last year, and the policy of entrusting to them the defence of outposts has been steadily followed. All the Corps—to the great pride of the men—have now been rearmed with Martini-Henry rifles, an experiment which has so far been successful.

Hazara.

4. A further dispute between the Nawab of Amb and the Tilli Sayads has been amicably and, it is hoped, permanently settled. **Amb.**

The Hassanzais having ceased to sulk and apologised for their behaviour are once more in receipt of their allowances. **Black Mountain.**

The influence of the Nawab of Amb has, for the present, put an end to the fighting between the Kabbal and Kaya sections. **Utmanzais.**

Dir, Swat and Chitral Agency.

5. Relations with the Chiefs of the Agency have been satisfactory throughout the year and the conduct of the tribes was generally good. **General.**

Public opinion is beginning to discourage the practice of faction fighting. Only two such fights occurred during the year. After one of these the jirgas of the tribes concerned of their own motion inflicted a fine on the guilty parties, realised it, and paid it in to Government. The popularity of the Queen Victoria Hospital at Chakdarra is steadily growing. **Sam Ranizai and Lower Swat.**

6. Towards the close of the year the Nawab was afflicted with a paralytic stroke. He has since in some measure recovered, but his condition remains precarious. This perhaps accounts for his apathy towards the crisis which threatened at the end of the year to result from the extortions of his revenue collectors. The relations of the Nawab with the Mehtar of Chitral have not improved. **Dir.**

The Nawabs of Dir and Nawagai have as usual been on the brink of open hostility, but the peace still remains unbroken. **Bajaur.**

Chitral.

7. The Mehtar continues to show himself an able and loyal ruler. He has taken an active interest in the raising of the Corps of Scouts and done much for the success of the scheme. Agriculture and trade are alike expanding, and a beginning has been made with education. An outbreak of small-pox has led to the vaccination of almost the whole population. Communications have been generally improved and a telegraph line is now open between Chitral and Gilgit.

PESHAWAR.

General.

8. The year has been a quiet one and the tribes have given little trouble. Peshawar Cantonment was again to a large extent free from crimes of the type for which it is notorious; but last year's clean record was marred by a burglary, accompanied with the murder of a chaukidar, and by a fanatical attempt on the life of a British Officer.

Khudu Khels.

The tribe has been brought to its senses by the measures taken last year and committed no further offences.

Boner.

Relations with the Bonerwals have markedly improved, the tribesmen having been brought into more frequent communication with British Officers.

Mohmands.

The faction fighting among the Tarakzai sections has been much diminished by the settlement of some of their internal feuds.

Baezai Mohmands.

Pressure put upon this tribe has led to the recovery of seven out of the nine Magazine rifles stolen from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers at Meerut.

Aka Khels.

The grant of an allowance to this turbulent people has had an excellent effect, and for the first time the end of the year found them with an unblemished record.

KHYBER.

General.

9. Since the death of His Highness Amir Abdul Rahman trade through the Pass has steadily increased, and in two years the toll receipts have risen from Rs. 52,538 to Rs. 64,532. Work on the Mullagori road has gone smoothly on throughout the year and is now nearing completion. The Mullagoris, Shilmanis and Shinwaris, through whose territories the road runs, have been of the greatest assistance.

The action of the Afghan Sartip of Dakka at Smatzai and Shinpokh, on the Shilmani border, in April 1903 threatened at one time to have serious consequences. These villages were promptly occupied by a party of the Khyber Rifles to check the interference of the Sartip. When matters settled down the Khyber Rifles were replaced by levies.

Tirah.

10. The Afridis and Orakzais of Tirah were busy all the summer in the prosecution of religious war. Early in April a faqir of unknown name and origin appeared among the Orakzais and began to preach " jehad " against the Shiah tribes on the Kohat border. He gathered a large force containing detachments from every Sunni tribe between the Khyber and the Kurram and with these attacked the Shiahs, who, however, repulsed him with loss. After two months' further preparation he again advanced to the attack, only to meet with a more crushing defeat. He then disappeared from Tirah.

In September Mir Akbar, late Subadar-Major of the Khyber Rifles, a son of *ex*-Malik Khawas, collected some 150 Afridis of no position and took them with him to Kabul. There they were presented to the Amir, under fictitious names, as a representative Afridi Jirga. After being handsomely entertained for some time they were dismissed with valuable presents.

All the tribes of the Agency behaved satisfactorily during the year.

KOHAT.

11. Throughout the year the district has suffered from a gang of outlaws led by the notorious Ism Gul. Six murders and dacoities were committed by them, but their most daring exploit was the sack of the Kamr Mishani police station in the Mianwali District. These outlaws find a safe asylum in Afghan territory. In April 1903 the railway was opened from Kohat to Thal. The Samana Rifles continue to do well, and have been rearmed with Martini-Henry rifles. General.

These tribes have again behaved excellently. Pass Afridis.

The Daulatzai clans were concerned in the Jangal Khel dacoity, for which they have been fined Rs. 6,000. Apart from this no Orakzai tribe gave any trouble. Orakzais.

12. *Kabul Khels.*—A prominent Miamai Malik was murdered near Thal last August by his hereditary enemies of the Shabar Khel section. A heavy fine has been imposed on the offenders. Otherwise the tribe has behaved in an exemplary manner. It raised no obstacle to the proposed roads from Thal and gave great assistance in the passage of the reliefs to and from Miranshah. Wazirs.

Khojal Khels.—Three sections of this tribe have now established themselves in the Zaimusht stronghold of Chinarak on the Upper Miranzai border. They are troublesome neighbours, and were chiefly responsible for the ambuscading of a party of the Samana Rifles near Shinauri Fort last October. A Jemadar and a sepoy were killed, but the raiders were driven off with the loss of one of their number. For their share in this offence a fine of Rs. 1,200 has been realised from the Khojal Khel.

KURRAM.

13. The Valley has enjoyed good harvests, and its prosperity continues unbroken; irrigation has been considerably extended, and good progress has been made with arboriculture. A re-settlement of land revenue is now in progress in the Valley. The appointment of a Civil Surgeon has done much to increase the popular confidence in the local hospitals and dispensaries. Outstanding accounts between British and Afghan subjects have been settled by the Joint Commission, and it may be hoped that their mutual relations will improve. General.

Fighting in the Zaimusht country is for the present at an end. To aid them in the recovery of Chinarak from the Wattizai the Khoedad Khel section called in the Khojal Khel Wazirs. Vigorous fighting followed. The allies occupied Sangroba, and shortly after ambushed and slew the famous Chikkai, whose death removes a marked personality from the frontier. The allies are now in joint possession of Chinarak; but their alliance has ceased. Zaimushts.

The relations of the Zaimushts with Government remained excellent.

The attitude of this tribe remains unchanged. The Mastu Khel section continued during the year to give trouble. Massuzais.

No fault could be found with the behaviour of the other tribes of this Agency.

BANNU.

14. The lesson taught in November 1902 has been well learnt by the tribes on the Bannu border and the year was uneventful. A post has been built at Gumatti, where once was a city of refuge for all bad characters. It is garrisoned by 50 men of the Border Military Police and a good road has been made thence to the district border—a distance of five miles. General.

The tribe agreed to the proposed opening of the Thal-Bannu road, and generally behaved well, except the Muhammad Khel section. This section was fined for repeatedly harbouring and assisting an outlaw who was afterwards Ahmadzai Wazirs.

captured. Later on two Shadakis, sheltered and employed by the Muhammad Khel, attempted the life of a British officer near Kurram Garhi. The offenders and their harbourers have been given up to justice, and heavily punished.

Utmanzai Wazirs. The conduct of these tribes was excellent. The murder in British territory of a fellow tribesman by a Malikshahi was their only serious offence. The tribe itself sent a party to arrest the murderer, who was shot while resisting capture.

Bhittannis. The Bhittannis continue their longstanding enmity with the Mahsuds but gave Government no trouble. Seven men who had been implicated in a dacoity were surrendered by the tribe and on conviction sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Tochi.

Daur. 15. The settlement of the Daur Valley was completed during the year and the first instalment of the new demand has been paid without difficulty. Two Dauris of Tappi were responsible for a fanatical attack on two British Officers at Miranshah. The Officers escaped without injury. Their assailants were captured and executed. The hospitals have been well attended, and schools have been opened at Idak and Miranshah at the request of the inhabitants.

Militia. The Militia was increased during the year to a strength of 1,300 men and took over the Kajuri, Saidgi and Idak posts.

Tribal affairs. 16. The conduct of the tribes of the Agency was good and little trouble was experienced from the Mahsuds. The Joint British-Afghan Commission, after sitting at Mazdak and the Lwara Ragha moved south along the Durand Line, escorted by 200 Militia. No opposition was encountered. This and the tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from Gulkach in the Zhob Agency through Shawal to Tochi afford a striking example of the excellent relations that now obtain with the tribes.

Dera Ismail Khan.

Largha Sherannis. 17. The Largha Sherannis continued to behave well.

Bhittannis. The Bhittannis gave full satisfaction for the few offences committed by them.

Wana.

Mahsuds. 18. The relations of Government with this tribe have been satisfactory. The distribution of their allowances has been rearranged on a new and more equitable basis. No offences were committed by the Mahsuds in Zhob, Bannu or Dera Ismail Khan, and the Jalal Khel who showed a disposition to renew their old habit of raiding in the Tochi were brought to their senses by an ultimatum from the rest of the tribe. A Company of Alizai Mahsuds has been raised in the 130th Baluchis. The Mahsuds offer a good field for further recruiting without detriment to the Militia, and as the tribal lands do not provide sufficient food for the tribe, an outlet for the employment for the young men would do more to ensure peace than anything else.

Darwesh Khels. Continued peace within the protected area has resulted in the development of internal resources. Water-courses have been extended, new land brought under cultivation, and trees planted.

Powindas. The annual migrations were conducted by the Militia with a total reported loss of one camel only.

Militia. The improvement noticed last year was maintained. The strength of the Corps was increased by 677 men, and Wana and Ngandi Oba posts were taken over on the departure of the regular troops.

3. Condition of the People.

19. There has been no scarcity during the year, though prices ruled rather high during the cold weather, especially in the southern districts. Fairly good harvests have generally strengthened the position of the agricultural classes, and the value of land continues to rise. General.

External trade was rather adversely affected by the conditions prevailing in Afghanistan and the neighbouring countries, but the Province generally continued in a prosperous condition.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1902-03 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1902-03.]

1. Realization of the Revenue.

Demands and Collections.

20. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The fixed land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 16,02,241, of which Rs. 15,71,136 or 98 per cent. were collected. The balance left at the end of the year was Rs. 31,105 as against Rs. 67,936 at the close of the preceding year. Of this balance Rs. 5,718 were irrecoverable, Rs. 201 undetermined, Rs. 24,598 under suspension, and only Rs. 588 recoverable. The collections on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 31,139, compared with Rs. 11,646 in the previous year, the increase being due to a good rabi harvest.

In all districts except the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan the harvests were average or good, and the revenue was realized punctually and without much difficulty. In the Daman it was again found necessary to grant large suspensions.

21. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand on account of fluctuating land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,13,481 as against Rs. 50,385 in 1901-02. Of this, Rs. 1,11,814 were collected and Rs. 1,667 remained in balance. The increase occurred chiefly in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts, where collections under this head rose from Rs. 3,034 to Rs. 10,497 and from Rs. 44,228 to Rs. 1,00,252 respectively. The large increase in Dera Ismail Khan was due to more favourable conditions in the tracts under fluctuating assessment and to improved management of irrigation from hill torrents.

22. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 63,225, as compared with Rs. 62,931 in the previous year. Of the year's demand only Rs. 781 remained uncollected. The main source of increase was "tirni" or grazing dues collected from trans-border nomads who bring down their flocks into British territory for the cold weather. The receipts rose from Rs. 5,137 to Rs. 5,940 in Kohat and from Rs. 32,051 to Rs. 34,351 in Dera Ismail Khan. Much damage and annoyance to the inhabitants of the districts is, however, caused by these immigrants, and it has been decided to raise the fees in Kohat and to arrange for their more systematic collection.

Resumptions of Land Revenue Assignments.

23. Two large resumptions of assigned land revenue were made during the year. In Peshawar the "jagir" of Said Amin Jan, of an annual value of Rs. 3,257, was resumed on his death, and in Dera Ismail Khan the "jagir" of Rs. 1,312 held by Mahmud Khan, Gandapuri, was resumed on his conviction for the murder of his brother, Hassan Khan.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

24. 4,682 processes were issued as against 4,575 last year. Of this number 2,215 were issued in the Peshawar and Bannu districts, where the people still regard the revenue demand as one to be evaded as long as possible.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

25. Rs. 63,111 were advanced under these two Acts, as against Rs. 39,725 in the year before. The balance outstanding as principal at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,09,065, of which Rs. 84,931 fell due within the year. Of this sum, Rs. 67,815 were recovered and Rs. 5,347 were suspended. The remainder due is chiefly on account of loans in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts, where the demand for repayment was not pressed on account of the recent bad harvests. The system of agricultural advances is undoubtedly growing in popularity.

2. Surveys.

Surveys.

26. In the Hazara District the survey of the Kaghan forests was carried out by the Forest Survey Department. In Kohat the mapping of the district boundary up to the actual border line along the crest of the hills was almost completed, and only the southern slopes of the Samana remain to be measured.

3. Settlements.

Settlements.

27. *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Orders on the reports dealing with the Indus Valley portion of the district and with the Tank Tahsil were passed in April and October 1903. The new demand was introduced in both tracts from the autumn harvest of the same year.

28. *Kohat.*—Attestation of rights was practically completed during the year, and in April the Assessment Report for the Kohat and Hangu tahsils was submitted. Orders were passed for the introduction of the new demand from Kharif 1903. An increase of Rs. 64,933 per annum, or over 40 per cent. of the previous land revenue, will ultimately result from this assessment, but the demand will still remain considerably below the half net assets standard.

29. *Hazara.*—The difficulties of Settlement operations in this mountainous district have been found very great and the work will not be finished for two years at least. Good progress has been made with re-measurement, but attestation has been permitted rather to lag behind.

30. *Daur.*—The re-assessment of the Tochi Valley was completed during the year. The new demand which, under the agreement with the Dauris, represents one-tenth of the gross produce, was fixed at Rs. 36,000 and came into effect from the kharif of 1903. The previous demand which had been roughly determined in 1895, pending a regular survey and assessment, was only Rs. 8,000. The new assessment has been well received and the first instalment was paid punctually and without difficulty.

4. Land Records.

Records of rights.

31. In Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat and Hazara the records of rights have been under revision. This is now complete in Dera Ismail Khan, and but little remains to do in Kohat; progress has, however, been rather retarded in Hazara by the exceptional difficulties of survey work.

Land Record Establishment.

32. 700 Patwaris are now employed in the Province and 108 candidates were accepted during the year. Of these, 37 were Hindus and Sikhs and 71 Muhammadans. 9 of the former and 62 of the latter belonged to agricultural tribes. 45 out of the whole number had passed the Middle School Standard. Considering the low standard of educational qualifications insisted upon, the number of candidates belonging to agricultural tribes is smaller than it ought to be. Efforts are being made to increase the proportion of Muhammadan Patwaris, which is still very low. 18 Patwaris were dismissed and 4 resigned. Fines were frequent, but did not exceed rewards in amount. On the whole the conduct and efficiency of the Patwari staff was satisfactory.

Kanungos.

33. The total number of candidates at the end of the year was 151, as against 115 last year. Of these, 72 were Sikhs and Hindus and 79 Muhammadans: 48 belonged to agricultural classes and 71 were Patwaris. Nearly all the others had passed the University Entrance Examination.

Prospects of employment and promotion are good, especially in the districts under Settlement. The post of Kanungo has now come to be regarded as the surest stepping stone to promotion in the Revenue Department and is eagerly coveted.

34. Out of 160,357 mutations, 133,940 were attested and 26,417 remained pending at the end of the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 141,171, 122,772 and 18,399. The increase is mainly in the Bannu District, where special measures were taken to bring the record up to date as a preliminary to the Settlement operations, which began on 1st October 1903. **Mutations.**

35. The preparation of annual records continued as usual, save that in the districts under Settlement it had in some cases to be subordinated to more urgent Settlement operations. The disposal of partition cases has been satisfactory. In Dera Ismail Khan good progress was made with the Gandapur partition, which affects 24 estates and some 40,000 acres of land, and will substitute individual for tribal ownership. The partition has since been completed. It had been under consideration ever since annexation, but all previous attempts to carry it through had failed owing to the intricacy of the tenures and the opposition of influential middlemen. **Annual Records.**

36. The number of officers employed was 103 as against 106 in 1901-02. These disposed of 22,223 revenue cases of all classes, as against 20,008 in the previous year. There is a satisfactory decrease from 2,689 to 2,258 in the number of cases left pending at the end of the year. **Business Returns.**

5. Government waste lands.

37. The forests in the Hazara District are managed under the Hazara Forest Regulation of 1893 and include—

(1) reserved forests, which are the property of Government, subject to certain rights continued to the owners of adjoining villages and the payment to such owners of certain fees known as seigniorage fees on account of trees felled;

(2) village forests, which are the property of the people, subject to the rights of Government in respect of forest conservancy and seigniorage fees.

A revision of the rules for the management of village forests was undertaken during the year, and the revised rules were sanctioned on 14th October, shortly after the close of the Revenue year. The general principle on which the rules are framed is the emancipation from all unnecessary restrictions of the use of dry wood, whether standing or fallen, and the more complete protection of growing trees other than those *bonâ fide* required by the owners for their domestic and agricultural needs. These rules will, it is hoped, retard, if not prevent, the complete disappearance of the village forests.

6. Wards' Estates.

38. No new estate was taken over, but proposals for the management by the Court of Wards of the estate of Hassan Khan and Mahmud Khan, Gandapurs, of the Dera Ismail Khan District, are under consideration. The total area held by the wards in proprietary right was the same as last year, but the gross income of their estates rose from Rs. 56,240 to Rs. 70,307, while the gross expenditure fell from Rs. 59,093 to Rs. 51,660. The debts paid off, however, amounted to only Rs. 6,586 as against Rs. 8,450 last year. The only estate now showing a deficit is that of Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadar in the Peshawar District, which is encumbered with a debt of about Rs. 27,000. A new scheme of management has been drawn up according to which the existing debts should be cleared off in about five years. **Wards' Estates.**

The cost of management of all the estates was only Rs. 1,319, as against Rs. 3,217 in the preceding year. There has been no change in the system of management.

Shortly after the close of the year, the estate of Sadullah Khan in Kohat was handed over to him free of all encumbrances. When placed under the Court of Wards' management by the Punjab Government in 1895, the liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 18,000.

7. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

Transfers.

39. The area of land transferred during the year as contrasted with the figures of the previous year was as follows:—

	1902-03.	1901-02.
	Acres.	*Acres.*
By gift or exchange	35,913	26,189
By mortgage	99,380	120,142
By redemption of mortgage ...	67,666	88,754
By sale	66,043	74,583

Of the area transferred by mortgage and sale 6,657 acres of cultivated land were mortgaged and 2,957 sold to new agriculturalists.

40. The average consideration per cultivated acre was, on a mortgage Rs. 50, on redemption Rs. 48, on sale Rs. 74. A comparison of these figures with the average rates paid last year, *viz.* Rs. 48, Rs. 37 and Rs. 69, shows that the price of land continues to rise.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Course of Legislation.

41. In the Supreme Legislative Council one Act specially concerning this Province was passed during the year under review. This was the Border Military Police Act (IV of 1904).

Two Regulations having the force of law, *viz.*,—

The Naranji Law and Justice Regulation (No. I of 1903),

The Peshawar Canals Amendment Regulation (No. II of 1903),

were issued by the Supreme Executive Council, and, in addition to the above, as much of the Indian Petroleum Act (VIII of 1899) as does not extend *proprio vigore* to the whole of British India, and The Punjab Military Transport Animals Act (I of 1903) were extended to the North-West Frontier Province by the Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1903 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section VII.]

General.

42. 9,512 cognizable offences were reported during 1903 as against 9,966 in the previous year. 6,256 of these, as against 6,525 in 1902, were complaints of offences under the Indian Penal Code, and of that number 3,908 were made direct to the Police.

Magistrates' cases.

Police cases.

43. 3,312 Magistrates' cases (*i.e.* cases in which though the offence was cognizable no reference was made to the Police) were decided during the year, and of these 843 or 26 per cent. resulted in convictions. On the other hand, of the 6,276 cases reported to and investigated by the Police convictions were obtained in 41 per cent. The percentage of convictions in both classes of cases is markedly higher than in the two preceding years.

Murders.

44. 180 murders were committed in all,—12 fewer than in 1902,—and the decrease is satisfactory. Peshawar is the only district in which the numbers have risen, the figures being 90 as compared with 82 last year. The increase is, however, rather apparent than real, as the returns of that district include one case each of quintuple, treble and double murder.

Dacoity and Robbery.

45. There has also been a satisfactory decrease in the number of these offences. Dacoities fell from 61 in 1902 to 55, and robberies from 132 to 105. The decrease was most marked in the Kohat and Bannu districts—a circumstance which throws light on the share taken in such crimes by trans-border tribesmen.

Burglaries.

46. 891 cases of burglary were recorded as compared with 1,045 in 1902.

Counterfeiting coin.

47. The total number of offences relating to coins and currency notes rose from 15 to 19, in 9 of which convictions were obtained. Important captures of professional coiners in possession of dies and other tools employed in counterfeiting were made at Dheri Bhagwanan near Peshawar, at Khanpur, and at Shinkiari in the Hazara District. All three cases were prosecuted to conviction and deterrent sentences were imposed.

Arms.

48. 314 cases of offences under the Arms Act were sent up for trial, and 254 of these resulted in conviction. The number of breech-loading rifles lost or stolen in the Province during 1903 was 19. 30 rifles, including 7 Lee-Enfields stolen from the Welsh Fusiliers at Meerut in December 1902, were recovered during the year.

Recovery of stolen property.

49. Property to the value of Rs. 98,571 was reported to have been stolen during 1903. The corresponding figures for 1901 and 1902 respectively were Rs. 1,56,015 and Rs. 1,41,205. The percentage recovered, however, fell from 39 per cent. in 1902 to 36 per cent. in 1903.

Bad characters.

50. 677 persons were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, as against 545 in 1901 and 969 in 1902.

Punitive posts.

51. In April 1903 a punitive post at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,412 per annum was established at Karbogha in the Khattak country; the posts at Talbi, Manki, Bizan Khel and Bahadur Khel in the same tract were withdrawn. The punitive post at Tarnab in the Peshawar District has been continued.

Outlaws.

213 outlaws surrendered themselves or were arrested during the year.

Rewards for aid rendered to the Police.

Rewards for assistance rendered to the Police were given in 84 cases, and District authorities are generally awake to this most excellent method of enlisting popular sympathy on the side of law and order. Besides rewards bestowed on individuals, one considerable remission of revenue was granted to a village community in the Peshawar District.

Strength and cost of the Police Force.

52. The sanctioned strength of the Force remained unaltered from the previous year; its cost during 1903 was Rs. 5,86,733 as against Rs. 5,93,455 in 1902.

Discipline and health.

53. Departmental punishments, excluding dismissals, numbered 269, compared with 351 in 1902 and 454 in 1901. Judicial punishments numbered 35, and 62 men were dismissed the service. Rewards were given to 250 members of the Police Force, 69 of whom were officers. The general health of the Force was good.

Recruiting.

54. The recruiting question is becoming acute, and matters, according to the Inspector-General of Police, "are in a serious condition throughout the Province. The number of vacancies is considerable, and the Force at full strength is insufficient to meet the demands upon it."

3. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1903 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section IV.]

Crime.

55. 18,219 offences were reported during 1903 as against 21,095 in 1902. Of the offences reported 13,255 or 73 per cent. were returned as true. The percentage in 1902 was 72.

56. The last three years have witnessed in all districts a steady diminution in serious crime. There has been a marked falling off in the number of murders, cases of theft, robbery and burglary.

Strength of the Magistracy.

57. There has been no change in the number of Sub-Divisions, Districts and sub-districts. But on the last day of the year the total number of officers invested with criminal powers, original or appellate, was 108 as against 104 at the close of 1902.

Work of the Magistracy.

58. District Magistrates disposed of 1,468 cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 58 cases (compared with 21 in 1902) under their enhanced powers, and 126 cases under their ordinary powers. Additional District Magistrates disposed of 146 cases as against 179 in 1902 under their enhanced powers.

59. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or in benches disposed of 1,777 cases.

60. Of the 13,255 offences returned as true, 12,497 or 94 per cent. were brought to trial. In these trials 28,001 persons were involved, of whom 13,661 or 48 per cent. were convicted. The rise in the percentage of convictions in the Hazara District from 31 to 42 is satisfactory. **Results of trials in Magistrates' Courts.**

61. Out of 28,237 persons under trial during the year the cases of 27,645 were disposed of. 13,733 or 49 per cent. of these were discharged or acquitted as against 51 per cent. in 1902. **Disposal of work.**

Compensation was awarded to accused persons under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, in 144 cases as against 133, and the total number of complaints dismissed summarily was 4,964 as against 4,951 in 1902. But the figure for 1903 represents 28 per cent. of the complaints instituted as against 22 per cent. in the previous year.

17 persons were released on probation under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

62. The following table shows the criminal business disposed of by the two Sessions Courts of the Province during the last two years :— **Sessions Courts.**

	Sessions cases.		Criminal appeals.		Applications for revision.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Peshawar ...	40	55	317	298	130	123
Derajat ...	31	30	267	347	23	30

The average duration of Sessions cases was 32 days in Peshawar and 37 in the Derajat, and of criminal appeals 14 days in Peshawar and 8 days in the Derajat. Only 9 criminal appeals were pending in both Courts at the end of the year.

63. During the last two years the Judicial Commissioner has disposed of the following cases on the criminal side :— **Judicial Commissioner.**

	Murder references.	*Appeals.*	*Revisions.*
1902 ...	25	118	122
1903 ...	26	155	115

Capital sentences passed by Courts of Session were confirmed in the case of 18 persons, and commuted to transportation for life in the case of 8 persons. The average duration of criminal appeals was 34 days.

64. 627 persons appealed to District Magistrates as against 923 in the previous year. The power of enhancement now vested in District Magistrates has had the effect of checking speculative appeals. District Magistrates found it necessary to interfere with the sentences passed in the case of 258 persons—42 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided. The sentences on 17 persons only were enhanced. **Appeals and revisions.**

Of 785 persons who appealed to Courts of Session 260, or 1 in 3, procured the alteration or reversal of their sentences.

The sentences passed on 11 persons were enhanced on appeal by Courts of Session.

65. 6,026 persons were required to find security as against 7,530 in 1902. The decrease is confined to the Peshawar District, where in the opinion of the District Magistrate indiscriminate use had been made of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and Frontier Crimes Regulation for preventing breaches of the peace. **Punishments.**

Fines.

Fines to the amount of Rs. 1,16,305 were imposed as against Rs. 90,653 in 1902, and realisations during the year amounted to Rs. 87,070. Of the total amount of fines Rs. 66,758 or 70 per cent. were imposed in the Courts of District Magistrates, chiefly under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The major portion of the Rs. 16,360 granted as compensation to complainants was also awarded under that Regulation.

284 sentences of whipping were passed under the Whipping Act and 70 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation as compared with 265 and 45 in 1902. A sentence of whipping was passed in 25 per cent. of the cases in which that punishment was authorised by law.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

66. The number of references to Councils of Elders under Section 11 of the Regulation rose from 240 to 355. The largest increases—from 30 to 119 and from 85 to 104—occurred in Kohat and Bannu. The increase in those districts is due to the large number of outlaws who surrendered themselves for trial during the year.

In all 1,122 persons were tried by this procedure, of whom 517 were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted varied from 27 in Peshawar to 71 in Hazara. 63 per cent. of the references in Peshawar, however, ended in conviction, and the difference between the percentage of persons convicted and of cases ending in a conviction is ascribed by the District Magistrate to the Pathan practice of charging as many relatives of the guilty parties as possible in each case.

4. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Jails of the Province for 1903 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section V.]

Convicts.

67. The close of 1902 left a convict population of 864—of whom 34 were women—in the five jails of the Province. During 1903 there were 3,857 admissions, and at the end of the year, after deduction on account of convicts released, transferred, removed, executed and deceased, there was a balance of 1,061, of whom 46 were females. Of the convicts admitted 98 per cent. were wholly illiterate.

Under-trial Prisoners.

68. 4,914 persons were confined during 1903 in Judicial Lock-ups pending trial, as against 4,176 in 1902. Despite this increase of 738 persons only 202 were left with their cases still undecided at the end of 1903 as against 209 at the end of 1902. The increase was due partly to the large numbers of offenders who gave themselves up for trial in the Kohat and Bannu districts on the conclusion of the operations against the Kabul Khel Wazirs.

Civil Prisoners.

There was also an inconsiderable increase in the number of civil prisoners.

Daily average Jail Population.

69. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 1,280 as against 1,183 in 1902.

Juvenile Prisoners.

70. 19 juvenile offenders were sentenced to imprisonment in 1903. A previous conviction had been recorded against only one of these, and the attention of Magistrates has again been drawn to the orders issued last year.

Habitual Offenders.

71. 208 habitual offenders were admitted as against 166 in 1902. The increase is again partly due to the large number of outlaws arrested in Kohat and Bannu. Of the convicts admitted, 238 or 6 per cent. had previous convictions recorded against them.

Executions.

72. 17 persons were executed during 1903; this number included no women.

Accommodation.

73. On the last day of 1903 the jails of the Province contained accommodation for 1,401 male and 104 female prisoners. But there was no jail in which it was not at least once during the year necessary to confine more prisoners than could be properly accommodated therein. Temporary arrangements were made to meet the difficulty and the overcrowding was reduced

as soon as possible by transfer. This evil was most noticeable in the Kohat and Bannu jails where it was in part due to the number of political prisoners confined. The health of the jail population, however, did not suffer.

Establishment.

74. The conduct of the officials employed by the Department was satisfactory. Offences numbered 194 as against 222 in 1902, but punishments by fine rose from 82 to 92. Two warders were dismissed for serious offences against prison discipline.

Conduct and Discipline.

75. There were no escapes or attempts at escape in 1903. One prisoner who had previously escaped from the Peshawar Jail was recaptured.

The number of offences against prison discipline fell from 1,504 in 1902 to 1,207 in 1903, the most marked improvement being in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail. Offences punishable by major punishments were, however, slightly more numerous than in the previous year. They numbered 310 as against 297. Twelve whippings were inflicted.

Expenditure.

76. The total expenditure of the Department is shown as Rs. 82,017 as against Rs. 86,169 in 1902. But the difference is chiefly due to the fact that the pay of the ungazetted establishment—Rs. 2,769—for December 1902 was drawn in that month and not in January 1903. Savings were also shown under the heads dieting, hospital charges and transfers. The average cost to Government per prisoner was Rs. 67-15-0 per annum.

Employment of convicts.

77. There was an increase of 71 in the total number of prisoners sentenced to labour on working days, with the result that the net cash earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 7,084 instead of Rs. 5,291. Cotton clothing for the use of prisoners in the jails of the Province is now being made in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail instead of being purchased from the Punjab. This satisfactory innovation accounts for the increase of 38 in the number of prisoners shown as engaged in the preparation of articles for prison use.

Paper-making and Lithographic printing were the most profitable industries.

Vital Statistics.

78. While the death-rate among the free population of the Province rose in 1903 from 24·42 to 28·40 that among the prisoners fell from 28·40 to 15·66. The year was, however, unhealthy owing to the prevalence of malaria in the southern districts during the autumn.

5. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice of this Province for 1903 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section III.]

Institutions in original suits.

79. The following table shows the numbers and classes of suits instituted in the Province during 1903, as compared with institutions of the previous year :—

District.	Population.	Suits for money or moveable property.		Title and other suits.		Total suits.	
		1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Peshawar	788,707	4,860	4,859	1,377	1,562	6,237	6,421
Hazara	560,288	2,364	1,974	1,268	1,202	3,632	3,176
Kohat	217,865	1,876	1,641	412	327	2,288	1,968
Bannu	231,485	2,882	3,190	686	577	3,568	3,767
Dera Ismail Khan	252,379	2,771	3,680	301	313	3,072	3,993
Total ...	2,050,724	14,753	15,344	4,044	3,981	18,797	19,325

528 more suits were brought in 1903 than in 1902, the increase being confined to suits for money and moveable property; but the total number of institutions fell short of the total for 1901 by 189 cases.

Bannu remains the most litigious district in the Province. Institutions in that district amounted to 168 per ten thousand of the population as contrasted with 57 in Hazara.

Value of suits.

80. Of the 19,325 suits instituted during the year, 4,090 or 21 per cent. did not exceed Rs. 10 in value; in 9,057 or 47 per cent. amounts above Rs. 10 but under Rs. 50 were at stake. Only 3 per cent. exceeded Rs. 500 in value.

The total value of all suits was Rs. 20,33,214 as against Rs. 19,53,227 in 1902, and the average value was Rs. 105 as against Rs. 102. The increase is due to the fact that during 1903 22 suits of a value exceeding Rs. 10,000 were instituted as against 8 in the year before.

Nature of suits.

81. All districts except Peshawar showed a decrease in the number of suits for pre-emption instituted, but the provincial total rose slightly from 684 to 698.

Matrimonial suits also continued to diminish in numbers; the figures for the last three years being:—

1901	...	...	362
1902	...	...	290
1903	...	...	241

The decrease is satisfactory.

Out of 15,344 suits for money and moveable property, 164 as against 116 last year were brought on registered bonds, while 6,064 as compared with 6,099 in 1902 were based on unregistered contracts in writing.

Of this class of cases 5,573, as against 5,492 in 1902, were brought by money-lenders against agriculturists. The proportion varied from 12 per cent. in Kohat to 62 per cent. in Hazara.

Agency for disposal of Civil business.

82. The number of officers invested with civil powers was at the end of 1903—

		1903.	1902.
District Judges	...	4	4
Sub-Judges	...	...	1
Assistant Commissioners	...	11	7
Extra Assistant Commissioners	...	15	14
Small Cause Courts	...	1	1
Munsifs	...	6	6
Tahsildars	...	16	16
Naib Tahsildars	...	2	3
Honorary Munsifs	...	8	7

Assistant Commissioners disposed of 2·4 per cent. of the total number of cases instituted. The proportion is not yet perhaps as large as it might be, but is not unsatisfactory, considering the multifarious duties of these officers in frontier districts. It must also be remembered that in a province where only 3 per cent. of the cases instituted are valued at more than Rs. 500 the bulk of the work must necessarily be disposed of by the more subordinate agency.

Disposal of Cases.

83. The average duration of suits fell from 42 to 40 days in contested, and from 25 to 22 days in uncontested cases, while at the end of the year 2,011 cases in all Courts remained undecided as against 2,320 at the close of 1902.

Appellate Work.

84. District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers disposed of 486 appeals as against 552 in 1902: the decrease occurred chiefly in the Peshawar and Kohat districts.

The order of the Lower Court was reversed or modified in 30 per cent. of the appeals instituted, as against 26 per cent. in 1902 and 34 per cent. in 1901.

Divisional Courts disposed of 951 regular and 83 miscellaneous appeals as compared with 1,029 and 55 respectively in 1902. Civil appellate business continued to be much heavier in the Peshawar Divisional Court than in the Derajat; but the work of both Courts was kept well up to date. At the close of the year there were only 24 regular appeals in both Courts which had been pending for over three months, as compared with 50 at the end of 1902 and 194 at the end of 1901.

The average duration of appeals has also improved from 106 to 73 days in the Peshawar Divisional Court and from 141 to 44 days in that of the Derajat.

The decisions of Lower Courts were altered in 28 per cent. of the appeals brought before the Divisional Judge of Peshawar and in 33 per cent. of those heard by the Divisional Judge of the Derajat.

85. The courts disposed of 14,424 applications for execution of decrees out of 16,145 presented. 30 per cent. were satisfied in full and 13 per cent. in part. Out of Rs. 12,46,019 in execution Rs. 3,49,849 or 28 per cent. were realised as against 31 per cent. in 1902. These figures are, however, very misleading, as many judgment debtors satisfy the claims of their creditors without giving information to the courts whence the decrees have been issued. Execution of Decrees.

86. 79 appeals and 191 applications for revision were disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner. The average duration of regular appeals was 77 days. Judicial Commissioner's Court.

6. Registration.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Province for 1903 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section IX.]

87. The total number of registrations rose from 9,478 in 1902 to 9,811 in 1903. 9,428 documents affecting immoveable property to the value of Rs. 50,20,832 were registered as against 9,005 documents in 1902, affecting immoveable property to the value of Rs. 47,02,267. The Peshawar District is accountable for nearly the whole increase. In that district alone 4,889 documents were registered affecting Rs. 28,51,517 worth of immoveable property—56 per cent. of the provincial total. While the number of compulsory registrations rose from 8,106 to 8,568 the optional registrations fell from 899 to 860. Registrations of moveable property decreased from 415 in 1902 to 317 in 1903, the value of the property affected being Rs. 1,21,468 as compared with Rs. 1,52,405. General.

88. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 31,375, an increase of Rs. 1,187 over 1902. Its expenditure rose from Rs. 8,135 to Rs. 8,606. Finance.

89. No cases of fraud or forgery were detected.

7. District and Local Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of District Boards for 1902-03 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-03, Section XVIII.]

90. The only two Local Boards in the Province—Bannu and Marwat—having been found unnecessary, now that the district has been reduced in size, have been abolished. Their functions have been assumed by the Bannu District Board. Constitution.

The system of election, which prevailed hitherto in the Haripur and Abbottabad tahsils of the Hazara District, has not been found to work well and its abolition has been sanctioned by the Government of India. Apart from the above, there have been no changes in the constitution or jurisdiction of the District Boards.

Meetings. 91. All the District Boards except Kohat held the required number of meetings, and the average attendance, throughout the Province, was 46 per cent. of the members. The attendance was not unsatisfactory, but, with a few exceptions, the non-official members do not appear to have awakened as yet to a proper sense of their responsibilities and take very little interest in Local Self-Government, except perhaps in matters where their own individual interests are concerned.

Working. 92. That the working of the District Boards of the Province has been satisfactory is mainly due to the official members.

Finance. 93. The collective balance to the credit of the five District Boards was, at the beginning of the year, Rs. 66,941, and their income amounted to Rs. 2,18,623. Apart from debt transactions and contributions paid to or from other Boards, Rs. 2,19,176 were expended, and the closing balance was Rs. 71,330. No District Board was left at the end of the year with a balance below the prescribed minimum. The expenditure under the heads "Education" and "Medical" reached the requisite proportion of the income in the case of all District Boards except Bannu, where it fell a little short. Eight new schools were opened for the extension of primary education.

8. Municipalities.

Constitution. 94. No changes have taken place in the constitution or in the boundaries of the 10 Municipalities and the one Notified Area which this Province contains.

Meetings. 95. All Municipal Committees except Kohat held the required number of meetings, and the attendance, averaging 62 per cent., was very satisfactory.

Finance. 96. The opening balances aggregated Rs. 1,74,365 ; the total income, excluding this, was Rs. 5,09,675. The expenditure was Rs. 4,80,110 and the closing balance Rs. 2,03,930.

Receipts, octroi. 97. The octroi receipts amounted to Rs. 3,76,486—about Rs. 10,000 more than last year : refunds rose from Rs. 4,685 to Rs. 4,931. The average incidence of octroi per head of the town population was Re. 1-15-6, and the cost of collection about 7 per cent. of the income.

Other Taxation. Taxes other than octroi are levied only in Haripur, Abbottabad and Peshawar. The total income derived from these taxes was Rs. 5,888 as against Rs. 4,918 in the previous year.

Sources of income other than Taxation. The total receipts from other miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 1,27,301 as compared with Rs. 1,18,373 in 1902.

Expenditure. 98. The expenditure of the year was thus apportioned—

General Administration	11·4
Public Safety	18·9
Public Health and Convenience	48·5
Public Instruction	10·6
Contributions	6·5
Miscellaneous	4·1
	100

The end of the year found the Kohat Municipality in possession of a balance of more than half a lakh. Rs. 30,000 of this are being invested in Government paper, and a scheme has been drawn up for the expenditure of the remainder in improving the paving and drainage of the city, and building houses to relieve the present congestion.

9. Military.

1,476 recruits were enlisted in the districts of the Province, as against 1,071 last year.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1902-03 and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1902-03.]

99. The Province has now been long enough in existence to admit of the calculation of the average areas sown and harvested. From this it is seen that about 25 lakhs of acres are usually sown, of which 20 lakhs come to maturity and the remainder, 20 per cent., fails; these figures relate to the five settled districts only and not to the trans-frontier agencies. About 32 per cent. of the cultivated area is irrigated, and no very great extension of either cultivation or irrigation from existing sources is possible. **General.**

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Season and Crop Report for 1903-04 (North-West Frontier Province Government Press).]

Seasons, Harvests and Crops.

100. June 1903 was very dry, and a large area of early sowings for the autumn harvest consequently failed. Well distributed rain in July, however, enabled a normal area of unirrigated land to be sown, but everywhere, except in Dera Ismail Khan, there was a great shortage in the August rains. The drought continued until the storm of the 9th—11th September, which gave general and timely rain, but in places caused some damage by floods. Thereafter the rainfall ceased abruptly. Hot dry weather in the later autumn caused large failures on unirrigated lands. The *kharif* crop was, however, above average in area and about average as regards yield. **Kharif.**

101. The same September rains which did so much for the *kharif* harvest afforded an opportunity for the preparation of an unusually large area for the *rabi*. But the next two-and-a-half months were practically rainless. Much of the unirrigated land was therefore perforce left unsown, and part of what was sown failed to germinate. Heavy and general rain fell in the last week of December and throughout January, which led to extensive sowings on unirrigated lands; indeed barley was sown in Peshawar as late as the first week in February. February was fine and favourable for growth, and was followed by abundant rain in March. The late sown, and consequently late maturing, crop suffered some damage from hot winds, but the *rabi* of 1904 was the largest harvest within living memory, and well above average in outturn. **Rabi.**

102. The following table compares the figures of areas sown and harvested in 1903-04 with the average for the three preceding years :—

	Average for the years 1900-01—1902-03.			1903-04.		
	Kharif (Total only).	Rabi (Total only).	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.
Area sown	948,386	1,517,834	2,466,220	1,044,283	1,725,511	2,769,794
,, failed	163,252	327,110	490,362	204,531	216,293	420,824
,, harvested	785,134	1,190,724	1,975,858	839,752	1,509,218	2,348,970

Produce.

103. The most important crop in the Province is wheat, which occupied 902,964 acres in 1904 as against 699,107 acres in 1903 and 510,908 acres in 1902. The yield was estimated at 681 lbs. per acre, which is decidedly good seeing that 70 per cent. of the crop was grown on unirrigated soil. Maize, which was sown in 370,828 acres as compared with 357,649 in the previous year, is the most important of the autumn crops.

The area sown with barley showed an enormous increase from 170,508 to 262,420 acres. This is due to the lateness of the winter rains, which were timely enough for barley sowing in many places, though too late for wheat and gram.

The valuable sugarcane crop, three-fourths of which is grown in Peshawar, occupied 27,224 acres as against 26,478 in 1902-03; the cane matured well, but the wet cold winter delayed pressing, and the outturn fell far short of anticipations.

Outturn.

104. The following table gives an estimate of the outturn in each district of the principal crops. The average yield in each case is regarded as 100.

Principal crops.	Hazara.	Peshawar.	Kohat.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Total.
Wheat	120	130	150	176	125	135
Barley	110	160	180	169	110	150
Gram	...	...	120	183	130	155
Maize	100	120	75	103	...	105
Jowar	...	...	100	140	120	120
Bajra	80	...	90			90
Rice	95	110	98	...	...	100
Other cereals	...	100	98	...	120	115
Oil seeds	...	120	102	79	95	100
Sugarcane	...	90	...	113	...	92
Cotton	...	92	79	107	65	90
Total ...	108	128	120	152	125	135

3. Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities, District Boards and Arboriculture, 1903-04.]

105. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 19,652 on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation as against Rs. 20,106 in the previous year. Income under the heads garden receipts, sale of trees, grass, &c., amounted to Rs. 4,346. Local Fund expenditure on the same objects was Rs. 5,455, while the income realised was Rs. 1,901.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1902-03 (*Civil and Military Gazette* Press, Lahore). The Provincial Report for 1903-04 was not available in time for use in the preparation of this report.]

Area and Classification: the Hazara Forest Division.

106. The Hazara Forest Division is the only area in the Province under Departmental management. According to the latest measurements it covers 233·82 square miles.

107. Besides this the Province contains other forest areas classified as follows:— **Other Forest areas.**

Class.	Area in square miles.	District in which situate.
Military Reserves ...	8·54	Hazara. Dera Ismail Khan. Peshawar.
Civil Reserves ...	1·22	Hazara. Bannu.
Civil Protected Forests ...	131·47	Kohat.

108. A detailed 4-inch survey of the Kagan and Siran Ranges of the Hazara Forest Division has been carried out and their re-demarcation completed and sanctioned. In the Khanpur and Dungagali ranges an enumeration of pillars is being carried out. It appears that of a total of 3,584 pillars, 676 required re-building and 1,376 were in need of repair. The work in Khanpur is approaching completion. **Forest Settlements and Surveys.**

109. It has been found necessary to modify the preliminary working plan for the Dungagali range owing to the question of fuel supply. The provisions of the Kagan working plan were carried out in the main, but the lack of good sawyers still prevents the felling of the full number of trees. **Working Plans.**

110. 8¼ miles of bridle path have been constructed at a cost of Rs. 267, and 26 miles repaired for Rs. 298. More expenditure is necessary on roads to facilitate the efficient working of the Dungagali range. **Communications and Buildings.**

Rs. 1,815 were expended on new buildings and Rs. 642 on repairs.

111. Apart from prosecutions for causing injury to the forests by fire, only 16 cases were taken into Court as against 30 in 1901-02 and 55 in 1900-01. 5 cases remained pending from the previous year, and of this total of 21 cases, 17 were decided, in 14 of which convictions were obtained. 11 fire cases were prosecuted, all of which were still pending at the end of the year. **Forest offences.**

112. The number of fires, the areas affected and the cost of fire protection for the last three years are shown in the following table:— **Protection from Fire.**

Range.	Number of fires.			Area affected (in Acres).									Cost of Fire Protection.		
				1900-01.			1901-02.			1902-03.					
	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	Specially protected.	Other areas.	Total.	Specially protected.	Other areas.	Total.	Specially protected.	Other areas.	Total.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
													Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kagan ...	21	29	28	363	...	363	450	2	452	5,825	...	5,825	121	300	189
Siran ...	7	23	16	12	3	15	2,899	4	2,903	79	...	79	96	133	120
Dungagali ...	3	6	...	...	13	13	...	188	188	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khanpur ...	8	19	10	237	...	237	189	...	189	208	...	208	240	330	214
Total ...	39	77	54	612	16	628	3,538	194	3,732	6,112	...	6,112	457	763	523

During the last few days of the year a large part of the Massar "chil" forest, in the Kagan range, was burnt. The fire affected 5,754 acres out of 7,892 and the young trees up to a height of 25 feet or more were practically all killed.

The decrease in the charges of fire protection is due to the early beginning of the rains in 1902.

Regulation of grazing.

113. 66 square miles of forest were kept entirely closed to grazing as against 57 square miles in the previous year.

Growth.

114. *Natural reproduction.*—There was very little deodar seed on the trees in 1902, but the snow and rain of the early spring were of great benefit to the young seedlings in Kagan.

The great fire in the Massar chil forest has considerably retarded natural reproduction in the area affected.

Artificial reproduction.—The deodar seedlings in Malkandi and Kamalban are doing well, and further sowings have been undertaken. The young deodars planted out in Mari and Diwan Bela have suffered considerable damage.

Experiments.

In Kagan the cultivation of *Podophyllum emodi* has been continued. But it is too early yet to predict success for the experiment.

Outturn of forest produce.

115. During the year 866,889 cubic feet of timber and 455,921 cubic feet of wood for fuel were removed from the forests as against 390,383 and 382,978 cubic feet in the previous year. The increase is due partly to the growing demand by purchasers owing to the closure of the "guzaras," partly to the requirements of Government in connection with the building operations undertaken at Kakul, Abbottabad, and in the Galis.

Of the timber removed 240,980 cubic feet were taken by Government agency, 601,490 by purchasers, and 24,419 by free grantees.

Fellings.

Selection and improvement fellings were systematically continued. Of the 1,887 deodar and 245 pine logs launched in Kagan only 469 and 179 reached the sale depôts in the Jhelum Division, as the rivers were low.

Finance.

116. The total receipts of the Division amounted to Rs. 99,148, while the expenditure was Rs. 56,034, leaving a surplus of Rs. 43,114, the highest on record. The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—

Receipts.	*Expenditure.*	*Balance.*
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
83,236	51,942	31,294

The increase in receipts was due to the large number of deodars felled in Kagan and of standing trees sold to purchasers, and to increased sales of fuel in the Galis and in Abbottabad.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1902-03 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Kohat Salt Mines.

Sales.

117. During the year 1902-03 duty was realised on 374,644 maunds of Kohat salt as against 426,023 maunds in 1901-02. The cause of the decrease is probably the general scarcity which prevailed in neighbouring countries, whereby the purchasing power of their inhabitants was greatly diminished. This theory is supported by the decrease in the amount of salt exported or carried to centres of trade for export.

System of issue.

No change was made in the present system of issue. The conditions of the agreements of 1896 regarding the grants of money which certain villages in the Kohat salt region receive from the Department were, however, revised.

6. Manufactures.

[Statistics will be found in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1902-03, Section XIX.]

Factories.

118. There are only two factories employing more than 20 hands in the Province. Both are situate in Peshawar City. One is a cotton factory: in the other ice is made.

The cotton factory was only worked for 62 and the ice factory for 64 days in the year.

In neither factory do the operatives live on the premises, and the sanitary condition of both is reported to have been good. There were no accidents in either, and no offences or prosecutions under the Factories Act.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for 1903-04.]

General.

119. The report here summarised reviews the trans-frontier trade of the three years 1901-02 to 1903-04, and thus covers the period since the institution of this Province. No detailed comparison is, however, possible between the figures of this report and those contained in the Punjab Report for the triennium ending with the year 1900-01, for the reason that of the trade with Afghanistan a small portion passes through Dera Ghazi Khan and is registered in the Punjab, while of the Kashmir trade only that portion is registered in this Province which passes through the Hazara District.

Registration Posts and Routes.

120. No changes of importance in the system of registration have taken place during the last three years, but there have been considerable fluctuations in the volume of trade passing through several of the main trade routes. Thus, while the volume of trade passing through the Tochi has only risen from Rs. 2,66,000 in 1901-02 to Rs. 3,81,000 in 1903-04, that registered in the Gomal has steadily increased from 10 lakhs in 1900-01 to 30 lakhs in 1903-04. The expansion of trade by this route is mainly due to the pacification of the Mahsuds, while the Tochi Valley, despite its comparative security, is prevented from developing into a great artery of trade by the scarcity of fodder and water between Datta Khel and Ghazni.

Volume of Trade.

121. Though detailed comparison with the figures of previous triennial periods is impossible, it appears that the volume of trade has been steadily increasing. Articles imported into the districts which now constitute the North-West Frontier Province in 1900-01 were valued at Rs. 77,00,000, as against Rs. 90,00,000 in 1903-04, while exports have risen even more rapidly from 121 to 154 lakhs.

The share of each country adjacent to this Province in the total volume of trade for the two years contrasted is shown below :—

	1900-01.	1903-04.
Bajaur	50 per cent.	37 per cent.
Afghanistan	24 „	33 „
Kashmir	17 „	24 „
Other countries (except Tirah and Boner) ...	9 „	6 „
Total ...	100	100

Bajaur.

122. The Bajaur trade (under which head is included trade with Dir and Swat) rose in value from 100 lakhs in 1900-01 to 103 lakhs in 1901-02. It then fell to 96 lakhs in 1902-03 and again to 89 lakhs in the year just ended. The decrease in so far as it is due to the bad harvests of 1901—1903 is real; but the diminution in the figures may also be explained by the fact that greater security has brought into use hitherto impossible routes, such as the Shakot Pass and the Totai road, on which there are no registration posts.

In imports the main decrease has been in dyeing materials, rice, sheepskins and ghi, and the main increase in horses, fruits, hides, timber and wheat. Exports show a decrease under the heads raw cotton, twist and yarn ($2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), piece-goods and indigo, and an increase in salt, tobacco and iron. The falling off in the export of foreign tea is to some extent balanced by the increased quantity of Indian tea exported.

Afghanistan.

123. The Afghan imports (30 lakhs) and exports (51 lakhs) make a total volume of trade for the year of 81 lakhs as against 47 lakhs in 1900-01, 64 lakhs in 1901-02, and 69 lakhs in the previous year. The steady expansion is to some extent due to the liberal trade policy of the present Amir. Imports of horses and ponies, sheep and goats, silver, assafœtida, hides and leather have continued to increase. The increase under the two latter heads is accounted for by the great mortality among cattle which accompanied the distress of the years 1901—1903. This is probably also the cause of the diminished import of ghi, the only head of import under which there was any serious decrease. Exports of piece-goods, silver, refined sugar, Indian tea and salt increased, while exports of raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, foreign tea and leather declined.

Kashmir.

124. The trade with Kashmir through Hazara shows a remarkable increase in both imports and exports. It amounted to 59 lakhs in the year under report against 26 lakhs in the previous year, 42 lakhs in 1901-02, and 32 lakhs in 1900-01.

There was a marked fluctuation in the quantity of the following articles imported, *viz.* :—

Ghi	+ 4¾ lakhs
Fruits	+ 1¾ „
Hides	+ 2 „
Woollen piece-goods	+ 1¼ „
Cattle	+ ½ lakh
Shawls	− ⅓ „

and exported, *viz.*, —

Piece-goods (European)	9½ lakhs
Do. (Indian)	3 „
Wheat	⅕ lakh
Iron	1 „
Salt	2 lakhs
Sugar, refined	1¾ „
Do., unrefined	1 lakh
Tea (Indian)	½ „
Tobacco	2 lakhs.

The export of wheat and other food-grains is unprecedented. It is due no doubt to the dearth which followed the autumnal floods of 1903.

Tirah.

125. The total volume of the trade with Tirah rose from 9 lakhs in 1900-01 to 12 lakhs in the following year, fell again to 9 lakhs in 1902-03, and again to 8¾ lakhs in 1903-04. In imports the chief decrease is under articles made of dwarf palm (*mazari*), *viz.* cordage, ropes and fibre. The decrease may in part be due to the opening of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, which enables part of the trade to escape registration. The imports of hides show a large increase. The fluctuations in exports call for no comment.

Boner.

126. The volume of trade with Boner, as may be seen below, shows extraordinary fluctuations. The figures for the last four years are —

1900-01	9 lakhs
1901-02	12 „
1902-03	7¼ „
1903-04	5½ „

The decrease is equally marked in both imports and exports, and extends to almost all articles of trade. Only European piece-goods show an increase of about Rs. 35,000. These general decreases have been ascribed to the fact that Boner now deals more and more with the Malakand rather than direct with Peshawar.

8. Public Works.

[For more detailed information than is here given the Provincial Reports for 1903-04 (Punjab Frontier Press, Peshawar) may be consulted.]

127. During 1903-04 the total expenditure of the Department on buildings and communications amounted to Rs. 20,88,699. Of this sum Rs. 4,21,041 were spent on buildings and the remainder on communications.

Dera Ismail Khan.

128. *Buildings.*—A new strong room was built for the District Treasury. The old Commissioner's Office was made into a habitable Circuit House, and the Jail Hospital was completed. Chief works begun, continued or completed during the year.

A new Border Military Police post was built at Draband Zam, and large alterations were made in the post at Girni.

Communications.—Good progress has been made with those sections of the road from Dera Ismail Khan to the borders of the Zhob Agency, which lie beyond Draband, and the work, which has been extremely difficult, is approaching completion.

The section between Dera Ismail Khan and Draband is now being realigned, for which an estimate of about Rs. 1,70,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

Wana Agency.

129. A new Militia post was begun at Tanai near Wana.

No work was done on the road through the Gomal Pass, pending orders from the Government of India.

Bannu District.

130. *Buildings.*—The new Circuit House, the house for the District Judge, the Border Military Police Hospital and the Settlement Office were completed. Heavy rains in March prevented the Settlement Officer's house from being finished during the year.

Alterations were made in the Islam Chauki Post and a new post was built at Boya.

At Gumatti a new post for 50 men was built and a road made to it from Bannu through the Gumatti Pass.

Tochi Agency.

131. Alterations were made in the posts at Kajuri and Datta Khel. Plans for the new Militia posts at Idak and Miranshah were completed.

Kohat District.

132. *Buildings.*—The new Sessions House was finished and extensive improvements in the ventilation of the Jail were carried out.

At Fort Cavagnari (Gulistan) on the Samana the horn-work was rebuilt.

Work on the Political Serai at Kohat was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Kurram Agency.

133. *Buildings.*—A new operating theatre, new hospital quarters, and servants' quarters were built at Parachinar.

Communications.—The bridge over the Kharmana at Sudda (445 feet long) was open for traffic in September.

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

134. *Buildings.*—All the works required by the administrative staff of the Province are now complete. These include Government House (finished October 1903, and occupied during the cold weather); the Guest House attached to Government House; Law Courts; Houses for Judicial Commissioner, Administrative Medical Officer, Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, and Secretary, Public Works Department.

The bungalows purchased for the Inspector-General of Police and Secretary have had the requisite alterations made in them.

In the Jail new cubicles on a recently approved pattern were built; and a new "malkhana" was completed near the District Offices.

Communications.—The roadway over the new Railway bridge at Nowshera was opened for traffic in November.

KHYBER AGENCY.

135. *Communications.*—The camel road through the Mullagori country to Landi Kotal was completed. Orders were then received to widen it into a cart road. The work is well advanced.

HAZARA DISTRICT.

136. *Buildings.*—A new record room and a room for the Civil Nazir have been added to the District Offices.

The summer residence for the Chief Commissioner at Nathiagali was begun in May and finished, except for interior fittings, by the end of October. Accommodation for the clerks, European and Native, of the Chief Commissioner's Office was also completed.

A new police post was built at Lora.

Communications.—The bridge (720 feet long) over the Dore River near Abbottabad was, after much interruption by flood, finished in November 1903.

The metalling of the Hazara Grand Trunk Road between Abbottabad and the Kashmir border near Domel was carried steadily on. By March 31st about half the work was completed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

137. Work was begun towards the close of the year on the scheme for the supply of pure water to Tank City. An estimate of Rs. 54,000 has been sanctioned.

Contribution Works.

138. The Dera Ismail Khan City drainage scheme was about half finished at the close of the year.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Reports of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for 1902-03 and 1903-04.]

Swat River Canal.

139. *Capital Account.*—Expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 3,017 as against Rs. 28,780 in the previous year and *nil* in 1901-02. Of the expenditure in 1902-03 more than half represented the value of stock of the Kabul River Canal which was transferred from the head "Minor Works and Navigation" to the capital account of the Swat River Canal with a view to the maintenance of one stock account for the Division.

The Dosehra drainage scheme and the flour mills near Takht-i-Bhai were completed during the year.

Extensions and Improvements.—Rs. 851 were expended as against Rs. 153 in 1902-03.

Maintenance and Repairs.—Expenditure rose from Rs. 16,649 in 1902-03 to Rs. 19,458.

Irrigation.—The following table shows the area irrigated during 1903-04 compared with the average of the two preceding triennial periods :—

Harvests.	Average of three years ending with 1899-1900.	Average of three years ending with 1902-03.	1903-04.
Kharif ...	51,144	62,480	67,524
Rabi ...	94,330	103,398	108,822
Total ...	145,474	165,878	176,346

Financial Results.—The net profits amounted to Rs. 4,57,334, or nearly 11 per cent. on the capital invested, compared with a profit of Rs. 4,40,815—10½ per cent.—in the preceding year.

Projects.—Surveys for the Upper Swat River Canal were begun during the year; but for the present the Pehur Canal project is not being pushed, as it is doubtful whether the scheme is really feasible. A promising scheme for the extension of irrigation from the Nowshera minor branch of the Swat River Canal has been completed.

Kabul River Canal.

140. *Transfer of Revenue Management.*—The Revenue Management of this canal, which was formerly controlled by the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, was transferred to the Irrigation Department from 1st October 1903. The Department was already responsible for the maintenance of the canal and the regulation of the water-supply.

Capital Account.—Expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 22,508. Work was begun on the Hazar Khani Branch and the Amankot drainage scheme.

Extensions and Improvements.—The heavy rains of September washed away the wooden aqueduct across the Zindai Nullah, and this was replaced by a tube syphon. The water-supply in the canal was, however, cut off for 42 days at a critical time of year. A road was made along the canal bank.

Maintenance and Repairs.—A heavy outlay of Rs. 18,220 against Rs. 13,374 in the previous year was necessitated by the September floods.

Irrigation and Revenue.—The area irrigated during the year was 29,427 acres and the net revenue earned was Rs. 55,135 compared with Rs. 1,23,969 in 1902-03. The diminished profits may be accounted for by the heavy expenditure undertaken, and by the remission of Rs. 10,000 which it was necessary to grant to the villages affected by the breach in the aqueduct over the Zindai Nullah.

Scheduled Canals of the Peshawar District.

141. The scheduled canals of the Peshawar District, which are not under Departmental management, continued to do good work and to show satisfactory financial results.

Dera Ismail Khan hill torrents.

142. Under the direction of the Settlement Officer the arrangements for controlling and distributing the hill torrent inundation in Dera Ismail Khan—on which the prosperity of the Daman tract chiefly depends—were considerably improved. A grant of about Rs. 11,000 was given by Government for these works, but they were mainly carried out by the free labour of the people. The Gomal has now been banked up for almost all its length, and is well under control. The Luni irrigation has also been extended by new channels, the most important being the Naskor. The result of these measures was seen in a large increase in the area sown and cropped.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1903-04.]

A. Gross Revenue.

143. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of revenue for the years 1902-03 and 1903-04. The figures for receipts and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Head.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	33,13,807	33,02,584	51,84,705	55,18,902	...	...
" " (P. W. D.) ...	5,43,200	6,29,893	22,25,431	24,49,005	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated ...	3,74,810	3,77,778	3,73,955	3,71,187	1,40,288	1,48,169
Excluded ...	2,11,211	2,25,374	1,94,706	2,35,665	1,11,187	1,00,897
Municipal Revenue ...	5,09,669	5,10,305	4,75,001	5,55,888	2,09,082	1,63,498
Total ...	49,52,697	50,45,934	84,53,798	91,30,647	4,60,557	4,12,564

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

144. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown in the following table :—

Receipts.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Expenditure.	1902-03.	1903-04.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Civil—			Civil—		
I.—Land Revenue ...	17,26,302	16,22,153	1.—Refunds, &c. ...	13,552	18,619
II.—Opium ...	6,766	9,197	2.—Assignments, &c. ...	23,549	22,521
IV.—Stamps ...	3,89,194	3,85,883	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,99,189	6,48,073
V.—Excise ...	1,92,682	2,04,036	6.—Stamps ...	19,447	17,367
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	68,790	73,367	7.—Excise ...	7,251	7,779
VII.—Customs ...	2	...	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	828	817
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,14,260	1,00,149	11.—Forests ...	54,065	60,603
IX.—Forests ...	1,01,123	1,01,833	12.—Registration ...	8,242	8,711
X.—Registration ...	30,711	30,115	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	...	...
XII.—Interest ...	7,480	7,971	14.—Interest on other Obligations ...	670	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	14,202	20,458	15.—Post Office ...	35,127	35,199
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	1,13,593	1,08,014	18.—General Administration ...	2,21,364	2,35,434
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	14,315	16,447	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	4,79,501	4,82,252
XVII.—Police ...	1,04,809	96,338	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	1,04,579	1,00,378
XIX.—Education ...	54	16	20.—Police ...	10,67,104	10,55,040
XX.—Medical ...	4,583	5,251	21.—Education ...	29,937	35,413
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	190	270	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	32,355	38,242
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	8,676	10,034	24.—Medical ...	76,844	78,814
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	5,004	5,353	25.—Political ...	20,97,108	23,35,239
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,51,818	1,30,003	26.—Scientific, &c. ...	10,268	7,523
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	74,927	59,802
XXX.—Minor Works ...	1,53,755	68,048	29.—Superannuation ...	99,810	1,17,934
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	1,05,498	1,03,745	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	55,400	67,513
			32.—Miscellaneous ...	25,626	49,236
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works ...	...	...
			43.—Minor Works ...	21,903	21,493
			45.—Civil Works ...	26,041	26,923
Total ...	33,13,807	33,02,584	Total ...	51,84,705	55,18,902
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	13,522	12,000	45.—Civil Works ...	19,47,661	20,88,999
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	5,29,678	5,65,744	42.—Major Works	3,77,770	3,73,141
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.		52,149	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.		88,105
Salt Department—			Salt Department—		
III.—Salt ...	6,00,519	*	5.—Salt ...	73,460	*
Grand Total ...	44,57,526	39,32,477	Grand Total ...	74,83,596	70,67,907

* Figures for 1903-04 not yet available.

C. Local Funds.

145. The scheme for the local audit of Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds by a staff of peripatetic auditors has been recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, and an Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and staff have already been appointed. The accounts of the Funds commencing from 1903-04 will therefore be audited by local auditors on the spot. The audit will not probably for the present extend to Cantonment and Cantonment Hospital Funds and Public Works (or Canal Clearance) Funds: the accounts of the former two funds will continue to be audited by the Accountant-General, Punjab, as heretofore pending further orders from the Government of India.

During the year under report there was no change of any kind in the funds, except that a new Notified Area "Nathiagali and Dungagali" in the Hazara District was added to those already existing.

Incorporated Local Funds.

District Funds.

146. There are five such funds, one in each district, the transactions of which are as shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	25,068 13 9	1,01,080 13 6	1,26,149 11 3	1,07,834 3 4	18,315 7 11
Hazara	12,199 5 9	29,548 4 7	41,747 10 4	30,819 6 10	10,928 3 6
Kohat	17,781 15 6	15,723 13 2	33,505 12 8	19,106 6 8	14,399 6 0
Bannu	10,246 8 2	36,288 3 1	46,534 11 3	33,400 12 4	13,133 14 11
Dera Ismail Khan	6,032 9 6	43,353 7 5	49,386 0 11	41,447 1 9	7,938 15 2
Total ...	71,329 4 8	2,25,994 9 9	2,97,323 14 5	2,32,607 14 11	64,715 15 6

The actual total receipts during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,25,994-9-9 as compared with Rs. 2,29,486-14-11 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 2,32,607-14-11, compared with Rs. 2,25,098-8-2 during the previous year. The receipts of the Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Boards fell below the estimated income, while the expenditure of the Peshawar District Board exceeded the estimate. The actual total income and expenditure of all the funds fell below the estimates by Rs. 4,390-6-3 and Rs. 5,392-1-1 respectively. All the funds opened and closed with credit balances above the prescribed minimum. The total opening balance was Rs. 71,329-4-8, while the closing balance was Rs. 64,715-15-6. No expenditure was incurred except on objects authorised by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Patwaris' Fees Funds.

147. There is one such fund in each district, of which the transactions are shown below. There is a difference of Rs. 465-14-8 between the closing balance of the last year and the opening balance of this year. It is due to an adjustment by journal entry against the Bannu District in the accounts for 1901-02, which was inadvertently not included in the figures for 1902-03.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	57,112 11 10	60,398 8 1	1,17,511 3 11	48,246 7 10	69,264 12 1
Hazara	5,075 14 10	21,255 14 1	26,331 12 11	22,930 12 11	3,401 0 0
Kohat	4,917 14 11	10,943 9 11	15,861 8 10	11,154 11 1	4,706 13 9
Bannu	465 14 8	17,680 8 8	18,146 7 4	16,626 14 10	1,519 8 6
Dera Ismail Khan	...	15,834 13 3	15,834 13 3	14,406 12 9	1,428 0 6
Total ...	67,572 8 3	1,26,113 6 0	1,93,685 14 3	1,13,365 11 5	80,320 2 10

The total receipts exceeded the estimated income by Rs. 10,113-6-0, while the actual payments fell below the estimate by Rs. 14,634-4-7. Of the five funds Dera Ismail Khan alone had no opening balance at the beginning of the year, but all closed with credit balances. The total receipts during the year under review were Rs. 1,26,113-6-0 as compared with Rs. 1,22,155-6-9 in the previous year, and the total payments amounted to Rs. 1,13,365-11-5 against Rs. 1,19,937-1-10 during the preceding year.

Khewra and Zira Jungles Fund.

148. This fund exists only in the Peshawar District. The opening and closing balances were *nil*. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,696-1-6 as compared with Rs. 8,116-3-5 and Rs. 8,518-7-2 respectively during the previous year. The actual receipts and payments fell below the estimated income and expenditure by Rs. 2,303-14-6 and Rs. 303-14-6 respectively.

Karawa Cess Fund.

149. This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District only. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,186-6-1 as compared with Rs. 4,736-12-2 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 5,239-10-10 as compared with Rs. 10,785-4-9 in the preceding year. The opening balance was Rs. 914-2-8, while the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,860-13-11. The actual receipts and payments exceeded the estimated figures by Rs. 186-6-0 and Rs. 239-10-10 respectively.

Copying Agency Funds.

150. During the year under review there were transactions in three districts only :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	425 15 7	4,646 9 3	5,072 8 10	4,417 5 6	655 3 4
Hazara	407 12 6	6,522 12 3	6,930 8 9	6,477 6 3	453 2 6
Dera Ismail Khan	104 9 4	618 9 0	723 2 4	560 0 0	163 2 4
Total	938 5 5	11,787 14 6	12,726 3 11	11,454 11 9	1,271 8 2

The total receipts during the year were Rs. 11,787-14-6 as compared with Rs. 10,315-6-0 during the preceding year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 11,454-11-9 against Rs. 9,616-9-7 in the previous year. The actual total receipts and payments fell below the estimated income and expenditure by Rs. 3,212-1-6 and Rs. 3,729-4-3 respectively. All the Funds opened and closed with credit balances; the total opening and closing balances were Rs. 938-5-5 and Rs. 1,271-8-2 respectively.

Excluded Local Funds.

Cantonment Funds.

151. There are eight such funds the transactions of which are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	1,083 3 9	9,441 1 11	10,524 5 8	9,793 13 0	730 8 8
Peshawar	22,267 9 0	68,799 15 8	91,067 8 8	69,932 6 2	21,135 2 6
Nowshera	21,272 5 2	40,059 2 5	61,331 7 7	47,276 9 8	14,054 13 11
Mardan	220 10 5	4,306 7 8	4,527 2 1	4,277 8 4	249 9 9
Cherat	1,461 7 11	6,466 2 9	7,927 10 8	6,223 4 10	1,704 5 10
Kohat	2,876 14 2	15,053 10 3	17,930 8 5	16,513 0 4	1,417 8 1
Edwardesabad	344 14 3	8,430 9 6	8,775 7 9	8,630 3 11	145 3 10
Dera Ismail Khan	1,206 3 6	7,327 10 1	8,533 13 7	7,496 1 9	1,037 11 10
Total (1903-04) ...	50,733 4 2	1,59,884 12 3	2,10,618 0 5	1,70,143 0 0	40,475 0 5
Total (1902-03) ...	56,859 9 3	1,44,908 12 7	2,01,768 5 10	1,51,035 1 8	50,733 4 2

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances.

Town and Bazar Fund.

152. The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 1,896-8-1; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,891-3-3 as compared with Rs. 1,990-13-6 in the preceding year and the payments to Rs. 3,016-1-7 against Rs. 1,424-12-7 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 771-9-9.

Police Funds.

153. There are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police in all the districts. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	2,159 15 1	1,239 8 8	3,399 7 9	893 9 1	2,505 14 8
Hazara	32 15 6	611 5 7	644 5 1	613 6 5	30 14 8
Kohat	357 5 1	319 12 0	677 1 1	547 4 0	129 13 1
Bannu	— 504 12 3	786 14 11	282 2 8	680 5 0	— 398 2 4
Dera Ismail Khan	— 154 9 1	1,088 13 4	934 4 3	949 2 6	— 14 14 3
Total (1903-04) ...	1,890 14 4	4,046 6 6	5,937 4 10	3,683 11 0	2,253 9 10
Total (1902-03) ...	— 169 12 8	5,784 4 3	5,614 7 7	3,723 9 3	1,890 14 4

Public Works Funds.

154. These Funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in the three districts of Peshawar, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. All of them opened and closed with credit balances. Their transactions are as shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	18,497 11 1	22,565 15 1	41,063 10 2	15,648 5 4	25,415 4 10
Bannu	23,944 2 2	19,074 0 4	43,018 2 6	24,073 6 0	18,944 12 6
Dera Ismail Khan	12,631 3 6	17,014 1 10	29,645 5 4	16,877 1 8	12,768 3 8
Total (1903-04) ...	55,073 0 9	58,654 1 3	1,13,727 2 0	56,598 13 0	57,128 5 0
Total (1902-03) ...	36,480 6 6	55,835 6 10	92,315 13 4	37,242 12 7	55,073 0 9

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances.

The receipts of Peshawar Canals hitherto known as the *mirabi* cess began, with effect from Kharif 1903, to be credited to this Fund.

Agror Accumulation Fund.

155. The nature of this Fund was explained in last year's report.

The sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estate has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on the sum thus invested will be credited to this Fund. The opening balance was Rs. 1,412-9-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 897-4-0 as compared with Rs. 2,692-9-0 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 2,222-15-6 against Rs. 1,280 in the previous year; the closing balance was Rs. 86-13-6.

156. This Fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year under report. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0. Famine Fund.

Municipal Funds.

157. These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are ten Municipalities and two Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province, one Notified Area having been added during the year under review to those already existing. Their transactions are as shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities ...	1,99,994 1 7	4,98,504 12 4	6,98,498 13 11	5,46,750 4 1	1,51,748 9 10
Notified Areas ...	9,088 5 0	11,799 12 9	20,888 1 9	9,138 4 8	11,749 13 1
Total (1903-04) ...	2,09,082 6 7	5,10,304 9 1	7,19,386 15 8	5,55,888 8 9	1,63,498 6 11
Total (1902-03) ...	1,74,414 9 1	5,09,669 11 5	6,84,084 4 6	4,75,001 13 11	2,09,082 6 7

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas (except the Notified Area of Nathiagali and Dungagali, which having been newly created during the year under review had no opening balance at the beginning of the year) opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Births and Deaths.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1903 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04.]

158. 1903 was an unhealthy year. The death-rate rose from 24·4 per mille in 1902 to 28·4. The birth-rate at the same time fell from 33·6 to 31·6. **Births and Deaths.**

The births registered in 1903 numbered 62,866 as against 66,904 in 1902. The proportion of male births to every 100 female births ranged from 136 in Peshawar to 109 in Hazara, the provincial average being 122; the relative numbers of adults are nearly in the same proportion.

56,539 deaths were recorded in 1903 as against 48,624 in 1902 and 39,208 in 1901. The increase is mainly due to the extreme unhealthiness of the last two months of the year after the unusually heavy rains of the autumn and late summer. The death-rate among Hindus—23·7 per mille—was again well below the provincial average.

159. The year's mortality is thus accounted for :— **Diseases.**

	Number of deaths caused.	*Percentage of total mortality.*
Cholera	1,354	2·3
Small-pox	2,694	4·7
Plague	49	·08
Fevers	42,549	75·2
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	553	·97
Respiratory Diseases	991	1·7
Injuries	658	1·1
All other causes	7,691	13·6
Total ...	56,539	

Cholera was worst in the Peshawar and Kohat districts, where 954 deaths from this cause occurred. The Dera Ismail Khan District remained free of the disease. **Cholera.**

The 49 deaths caused by plague all took place in the Hazara District. Isolated cases occurred in other districts, but none resulted fatally, and the disease has not yet established itself on the west bank of the Indus. **Plague.**

Fevers were reported as the cause of no less than 75 per cent. of the total mortality. The returns under this head for the last three years are :— **Fevers.**

1901	29,108
1902	37,663
1903	42,549

It must, however, be remembered that the rural population describes as fever (taba) many diseases which would be otherwise diagnosed by an expert. Nevertheless there can be no doubt but that malaria was very prevalent in the autumn. During July, August and September 16·26 inches of rain fell at Dera Ismail Khan, where the ordinary rainfall of those three months is only 2·9 inches; and it was, no doubt, in consequence of this that the deaths from fever in the Dera Ismail Khan District during November and December amounted to nearly 3,000. The average mortality due to fever during the other ten months of the year was in that district about 380.

2. Medical Relief.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1903 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section XIV.]

Number of Dispensaries.

160. During the year two new Government dispensaries were opened at Alizai in the Kurram Agency and at Nathiagali. The latter is to be kept open during the summer months only.

Attendance.

161. In 1903, 7,787 in-patients were admitted into the 39 State dispensaries of the Province as against 7,624 in 1902. Of the 7,787 patients admitted, 5,925 were discharged as completely cured, 867 were relieved, 516 were discharged as incurable, and 348 died. The number of out-patients treated also rose from 514,135 in 1902 to 539,573 in 1903. The average daily number of in-patients was 275, and for their accommodation 492 beds (of which 140 are set apart for females) were available.

Operations.

162. 22,913 principal and 113 secondary operations, in all 23,026, were performed as against 21,790 in 1902.

Finance.

163. The income of all the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 95,414, towards which Government contributed Rs. 28,643, Local Funds Rs. 23,934, and Municipal Funds Rs. 38,608. The income from private subscriptions was about Rs. 1,300. The total expenditure was Rs. 93,845.

Mission Hospitals.

164. In addition to Government Institutions there are seven Mission Hospitals in the Province, containing 181 beds. 2,122 in-patients, and 48,830 out-patients were treated, and 3,867 operations were performed in these hospitals, which command great confidence amongst the trans-border tribesmen.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1903 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04.]

165. No large sanitary works were completed in 1903, but considerable sums have been expended on minor works, chiefly in the Municipal towns of the Province. This expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,38,452, a sum equivalent to nearly 20 per cent. of the aggregate income of these towns during the year. These works may be expected to improve the already excellent sanitary condition of those towns, which is shown by the freedom from epidemic disease which they enjoy. The city of Kohat may be taken as an instance. Since the completion of the Kohat drainage and water-supply systems the average annual death-rate, caused by cholera, small-pox, fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa, has fallen from 31·5 to 17·8 per mille.

It is therefore satisfactory to note that on December 15th work was begun on an extensive drainage scheme for the city of Dera Ismail Khan, which is estimated to cost about a quarter of a lakh.

In Bannu City considerable improvements in the water-supply were effected at a cost of Rs. 970, and Rs. 3,737 were spent in draining and paving.

In Kohat little remains to be done; but the supply of pipe water was extended to the new slaughter-houses and to Sangeri at a cost of Rs. 1,387, and Rs. 2,579 were expended in construction and repair of the city drains.

The Peshawar Municipality spent Rs. 13,108 on its supply of pure water, and Rs. 14,804 on the extension and up-keep of its drainage system.

4. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1903-04 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section XVI.]

Staff.

166. In the year 1903-04 the Vaccination establishment consisted of 2 Divisional Inspectors, 6 Native Supervisors, and 38 Vaccinators. Of the latter, 10 were temporary operators entertained in the Chitral Agency during the winter on account of a local outbreak of small-pox.

Work.

167. 99,176 vaccinations were performed during the year, a total which shows a satisfactory increase of 9·84 per cent. on last year's figures. Of the vaccinations performed, 94,262 were primary and the rest re-vaccinations. 91·52 per cent. of the former and 79·91 of the latter were reported as having been successful. The average number of operations performed by each Vaccinator was 2,610. Especially good work was done in Chitral, where 27,192 primary and 1,161 re-vaccinations were performed.

Cost of the Department.

168. The cost of the department for the year was Rs. 14,454 or Rs. 2,840 more than last year. The increase is due to the special operations in Chitral, and to large payments by the District Boards of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan as balances on account of contribution to the pay of the Divisional Inspectors.

The average cost of each successful operation was Re. 0-2-6 as against Re. 0-2-3 last year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

[Further details will be found in the Reports on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1902-03 and 1903-04 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, 1902-03, Section X.]

1. Education.

169. For the first nine months of the year educational work was controlled by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. Dr. Stein assumed charge of the newly created appointment of Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor on 2nd January 1904.

General.

170. During the year the number of public educational institutions rose from 199 to 206, and of pupils therein educated from 13,468 to 13,975. Private Schools also increased in number from 727 to 744, while their attendance rose from 12,378 to 12,464. The increase is confined to Private Schools which aim at more than the teaching of religious books by rote.

Variation by district, caste, &c.

171. The total number of children under instruction in Public and Private Schools was 26,439 or 7·9 per cent. of those of school-going age, as against 25,846 or 7·8 per cent. in 1902-03. Of the pupils under instruction 2,316 were girls as against 2,104 in the previous year.

The proportion of children in receipt of education to those of school-going age varied from 5·5 and 6·8 in the mountainous districts of Kohat and Hazara to 13·3 in Bannu.

Classified according to race and creed the figures for 1902-03 and 1903-04 were:—

	1902-03.	1903-04.
Muhammadans	18,832	19,319
Non-Brahman Hindus	5,237	5,171
Brahmans	741	784
Sikhs	1,004	1,136
Native Christians	24	21
Europeans or Eurasians	...	1
Parsis	2	2
Others	6	5

Expenditure.

172. The total expenditure on education for the year was Rs. 1,90,889 as against Rs. 1,62,663 in 1902-03 and Rs. 1,52,969 in 1901-02. The increase was confined to the head Indirect expenditure, and is mainly due to the appointment of an Inspector-General of Education, to larger outlay on buildings, and to an increased number of scholarships. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 31,124 were provided from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 51,761 from District Funds, Rs. 38,266 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 34,880 from Fee receipts, and Rs. 34,858 from other sources.

Local Management: District Boards.

173. At the close of the year there were 150 schools under the management of District Boards against 144 last year. Of these 140 were Boys' Primary Schools, 8 Vernacular and 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools. The management was satisfactory on the whole, and the gross expenditure of all District Boards on education amounted to 85·2 per cent. of the minimum demandable of them as against 77·1 in the previous year and 58 per cent. in 1901-02.

Municipalities.

17 Schools, *viz.* 4 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle, 2 Vernacular Middle, 5 Primary Boys' Schools, and 4 Primary Girls' Schools, were, as in 1902-03, under Municipal management. Improvement

in the staffs of these schools is needed, but otherwise the management is very fair. Municipal expenditure on education fell short by Rs. 22,154 of the 10 per cent. of income which may be demanded of Municipalities. The deficit is due to the rich Municipality of Peshawar, where the efforts of the Mission School and others relieve the Municipality of the necessity for spending the demandable minimum.

Collegiate Education.

174. The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, is the only College in the Province; it had 17 students on its roll at the close of the year against 20 at the end of 1902-03. The expenditure, which was Rs. 952, against Rs. 1,056 in the previous year, was entirely defrayed from fees. Of 11 students who appeared at the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University 5 passed.

Secondary Education.

175. The number of Secondary Schools decreased from 26 to 25. This change is due to the classification of the Sri Radha Krishna Sanskrit School at Peshawar as a Private Advanced School instead of a Vernacular High School as in previous years. For the same reason attendance at Secondary Schools fell from 5,174 to 5,078, while expenditure diminished from Rs. 56,936 to Rs. 56,413. Receipts from fees, however, rose from Rs. 20,387 to Rs. 21,067. Expenditure on scholarships rose from Rs. 4,657 to Rs. 5,608.

165 candidates competed in the Punjab University Entrance Examination, and of these 102 were successful. The proportion of successes compares favourably with the results of the previous year, when 66 candidates out of 172 passed.

In the Middle School Examination 244 out of 367 candidates (66 per cent.) were successful as against 169 out of 308 (55 per cent.) last year.

The number of pupils who learn English is steadily increasing.

Primary Education.

176. 8 new Primary Schools for boys were opened during the year, and the total number of these is now 172, with an attendance roll of 8,302 pupils as against 7,681 last year. 6,603 of these as against 6,126 in 1902-03 were agriculturists. Expenditure rose from Rs. 35,380 to Rs. 36,580 and receipts from fees from Rs. 3,216 against Rs. 2,929.

Examination results were satisfactory.

Female Education.

177. Female education, where it exists, is chiefly carried on in private institutions. Of the 2,225 girls under instruction at the close of the year only 578 were being educated in public schools. Female education is very backward in the fanatically Muhammadan district of Peshawar, but in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, where there are strong Hindu communities, a beginning has been made.

2. Literature and the Press.

178. The Province contains thirteen printing presses, of which six are in Peshawar.

Only two newspapers are published,—one at Bannu and one at Dera Ismail Khan. Neither is of any importance.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

179. On the 2nd January 1904 Dr. M. A. Stein assumed charge of the newly created appointment of Inspector-General of Education and Archæological Surveyor in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. The administrative duties of the appointment, and the inspection of schools, prevented him from attempting more than a cursory examination of the following sites:—Adh-i-Samudh in the Kohat District, the Akra Mound near Bannu, and the so-called Kafirkot in the Khasor Range in the northern portion of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Adh-i-Samudh.

180. The site known as Adh-i-Samudh is situate on a spur of the hills about 5 miles north-west of Kohat Cantonment. The ruined fortifications extant there are of a massive type, and closely resemble in style of construction the ancient buildings of Swat, Boner and Yusafzai. The solidity of these remains supports the theory that the place was a fortress, built by the rulers of the Kohat Valley in pre-Muhammadan times.

Akra Mound.

181. The Akra Mound near Bannu was found to present features of great antiquarian interest. This mound, which at its highest point does not rise more than 70 feet above the surrounding plain, has long been excavated by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, who find the soil of its "culture stratum," generally about 2—3 feet in thickness and composed of ashes, decomposed rubbish and bones, to be possessed of valuable properties as manure. Above this "culture stratum" are layers of earth lighter in colour, and ranging from 8—20 feet in thickness. These probably represent the débris accumulated during centuries from structures of clay or sundried brick. In these layers are found plentiful fragments of ancient pottery and hard bricks as well as rubble.

The coins, terra cotta figures, and fragments of small sculptures representing Hindu deities, which have been unearthed from this mound, point to the period from the first century B. C. down almost to the advent of the Muhammadan conquerors as that in which the site was inhabited. Dr. Stein was much struck by the curious resemblance in character and contents between the layers composing the Akra Mound and the "culture strata" examined by him at the site of the ancient capital of Khotan in Chinese Turkestan.

Preservation of mounds.

182. The question of saving this and similar mounds in the Peshawar Valley for scholarly exploration presents serious practical difficulties. On the one hand systematic excavation of the whole might not be rewarded by commensurate results; on the other, while the prohibition of all interference by unskilled hands would be a valuable service to archæology, it would certainly be regarded as a hardship by the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages.

Ruins of Kafir-kot.

183. The last site examined was the ancient fortress known as *Kafirkot*, the ruins of which are the largest and most conspicuous remains still visible above ground in the Indus Valley below Attock. They occupy a naturally strong position on a long-stretched shoulder or plateau which fringes the Khasor Range towards the Indus at the northernmost point of the Dera Ismail Khan District. A portion of this plateau rising precipitously from the rocky bank of the river and separated from the rest by deep-cut ravines, bears extensive fortifications. These enclose an area of about half a square mile thickly strewn with the ruins of ancient buildings. Four small temple cellas built of a light porous chalkstone and showing on their outside faces elaborate relievo decoration, may by their architectural features be approximately ascribed to the 8th—10th century of our era. These little shrines, which in style and material closely resemble temples of the same period extant in the neighbouring Salt Range (at Amb, Nandna), have been described by

General Cunningham. But another interesting structure, built close by the river at the bottom of one of the above-mentioned ravines, seems to have escaped notice, though it is in some respects the most ornate and best preserved of the Kafirkot shrines.

The walls of the fortress, which consist of a series of bastions, semi-circular and oblong, with curtains of varying lengths between them, are also of considerable interest and deserving of an accurate survey. On the west and north faces they are relatively well-preserved and imposing by their height and the massiveness of their materials. The construction of these walls shows striking variations, which seem to point to extensive alterations and repairs in successive periods; it differs throughout from the construction peculiar to ancient Udyana and Gandhara. Judging from the great extent of shapeless débris heaps, which undoubtedly mark the position of roughly built dwelling houses, this old fortress must have held at one time a considerable population. The masses of pottery fragments to be found within the walls point to prolonged occupation; but there is nothing to suggest that this occupation extended much beyond the time of the Muhammadan conquest.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Provincial Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province), for 1903-04.]

Horse, Pony and Mule breeding.

184. Veterinary work is supervised by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab, who is also Veterinary Officer of this Province. From 1st May 1903 the control of horse and mule breeding operations in the Hazara District was transferred to the reconstituted Army Remount Department. In the remaining districts operations were left under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department; but in these districts little horse or mule breeding is done, and Imperial horse and donkey stallions are no longer maintained. Such of these animals as the Remount Department did not require were transferred to the District Boards, which themselves already maintained a certain number of donkey and pony stallions. Thus in all districts, except Hazara, all the stallions kept are now the property of the District Boards. In Kohat there is only one pony stallion, but the other districts are adequately supplied, and the services of stud animals are in considerable demand. So far as can be ascertained the results are satisfactory.

Horse Fair.

185. The Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan annual horse fair was held in March at Dera Ismail Khan. The number of horses shown was not quite so large as was expected, but their quality was not unsatisfactory. No remounts were, however, purchased.

Cattle.

186. Owing to good rainfall and the consequent abundance of fodder the year was unusually favourable for cattle. There were only two serious outbreaks of anthrax and rinderpest. These were successfully repressed by serum inoculation, in which method of treatment the Veterinary Assistants of the Province have generally been instructed.

Veterinary Hospitals.

187. Veterinary Hospitals were opened during the year at Peshawar, Mardan, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The Peshawar Hospital was the most successful.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1904-05.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. Although the year passed without grave disturbance, and no necessity arose for employing armed force against any tribe or section, nevertheless both in the north and the south of the Frontier there were at times grave elements of unrest which might easily have developed into serious trouble. In Dir the death of the Nawab, which had been long awaited, occurred in December. Before this, however, his younger son, Miangul Jan, impatient of his opportunity, had raised the standard of revolt in his father's lifetime, and had been defeated and exiled, so that on his father's death his diminished influence made him welcome a refuge in Peshawar. His absence averted for the time the struggle for the Khanate, which actually did occur later, though on a smaller scale. As it was, the elder son, Badshah Khan, was enabled to consolidate his position and to resist with comparative success the attempts of the neighbouring Khans to seize the Bajaur possessions of the late Nawab. In the Khyber the Afridis had broken their agreement with Government by their visits to Kabul in the summer, and in the winter the malcontent Afridi party which had organized these visits attempted to involve the clan in hostilities with Government by aiding and abetting the predatoryoperations in British territory of a gang of Afridi bad characters and outlaws from British territory. The tribe as a whole was not, however, disposed to break with Government, and afforded proof of its good intentions by taking concerted action against these bad characters, on whom it inflicted substantial and salutary punishment.

In Waziristan the success of the Militia scheme was imperilled by two brutal and unprovoked murders of British officers by Mahsud sepoys of the Southern Waziristan Militia. The result was to destroy confidence in the Mahsuds then serving in the Southern Waziristan Militia,—about one quarter of the whole strength,—and it was deemed advisable to disband the Mahsud companies in that Corps and to readmit the tribe to recruitment on a fresh basis. In Northern Waziristan a pseudo prophet claiming to command a supernatural army succeeded in raising a spirit of religious excitement which at one time showed signs of developing into serious unrest, but the fraud employed was too transparent, and with its detection the feeling died down. With these exceptions the conduct of the tribes was generally satisfactory. In September the Mastu Khel section ofthe Gar Massuzai Orakzais, which had for a long time been the disturbing element in the Kurram, came

in and made full submission and reparation for the offences committed by them. Apart from the murders committed in the Southern Waziristan Militia, the Mahsuds as a tribe continued the good behaviour of the preceding year.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The policy of withdrawing Military garrisons from the trans-frontier Agencies was completed in the autumn, when Kajuri Kach, Nili Kach and Miramshah were handed over to the Militia. The results of the inspection of all Militia Corps by General Officers were again extremely satisfactory, and but for the two outrages in the Southern Waziristan Militia already mentioned, it would have been possible to report substantial progress everywhere in efficiency, discipline and personnel. The Border Military Police maintained the improvement noticed last year, and were successful on several occasions in intercepting and capturing raiding gangs. The Mehtar of Chitral continues to take keen interest in, and to afford every assistance to, the Corps of Chitrali Scouts which has now been successfully established.

Ordinary relations with Afghanistan.

3. One of the chief disturbing elements in the Province was a gang of Afghans and outlaws from British territory with its head-quarters at Hazarnao in Afghanistan under the moral and material support of the local Afghan officials. This gang committed serious depredations in the Peshawar District, coming and returning through the Bazár Valley. Mahsud and Sheranni outlaws from this Province, who have received shelter in Afghanistan near Ghazni, aided by some Afghan subjects, made a successful attack on the Khuni Burj post in Zhob in Baluchistan, and later on attempted a similar attack on the post of Shinbaz, also in Zhob. The Sarhang of Dakka continues to manifest the unfriendly spirit noticed last year, and carries on with unabated vigour his intrigues with the Afridis. In Mohmand country Mullas from Afghanistan have been attempting to create agitation by fanatical preaching, to which the tribes have been more willing to lend a receptive ear owing to their uncertainty as to the Power on which their control will finally devolve in the event of the demarcation of the undefined portion of the Durand boundary line. In the Kurram the neighbouring Afghan Governors, by their refusal to take reciprocal action in cases of offences committed in British territory by Afghan subjects, have to a considerable extent nullified the effects of the British-Afghan Joint Commission held last year. Generally speaking the minor Afghan border officials are manifesting a spirit of unfriendliness to the British Government, and in matters affecting both Governments are carrying out a policy of obstruction rather than reciprocity.

Condition of the people.

4. An excellent harvest in the spring of 1904 and a fair autumn crop following a year of comparative prosperity and easy prices made the condition of the people generally prosperous. Prices fell to an average which has not been reached in the preceding twenty years, and with this there naturally came an increase in the volume of external trade. This favourable state of affairs also extended to the tracts beyond the administrative border.

Realization of the revenue.

5. The results of the realization of the land revenue reflected the prosperous condition of the people generally. Of the annual yearly demand under fixed land revenue practically the entire amount was collected, while

the collections on account of arrears of past years showed an increase of 50 per cent. over those of the preceding year. The exceptionally favourable spring season of 1904 caused a large extension of cultivation, generally in the area under fluctuating assessment. The greater portion of the crop was successfully harvested, and as a result of this and of the change from fixed to fluctuating assessment in certain tracts of Dera Ismail Khan, the demand under the head of fluctuating land revenue rose nearly 50 per cent., of which practically the entire amount was collected. The amount of the fixed revenue demand which it was found necessary to suspend fell from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 4,000. Despite the prosperity of the season the amount taken in loan under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts was considerably in excess of that taken in the previous year, a fact which shows that the advantages afforded by these Acts are being yearly more appreciated by the people. There was some decrease in the number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue. This decrease, however, bore no proper proportion to the increased prosperity of the people, and this would bear out the view already stated in previous reports that the delay in payment which requires the issue of process is due to inherent procrastination rather than inability to pay.

Survey and Settlements.

6. In Hazara the Settlement survey of the district has been completed, and good progress has been made in the Bannu District and the Kurram Agency. Parties of the Survey Department have been at work in the riverain tract of Dera Ismail Khan, and a considerable amount of work was successfully carried out across the administrative border in Waziristan by Survey parties working under tribal escorts. In the Kohat District the Settlement maps of the entire district have been brought to a high degree of accuracy, while the new assessments of the whole district have now been introduced yielding an increased demand of about 35 per cent. The measurements in the Hazara District, which were hampered by the mountainous nature of the country, have been completed, and final orders have been passed on the Assessment Reports of two of the three tahsils. The result has been in one case almost to double the demand and in the other to raise it by 50 per cent., but in both cases the original assessment which was made over 30 years ago was extremely lenient.

Revenue and rent paying classes.

7. The Punjab Land Alienation Act as modified by Act I of 1904 was brought into effect in June in the Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Its provisions apply not only to proprietary but also to occupancy rights. As the Act has only been in operation for nine months of the year under report, it is of course impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to the result of its application, but, as was naturally to be expected, a slight fall in the price of land and some contraction of credit have followed its first introduction. To the latter may in some degree be attributed the increase in Takavi loans.

Police.

8. There has again been a general decrease in crime of a serious nature, and this would have been the more marked had it not been for the operations of bands of trans-border raiders such as the Hazarnao gang. The number of murders committed during the year showed a still further diminution. For the reasons noticed in last year's report it is impossible

to obtain statistics which show with any accuracy the division of crime between inhabitants of the settled districts and of the trans-border tracts, but the returns may nevertheless be taken to show that within the settled districts respect for the law and maintenance of order are steadily gaining ground. At the same time the comparatively orderly state of affairs is undoubtedly attributable in a large degree to the fact that the southern portion of the Province was undisturbed by any disorder in Waziristan, while in the northern portion the only disturbing elements were the depredations of the Hazarnao gang and the malcontent Afridi sections. The disadvantages in the matter of recruitment under which the Police Department laboured in comparison with the Army and Frontier Irregular Corps were further accentuated during the year. Resignations were even more frequent than in the previous year, while the recruitment even of men who fell short of the desired stamp was found to be attended with the greatest difficulty. As a consequence the Force is considerably below strength.

Criminal Justice.

9. It is satisfactory to note as a sign of improved police working and of the increased co-operation rendered by the people themselves in coming forward to give evidence that it has been found possible for the ordinary criminal tribunals to dispose of a considerable number of cases which would under former conditions have been referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The attention of the Magistrates, which was called last year to the judicious use of the preventive provisions of the law, has resulted in a diminution throughout the Province in the number of persons required to find security, and at the same time there has been a decrease in serious crime. The results of the investigation of complaints made direct to Magistrates are still unsatisfactory, and there can be little doubt that in the majority of complaints of this nature the power of seeking redress through the Courts is being abused to gain private ends. It is only by a stringent employment of the law regarding summary dismissal and the award of compensation that this misuse can be prevented. The work of Criminal Courts continues to be kept well up to date, and the result of trials shows little variation from the previous year. There was an increase in the number of appeals lodged, but the percentage of appeals in which the orders of the lower courts were reversed or modified was practically unchanged.

Prisons.

10. The overcrowding of gaols, though not so marked as in the previous year, was again rendered necessary by the limited accommodation of the five district gaols and by the incarceration of a considerable number of political detenus. Nevertheless no injury to health can be traced to this cause, and the health of the prisoners was rather better than in the previous year. The death-rate among prisoners was again approximately half that of the ordinary free population. There were no escapes from custody, but at the same time there was a considerable increase in the number of offences against prison discipline. The financial results of the gaol industries continued to improve. Their development, however, is hampered by frequent changes of the office of Superintendent, owing to the fact that there is no permanent Superintendent in Kohat, Bannu or Dera Ismail Khan, and the office is held in collateral charge by a Military Medical Officer of the garrison.

Civil Justice.

11. The application of the Punjab Land Alienation Act and the fact of four out of the five districts in the Province being under Settlement probably

account to a certain extent for the large amount of civil litigation engaged in by the inhabitants of the Province. But while some satisfaction may be derived from the fact of the people bringing their disputes into Court instead of settling them by more primitive methods, it cannot be denied that the returns of the year show the existence of an unduly litigious tendency. Being so general, litigation is necessarily of a petty character, and in 83 per cent. of the suits instituted the value of the property at stake did not exceed Rs. 100. The salutary decrease in the number of matrimonial suits has not been maintained, and until some satisfactory method, such as registration, is devised for providing evidence of marriages, it is hard to see how matrimonial suits can be discouraged. So long as the Pathan regards a customary right to marriage with a certain woman as equivalent to actual marriage, and in enforcing this view finds support both from public opinion and from the facility of fabricating evidence, it is practically impossible for the Courts to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the conflicting claims before them. The general working of the Civil Courts showed an improvement on the previous year. The average duration of suits was less and the number of appeals lodged fewer.

Registration.

12. The introduction of the Punjab Land Alienation Act into the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu and Hazara with its restrictions on the transfer of land has naturally affected registration. The value, however, of the property transferred by registered instruments was only slightly below the average of the last six years. This is explained by the increased number of transactions in the Peshawar District to which the Act does not apply.

District Boards.

13. The average attendance at meetings by members of the District Boards showed a slight improvement, and it is satisfactory to note that in the Hazara District the non-official members showed signs of awaking from apathy in all matters except those which immediately concerned themselves. The system of sub-committees requiring a practical and business-like attention to the work of the Committee called for more personal and disinterested effort than the members were prepared to give, and appears to have been generally a doubtful success.

Municipalities.

14. The working of the larger Municipalities, where the district officials were able themselves directly to supervise affairs, was generally satisfactory, but in the smaller Municipalities, where such supervision was not possible, the results were not hopeful, and the only thing that was satisfactory in the proceedings of the smaller Municipalities was the attendance of the members. So long as the non-official members regard their nomination to the Municipal Committee as merely a personal distinction, involving no sacrifice of time or labour in the public interest, little improvement can be hoped for. The financial position of all Municipalities was sound, and advantage was taken of the prosperous condition of the funds to carry through or inaugurate useful sanitary reforms.

Agriculture.

15. Endeavours are being made to improve the quality of seed grain by the introduction of English rice and of American maize which has already been found to do well in the Hazara District. In Bannu an experimental

seed farm has been started under the direction of the Settlement Officer, and good results have already been obtained. Endeavours are being made to provide for a more economic use of canal water in Bannu and Peshawar, in which districts it is believed that the inhabitants employ water on an extravagant scale, thereby water-logging the soil and actually decreasing the ultimate outturn.

Weather and Crops.

16. Good rain in August and October 1903 again enabled a large area to be sown for the spring harvest of 1904. The winter rains were late, and were followed by severe cold and unusually heavy rain in March. There was a want of timely rain in April and May, during which months hailstorms did much damage in Peshawar and Kohat. Nevertheless the crop outturn was satisfactory. An area above the average was sown, and of this the crops on only 11 per cent. failed to ripen. Favourable conditions resulted in a considerable area being sown for the autumn harvest, and throughout the summer the rains were generally well distributed and beneficial. September was unusually dry, but plentiful and timely rains in October resulted in an unexpectedly large proportion of the standing crop being brought to maturity. At the same time the total area sown for the autumn harvest was considerably less than that of the previous year, and the harvest generally may be described as slightly below the average. Throughout the year the supply of fodder was sufficient and the condition of cattle was generally good.

Forests.

17. The income from the Hazara forests was again larger than in any previous year, exceeding a lakh of rupees, but an increase of Rs. 8,000 in the cost of working reduced the nett income below that of last year. The new rules for the management of village waste lands are working satisfactorily, and signs are already apparent that the people are beginning to realize that the restrictions on the sale of fuel and timber to outsiders have been imposed in their own interests.

Trade.

18. The year was noticeable for a general expanse in the volume of trade both with Afghanistan and the tracts across the administrative border. The increase was most substantial in the trade with Afghanistan, which is now nearly three times as large as it was in 1901. This increase can only be attributed to the reasons already given—the greater security afforded to traders and the more liberal commercial policy of the present Amir. Of the exports to Afghanistan the greatest increase was under the head of European piece-goods, of which nearly eleven lakhs worth of rupees were exported more than in the previous year. The decrease in exports was confined to certain cereals and to Indian tea, which in Afghanistan has been ousted in the popular taste by the cheaper and stronger Chinese green tea. Trade with trans-border tracts showed a substantial increase, and the fact that trade with Kashmir was slightly less than in the previous year is probably attributable to the severity of the winter, which rendered the road into Kashmir impassable to traffic for a considerable period.

Public Works.

19. The total expenditure on buildings and communications amounted to nearly 22 lakhs of rupees. The chief road works under construction were the Gomal road and the Dera Ismail Khan-Zhob road through the Chuhar Khel Dhana. In the former good progress was made, though work was retarded by the unusual severity of the winter and by the difficult nature

of the country, while the latter road was completed between Draband and the Dahna Sar. The Mullagori road was widened and made fit for wheeled traffic, and the metalling of the Abbottabad road joining the main road to Kashmir at Domel was completed through the remaining half of its length. The chief buildings undertaken during the year were in Peshawar, where the Victoria Memorial and a Hostel for native gentlemen costing Rs. 60,000 and one lakh respectively are under construction. In the Wana Agency, where the posts are under reconstruction or alteration owing to the withdrawal of the troops, the excessive cold prevented much progress being made.

Irrigation.

20. Owing to abundant and timely rainfall the demand for water from the Swat and Kabul River Canals was less than usual, and there was in consequence a slight fall in the income of these canals. The extension of canal irrigation to insecure tracts continues to receive attention. During the year the construction was sanctioned of the Paharpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan District at a cost of seven lakhs. The area irrigated will be about 50,000 acres, and preliminary work has already begun. A scheme for the remodelling and extension of irrigation in the Bannu District was worked out by the Irrigation Department in consultation with the local Civil Officers. Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the Hazarkhani branch of the Kabul River Canal, which will irrigate some 18,000 acres, while the preliminary surveys for the Upper Swat Canal project were almost completed.

Revenue and Expenditure.

21. The total receipts under Imperial Revenues amounted to slightly under 33 lakhs and the expenditure to 56 lakhs as against an income of slightly over 33 lakhs and an expenditure of 55 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease in revenue was chiefly under the heads of Law and Justice—Courts of Law, and Miscellaneous. The increase in expenditure was chiefly under the heads of Land Revenue and Political. Incorporated Local Funds show, as in the previous year, an income and expenditure of approximately 3½ lakhs. The total income of Excluded Local Funds was over 2½ lakhs and the expenditure some Rs. 20,000 less than the income. The Municipal Revenue shows an income rather over, and an expenditure slightly under, 5½ lakhs.

Vital Statistics.

22. The immunity of the Province from plague continued throughout the year, in which there were only four cases—all imported. The year, however, was otherwise unhealthy, and the death-rate—28·56—was slightly in advance of that of the previous year, and 4·36 above the quinquennial mean average. The birth-rate was returned at 34·93—three in excess of the quinquennial mean. It is possible, however, that this apparent increase is due to more careful registration. The preponderance of the number of male children over the number of female children born has not yet been satisfactorily explained. It was suggested that this was in some degree due less to the actual facts than to the Pathan disinclination to register the birth of a female child. Experiments, however, which were conducted over selected tracts showed that, though the number of births registered was considerably below the number of children actually born, the figures after careful scrutiny still showed the proportionate preponderance of male over female children born to be little less than that given in the general returns. It is to be noted that the prevalence of matrimonial suits is largely due to this excess of the male over the female population.

Medical relief.

23. The popularity of Medical institutions among the inhabitants of this Province both cis-border and trans-border continues to increase. The number of patients treated in Government Hospitals was in excess of that of the previous year, and the results of treatment were also more satisfactory. This progress, however, was not noticeable in the case of operations, and the fact that the number of persons submitting themselves to operations was less than in the previous year can only be attributed to want of continuity in the medical appointments. The Mission Hospitals continued to do good work. The total expenditure of Government dispensaries was Rs. 1,02,500 and the income Rs. 1,04,180, and it is satisfactory to note that the subscriptions of native gentlemen showed a marked increase on the previous year.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

24. The increase in the expenditure incurred in the previous year by Municipalities on sanitation was found to have yielded beneficial results leading to a continuance of the policy of increased expenditure on sanitation. The expenditure in 1904 was nearly a lakh and a half, or 26 per cent. of the total Municipal income. Pipe-water was introduced into Abbottabad and Tank, and the existing supply extended in Peshawar, where the drainage system was also improved. There was no universal request for vaccination in any of the trans-border Agencies as was the case in previous years in Mahsud Country and Chitral. Consequently the number of vaccinations performed throughout the Province fell to 77,000, or 22,000 less than in 1903-04. Within the settled districts, however, the number of vaccinations was in excess of the previous year. Of primary vaccinations a proportion of 98·96 were successful. The total cost of vaccination operations was slightly over Rs. 11,000.

Education.

25. The figures for the year show that steady, if not rapid, progress is being made in education. Eleven new public schools and 90 new private schools were opened during the year, and there was an increase of some 1,400 in the number of scholars. The same progress is noticeable in female education. The examination results have been rather more satisfactory in the lower grades, but in the University Entrance Examination, though the number of candidates was practically the same, the percentage of passes was considerably less than in the previous year. In the trans-border Agencies the desire for education has been maintained, and the wishes of the trans-border community are being met by the establishment of primary schools.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Deane, C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year.

9. Frontier Affairs.

General.

2. The year was one of unrest, arising in the north from Afghan intrigues, in the south from a wave of fanaticism, which caused the unprovoked murder of two British Officers at the hands of Mahsud sepoys of the Southern Waziristan Militia, and an unprovoked attack, happily unsuccessful, on a British Officer at Bannu. At one time serious and widespread disturbance was threatened, but the danger was averted.

3. Still there is some progress to report. A successful visit was paid by two British Officers, with tribal escort only, to the Mahaban Mountain; a place of great archæological interest lying in Gadun country on the Yusufzai border. Survey operations were carried out in the country north of the Khyber. The tract of Waziristan lying between the Tochi

and Kurram rivers was, in accordance with the agreement with the tribes, repeatedly traversed by small parties without any untoward incident. Survey parties were also at work in many other parts of Waziristan, outside Mahsud land, protected only by tribal guards; and although fomentors of disturbance used the presence of the survey camps to awaken suspicion of projected aggression by Government, no mischief was done.

Militia.

4. The Militia Corps in general, re-armed with Martini-Henry rifles, continued to show themselves worthy of trust, and, on the withdrawal of the regular troops, the important outposts of Miramshah, Kajuri Kach and Nili Kach were made over to them. Chitral, Drosh, Chakdarra, the Malakand and Jandola now remain the only places beyond British India where garrisons of regular troops are maintained. A very unfortunate set back occurred, however, in the Wana Agency. The Mahsuds in the Southern Waziristan Militia succumbed to the temptations arising from their preponderance in the local force (after the departure of the regulars) and the nearness of their homes. In September 1904 Captain Bowring, Political Agent, was murdered by an Abdur Rahman Khel sepoy at Sarwakai. The affair was at the time regarded as an isolated instance of fanaticism, but when in February 1905 a similarly unprovoked attempt on the lives of all the British Officers at Wana resulted in the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, D. S. O., Commandant of the Militia, further harm was only prevented by the immediate disarmament and dismissal to their homes of all the Mahsuds in the Southern Waziristan Militia.

The Mahsuds in the Northern Waziristan Militia, the only other Corps which recruits from this source, being in smaller numbers, and at a greater distance from their homes, gave no cause for complaint by their behaviour during a year in which the situation has more than once been critical.

HAZARA.

Amb.

5. The Nawab of Amb and his eldest son, Khan-i-Zaman, the heir designate, are on bad terms, as the Nawab has shown a wish to be succeeded by another son, younger than Khan-i-Zaman.

The settlement between the Nawab and the Tilli Sayads has proved a failure. The fault is on the Nawab's side.

Black Mountain.

The Hassanzais behaved well, but the Akazais are now taking their turn to sulk and refuse their allowances. Wiser counsels will no doubt prevail with them in time, as with the Hassanzais last year.

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL.

Dir and Bajaur.

6. In December 1904 Muhammad Sharif Khan, C. I. E., Nawab of Dir, whose health had for some time been failing, died, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Badshah Khan. Mian Gul Jan, his brother and rival, was at the time at Peshawar, his attempt to precipitate the crisis by moving in his father's lifetime having failed. In his absence other opposition to Badshah Khan was not very serious, though his uncle, Saiyid Ahmad Khan of Barwa, supported by the Nawab of Nawagai and the Khan of Khar, caused some trouble by attacking Gambir, which he took, and Mundah, which was successfully relieved. Ultimately all parties, wearied with mutual suspicion and consequent inaction, agreed to maintain the *status quo*. Badshah Khan has since been recognised in Durbar as Khan of Dir, and arrangements have been made to pay to Mian Gul Jan an allowance, conditional on his residing in Peshawar or some other approved place.

The Nawab of Nawagai has, as usual, been quarrelling with his sons. Despite a *pro formâ* settlement, relations between him and Muhammad Ali Khan, his eldest son, are very strained.

Utman Khels.

The Utman Khels of Totai have been quiet and prosperous, and their jirgas have, at their own costs, built a levy post for the maintenance of peace in the Valley. Considerable sums advanced as takavi for the construction of wells have been punctually repaid.

7. Faction fighting has been rife, but relations with Lower Swat and with Government have remained good. **Upper Swat.**

The Manki Mulla died during the year. The conduct of the tribes in Sam Ranizai and Lower Swat has been excellent, and except in one case at Allah Dand, they have been able to maintain their prohibition against armed faction fighting. Crime in general has been rare. The importance of forest conservancy is beginning to be realised, and the tribal jirgas are taking steps to enforce it. **Lower Swat and Sam Ranizai.**

8. The levies both in Dir and Swat have done good service, and their position has been made easier by the decision of the local Kazis and Mullas, that men employed in the protection of the road in their own country, though servants of Government, are not infidels, but good Muhammadans, and as such entitled to participate in all the rights of their religion. This question and the cognate problem of the lawfulness or unlawfulness of Government allowances has of late been much agitated among all frontier tribes. It is to be hoped that elsewhere the religious leaders will come to an equally sensible decision. **Levies, Dir and Swat.**

9. The year has been one of quiet prosperity, and, thanks to the co-operation of the Mehtar, the Chitral Scouts have continued to do well. **Chitral.**

PESHAWAR.

10. The year has been chiefly remarkable for the epidemic of dacoities committed in British territory by gangs of outlaws, Afridis, and Afghan subjects. The epidemic began in the late autumn and continued throughout the cold weather. Ten dacoities in all were committed, in the course of which 7 persons were killed and 10 wounded, while property of a value estimated at about Rs. 10,000 and 63 head of cattle were carried off. The raiders' head-quarters were at Hazarnao in the territory of His Highness the Amir, where they enjoyed the protection and support of the Afghan officials. In fact the organizer of the gang, the notorious Shakar, is himself a Sadbashi of Afghan Khassadars. **General.**

Peshawar Cantonment was again free from serious crime, and relations with the tribes were not unsatisfactory.

11. The behaviour of the Gaduns, Khudu Khels and Bonerwals continued satisfactory, and the traditional tranquillity of the Yusufzai border remained undisturbed. **Yusufzai border.**

12. The Mohmands gave no actual trouble, but all sections of the tribe were restless and were worked on by fanatical Mullas and Afghan intriguers. They seem to have been in doubt whether, as a result of the Kabul Mission, they would not again fall under the Amir's rule. The Baezai Musa Khel section consequently abstained from coming in to receive their allowances. An important feud among the Tarakzais was settled. **Mohmands.**

13. The Aka Khels as a tribe again behaved well and did their best to restrain their bad characters from joining in the raids of the Hazarnao gang; but in this they were not wholly successful. **Aka Khel Afridis.**

KHYBER.

14. Early in April 1904 the Sarhang of Dakka began intriguing with the Bazar Zakka Khel, and undertook to procure invitations from the Amir for them to send their jirgas to Kabul. In May messengers from *ex*-Malik Khawas Khan arrived in Tirah bearing what purported to be the promised invitations. Mulla Said Akbar, with some other Kazis and Mullas and about 500 followers, started in response to these, and reached Kabul early in June. The Amir was himself absent at Paghman, but the deputation was handsomely entertained by Shahghasi Abdul Quddus Khan and *ex*-Malik Khawas on his behalf. After a written agreement had been executed that Afridi recruits would be provided for the Afghan Army, they were dismissed with instructions to come again later. On his return to Tirah Mulla Said Akbar **General.**

gave out that he had been furnished with Rs. 7,000 with which to convey to Kabul a large jirga from every Afridi and Orakzai clan. Further intrigues on the part of the Sarhang of Dakka resulted, despite the efforts of well-disposed Maliks, in the departure for Kabul of a large jirga, which was followed throughout August and September by numerous representatives from every Afridi and Orakzai clan. All were liberally entertained and were several times received in Durbar by His Highness. They were also received by Sardar Nasrullah Khan, and in almost daily interviews were openly incited by the Shahghasi and Khawas Khan, who professed to speak in the name of the Amir, to break off relations with the British Government. The last jirga left Kabul at the end of September with cash presents worth about Rs. 35,000. With this they bought arms and ammunition, which they sold again at a large profit in Tirah.

During the absence of the jirgas in Kabul a serious raid into British territory was committed by a gang of Zakka Khel as a demonstration of defiance of Government and of the Maliks in receipt of allowances from Government. The raiders penetrated 60 miles into the Kohat District, attacked the village of Darshi Khel, killed six men and wounded six others. After driving off a pursuit party, from whom they took four rifles, they made their way back to Tirah with Rs. 2,000 worth of plunder in addition to the rifles. Their loss was one man killed and one captured.

The announcement of the projected despatch of a Mission to Kabul gave some check to the policy of intrigue, but the attitude of the Afridis in general was so unsatisfactory that it was decided in the autumn to withhold the Khyber allowances. The move was successful and resulted in concerted action by tribal lashkars against the leaders of the Darshi Khel raid. One Mir Akbar was killed, the villages of six others were burnt, and they with their families driven out of Afridi limits; two more were captured and surrendered to Government.

Afridis. 15. What has been said above of the Afridis in general applies in detail to all the important sections, all of whom were represented in Kabul, and bad characters from each of whom were concerned in the series of dacoities committed by the Hazarnao gang.

Shinwaris and Shilmanis. Both tribes have behaved uniformly well. The Shilmanis rendered every assistance to the Survey party which was encamped in their country for three months last autumn.

Mullagoris. The Mullagoris committed no offences and rendered great assistance in the completion of the road through their country. Their allowance was raised during the year from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 per annum.

KOHAT.

Outlaws. 16. While returning from a raid at Shakardarra in August 1904 Ism Gul's gang of outlaws fell in with a party of the Khan of Teri's levies, with the result that the notorious Jiwan Das, the brain of all their enterprises, was wounded and captured, and another outlaw killed. Three other members of the gang were shot in Kohat and Kurram during the year, and a fourth was surrendered to the Political Agent, Kurram, during the year by the Khoedad Khel Zaimushts.

Pass Afridis. 17. The Pass Afridis were responsible for an attempt to carry off rifles from a guard-house in the Kohat Cantonment. Two sepoys of the guard were severely wounded, but the attempt failed. Three of the guilty parties have been arrested, and, on conviction by a jirga, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Jowakis. The Jowakis behaved well on the whole.

Orakzais. 18. Two Mishtis were concerned in the Darshi Khel raid. They have been compelled to leave Orakzai limits by pressure brought to bear on their fellow clansmen. Otherwise the Orakzai gave no trouble.

19. *Kabul Khel, &c.*—The allowances granted in connection with the opening of the Thal-Idak and Thal-Bannu roads have been satisfactorily divided, and both routes have been freely used. **Wazirs.**

Khojal Khel.—The Khojal Khel still maintain their ground in Chinarak.

KURRAM.

20. The settlement of the Valley has been in progress throughout the year, and the Maliks and people have given ready assistance in the work. The results of the British-Afghan Joint Commission have been disappointing, as the record of crimes committed in the Kurram by Afghan subjects during 1904-05 was larger than it has been for years, and complaint to the Governors of Aryob and Khost has no result. **General.**

The Mastu Khel section has made a satisfactory settlement of all cases outstanding against it, and has given pledges for future good conduct. **Massuzai.**

BANNU.

21. Relations with the Darwesh Khel Wazirs and Bhittanis remained peaceful, and the year passed without the occurrence of raids and dacoities within the limits of the district. The fanatical movement, already mentioned, had some effect on the Wazirs of Bannu and led to an attempt on the life of a British Officer by a Baka Khel Utmanzai—a case which was promptly dealt with. **General.**

TOCHI.

22. The enhanced revenue under the new settlement was paid without difficulty, and the harvests having been good, there was a marked decrease in serious crime. The only really serious offence was a raid committed by Ism Gul's gang near Idak in December. One raider was killed; the organiser of the raid, a Hindu, was captured, and has been sentenced to death. **General.**

The Daurs were, however, at one time considerably affected by the general fanatical spirit in the Agency.

Work on the Idak-Spinwam portion of the Thal-Idak road is now nearly finished.

23. The withdrawal of the regular troops from the Tochi was completed in October 1904, when Miranshah was handed over to the Northern Waziristan Militia—a body of some 1,300 men, whose good previous record was maintained during the year. **Militia.**

24. The behaviour of the tribes was on the whole good. In the spring of 1905 there was a good deal of unrest and fanatical excitement, arising in part from the claims of a Madda Khel Mulla who professed to have a fairy army at call, with which he was going to bring the ten years' dominion of the British Government in Waziristan to an end. The fraud by which he endeavoured to support his pretentions was, however, discovered, and with this discovery the excitement began to subside. **Tribal affairs.**

Owing mainly to the efforts of the Mahsud Mulla, the Mulla Powindah, a truce of a kind has been made between most sections of the Darwesh Khels and the Mahsuds. The Mulla, who is already the acknowledged leader of the "tuman" or popular party of the Mahsuds against the *ex*-Maliks, is steadily increasing his influence amongst the Darwesh Khel Wazirs, and already poses as the master of Waziristan.

WANA.

25. The Mahsuds as a tribe behaved satisfactorily. Very few offences for which the tribe could justly be held accountable were committed, and for these reparation was given. The dissension between the *ex*-Maliks and **Mahsuds.**

the tuman shows signs of coming to a head, as the latter are much dissatisfied with their present insignificance, while the tuman watches them with a jealous eye.

Wazirs (Darwesh Khel).

26. The Darwesh Khels did not give much cause for complaint, but a source of possible trouble exists among them in Mulla Hamzullah, Bizan Khel, of Shakai, whose preaching is most inflammatory. Another disturbing element is the Shadikai outlaw Mianji, who lives in Birmal. He was responsible for a murder near Sarwakai during the year, and since then, in co-operation with other outlaws of Birmal, has been at the bottom of the series of grave offences which has disturbed the peace of the country.

Powindas.

27. The Powinda immigration was conducted without loss.

Militia.

28. Mention has already been made of the causes which led to the regrettable deaths of Captain Bowring and Colonel Harman, in whom Government has lost most valuable servants. After the second murder the Mahsud element in the Militia was disbanded as utterly untrustworthy. By agreement with the tribe Mahsuds are now being taken back into the Militia in small numbers and under security of good behaviour ; but very few of the old Militia men are returning. Other elements in the Militia—especially those recruited from the Darwesh Khels, Bhittanis and other local tribes—did excellent service.

Gomal Road.

29. At one time the Gomal road seemed likely to prove a cause of trouble with the Mahsuds, who themselves refused the terms offered by the Military Works Services and appeared inclined to resent the introduction of other contractors. In time, however, they became more reasonable and provided escorts for the working parties throughout the winter. Good progress was made with the road work.

Dera Ismail Khan.

30. The year on this border was quiet: the Bhittanis were too busy with their feud with the Mahsuds to give Government any trouble, while the Sherannis are taking to agriculture and settling down quietly. The Sheranni outlaw Ahmad Khan visited Sheranni country once, and to his gang is attributed the murder of two Border Military Police sepoys. The tribe was fined for letting the gang pass, but Ahmad Khan does not enjoy the sympathies of his fellow clansmen.

10. Condition of the People.

31. Times were distinctly good and the people more prosperous than in the preceding year. In the rabi harvest of 1904 an area, hitherto unprecedented, was sown and reaped, and this bumper harvest was followed by a kharif considerably above the average, and a rabi only inferior to that of 1904. Prices were generally lower than they have been for 20 years, and in all districts large stocks of grain are still accumulated. Neighbouring countries began to recover from the distress of the years 1901—1903, and the increase in their purchasing power was accompanied by a noticeable expansion in the volume of external trade.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1903-04 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1903-04.]

Demands and Collections.

32. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The fixed land revenue demand for the year 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 15,92,824, of which Rs. 15,80,554—or 99·23 per cent.—were collected as against Rs. 15,71,136 out of a demand of Rs. 16,02,241—98 per cent.—in the previous year. The decrease in the demand (Rs. 9,417) is due to the extension under the new settlement of the system of fluctuating assessment in Dera Ismail Khan, which outweighs the increase of Rs. 38,290 in the fixed demand payable according to the new assessment of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils, and the small increases in other districts due to gains by alluvion and resumption of assignments. The outstanding balance at the close of the year (30th September 1904) was Rs. 12,270 as against Rs. 31,105 at the close of the previous year, and Rs. 67,936 at the end of 1901-02. Of the outstanding balance only Rs. 3,429 is recoverable, and the whole of this sum was due in the Kohat District, where the introduction of a new assessment in two tahsils was accompanied by some delay in determining the distribution of the demand. Only Rs. 360, however, remained uncollected by the end of 1904. All other districts show a clean sheet; Peshawar, it is believed, for the first time since annexation.

As a result of better harvests and greater energy in collection, Rs. 42,402 were realized on account of former years as compared with Rs. 31,139 realized under this head in the previous year.

33. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—Only Rs. 4,746 of the current demand were suspended as against Rs. 28,603 in 1902-03. The amount under suspension at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,18,335. Of this, Rs. 41,666 were collected and Rs. 46,006 were remitted in the Tank Tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan District by the orders of the Government of India on the introduction of the new fluctuating assessment. The sum under suspension at the close of the year was thus reduced to Rs. 35,409.

34. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand was Rs. 1,66,672 as compared with Rs. 1,13,481, and Rs. 1,66,098 were collected as against Rs. 1,11,814 in 1902-03. The increase is due to the extension of the principle of fluctuating demand in the Dera Ismail Khan District, which has been already mentioned.

Of the current year's outstanding balance—Rs. 574—Rs. 304 were realized and Rs. 65 struck off as irrecoverable after the close of the year.

35. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 69,931, of which Rs. 43,947 were on account of grazing dues or *tirni*, as against Rs. 65,871 in the previous year, of which Rs. 40,291 were on account of *tirni*. Rs. 4,010 remained uncollected at the close of the year. The enhancement of *tirni* rates in the Kohat District caused the realizations there to fall from Rs. 5,940 to Rs. 4,551, proving the success of the enhancement in its main object—the discouragement of the annual Ghilzai immigration. *Tirni* receipts in Dera Ismail Khan rose from Rs. 34,351 to Rs. 38,193. A system of extensive fraud carried on by collusion between the enumerating Muharrirs and the Powindas was detected in this district during the year. The guilty parties were suitably punished.

Resumptions of Land Revenue Assignments.

36. The total value of the assigned land revenue was Rs. 3,89,801 (18 per cent. of the total demand) at the close of the year as compared with Rs. 3,81,671 at the close of 1902-03. The increase is mainly explained by the

general enhancement of the revenue in Kohat. The jagir of the late Afzal Khan, Khattak, of Jamalgarhi in the Peshawar District, of an annual value of Rs. 1,037, was resumed in August 1903 on the death of the original grantee, who left no worthy successor.

Coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue.

37. 4,142 processes were issued as against 4,682 last year. The decrease is confined to the Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts; Peshawar and Hazara continuing unpunctual in payment.

Other matters under the Land Revenue Act.

38. The revenue money order system exists only in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. Payments by this means fell in Kohat from Rs. 21,005 to Rs. 9,822 and rose in Dera Ismail Khan from Rs. 5,245 to Rs. 8,384.

The chief obstacle to the extension of the system is that large sums of money cannot at present be kept at rural Post Offices or carried by postal peons without risk of robbery.

Advances under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.

39. The total amount outstanding under both Acts was at the beginning of the year Rs. 1,03,458, and Rs. 76,110 more were advanced. Rs. 71,461 fell due during the year on account of principal, and of this Rs. 57,622 were recovered as compared with Rs. 67,815 out of Rs. 84,931 in 1902-03. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,214 on account of interest Rs. 4,853 were collected. The outstanding balances are heaviest in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, in one of which districts the land revenue demand has recently been largely enhanced, while the other is only beginning to recover from five lean years.

The figures prove the growing popularity of the takavi system, and it is satisfactory to note that a considerable portion of the sums advanced are, especially in the Kohat District, being expended in the construction of such solid improvements as wells, irrigation embankments and tanks.

Local Rates.

40. The demand for the current year rose from Rs. 2,26,146 to Rs. 2,32,801 in 1902-03 as a result of the increase of the land revenue.

2. Surveys.

General.

41. The methods and working of the Survey Department in the Province were under examination during the year, and the results of the enquiry have been laid before the Special Committee appointed by the Government of India.

Settlement surveys.

42. In Hazara the Settlement survey of the district has been completed and stone pillars have been erected on the base lines. The protected area of village forests is also being demarcated, and under Section 101 A of the Punjab Land Revenue Act a permanent boundary on the Indus between Hazara and Peshawar has been defined. The boundary between the Peshawar District and the Attock District of the Punjab has also been permanently fixed by joint action with the Punjab Government, and the boundary between Aza Khel and the Hassan Khel Afridis was relaid. In Kohat the survey of the Orakzai villages on the southern slopes of the Samana has been finished, and the plateau near Thal, on which is situate the estate known as Chapri Waziran, has been measured for the first time.

In Bannu, where Settlement operations began in October 1903, 330,000 acres—nearly one-third of the district—were mapped during the year, and base line pillars are being set up.

Departmental operations.

43. In Dera Ismail Khan a survey party has been at work in the riverain tract, the topography of which has been much altered in recent years by the Indus.

A section of No. 15 Survey Party has been engaged in triangulation on both sides of the frontier as a preliminary to the detailed survey of the tribal territory between the Kurram and Gomal rivers.

3. Settlements.

General. 44. Settlement operations were in progress during the year in all the districts of the Province except Peshawar, and in April 1904 were also begun in the Kurram Agency. The Hazara, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan Settlements, which had been begun before the separation of the Province, were kept under the control of the Settlement Commissioner, Punjab, while the Bannu Settlement, which began on October 1st, 1903, has, like the Kurram Settlement, from the first been under the direction of the Revenue Commissioner. At the request of the Punjab Government the control of the Kohat Settlement was also transferred from the Settlement Commissioner to that officer in December 1903.

Kohat. 45. *Measurements.*—During the Settlement 1,388,000 acres have been remeasured or for the first time surveyed, while for the remaining 328,500 acres of the district the old maps have been corrected. The Settlement maps of this district have been brought to a high degree of accuracy.

Record of Rights.—The records of 101 villages were attested during the year, and only 10 villages remained to have their records attested at the close of the year. 93,296 mutations have been attested since Settlement began, and only 891 were pending on the 30th September last.

Assessment.—The new assessments of the Kohat and Hangu tahsils, involving a present increase of about 40 per cent. on the gross revenue demand, were brought into effect from kharif 1903. When all the progressive enhancements become payable, the increase will be 43·3 per cent., but the demand will still fall short of the half net assets standard. The new mill assessments came into effect from kharif 1904. Orders on the Settlement Officer's proposals for the re-assessment of the Teri Tahsil were passed in October 1904, thus completing the re-assessment of the district.

It is expected that the report on revenue-free grants, the District Gazetteer and the final Settlement report will be completed this summer, on the return of the Settlement Officer from special duty with the Survey Committee.

Bannu. 46. *Measurements and Record of Rights.*—Measurements began in December 1903, and despite the difficulties arising from the peculiar conditions of the Marwat Tahsil, where owing to the shifting sands an annual redetermination of field boundaries is necessary, a field-to-field survey of 135 out of 372 villages was completed by the end of the year. Of the completed villages the papers of 116 were finally attested, and their jamabandis have been prepared according to the new measurements. Two-thirds of the khatauni attestation work were also completed. In the Bannu Tahsil holdings are often very small and rights in land and water very complex, so that progress is necessarily slower.

Kurram. 47. The revision of the Summary Settlement of the Kurram, which had been sanctioned for ten years from 1894, began on April 1st, 1904. Nearly half the cultivated area, to which operations have been confined, was surveyed, and the records of 32 out of 64 completed villages were attested by the end of the year. The records of the Summary Settlement were found so defective that possession was taken as the basis of the present Settlement. Great difficulty was experienced in surveying and measuring the small irregular terraced fields, and Settlement operations will probably last a little longer than was at first anticipated, but the present year should see them completed. The ordinary revenue law is not in force in Kurram, which is outside the administrative border of British India. Cases are settled by oath in accordance with *Turizuna*, or local custom.

Hazara. 48. The measurements in this mountainous district—a work of great difficulty—have at last been completed. The Assessment Reports of the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils were submitted during the year, and orders were passed on them in November and December 1904. The increase in Mansehra, inclusive of mill assessments, amounts to Rs. 73,000 per annum, almost doubling the old demand. In Haripur the enhancement, exclusive of mill assessments, is about Rs. 73,500, an increase of 50 per cent. The assessment under revision had been in force for more than 30 years, and was from the first very lenient.

Dera Ismail Khan.

49. The Settlement Officer's proposals for the re-assessment of the Daman tract (the Kulachi Tahsil and the upland portion of the Dera Ismail Khan Tahsil) were not received till after the close of the year. Orders have since been passed on them, but the new assessments do not take effect till the rabi of 1905. This completes the re-assessment of the Dera Ismail Khan District, but several subsidiary questions, *e. g.*, the assignments of land revenue, reorganization of the revenue establishment, completion of the record of rights in water, the final Settlement report, and the revision of the District Gazetteer, have still to be disposed of.

The present occasion cannot be suffered to pass without an expression of regret for the death in May 1905 of Captain Crosthwaite, Settlement Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, in whom Government lost an officer of great ability and promise.

4. Land Records.

Establishment.

50. 707 Patwaris are employed in this Province, and there are 584 accepted candidates for employment, of whom 15 have passed the Entrance and 186 the Middle School Examination. 58 vacancies occurred during the year amongst Patwaris, which were filled by the appointment from among the candidates of 32 Muhammadans of agricultural tribes and 26 Hindus and Sikhs. The lack of education among the first mentioned class makes it difficult to find suitable men from among them. During the year 9 Patwaris and Assistants were dismissed, 3 resigned, and 20 were promoted. Under the strict supervision which Settlement entails, the conduct and efficiency of the Patwari staff were fairly good.

32 candidates for the post of Kanungo were accepted during the year, of whom 23 belonged to agricultural tribes. After the 25 appointments which fell vacant during the year had been filled the total number of candidates was 136. The prospects of Kanungos in this Province are good, and a high standard of education is rightly demanded from candidates.

Mutation Work.

51. 141,247 mutations were attested and 33,625 remained pending at the end of the year as compared with 133,940 attested and 26,417 left pending at the close of 1902-03. No less than 68,829 of the year's mutations were attested in Hazara—a significant testimony as to the state of the old records.

These figures are not directly affected by the introduction of the Land Alienation Act, as the annual records of 1903-04 do not include those transfers on which orders had not been passed before it came into force.

Business Returns.

52. Owing mainly to the beginning of Settlement in Bannu the number of Revenue officers employed in the Province rose from 103 to 122. These disposed of 23,273 revenue cases of all classes as compared with 22,223, the outturn of the previous year. The number of cases left pending rose slightly from 2,258 to 2,369. The increase is confined to the Hazara District.

5. Government waste lands.

Hazara.

53. The revised rules for the management of village forests in the Hazara District have so far worked smoothly. A proposal is under consideration to revive in this district the grazing tax on sheep and goats, which is already in force in parts of Kohat and Peshawar. It is hoped that the destruction of village forests will by this means be retarded.

Khwarra Zira.

54. The income from the Khwarra Zira forests under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, was Rs. 8,709 (an increase of Rs. 1,336) and the expenditure Rs. 7,274, while the total revenue from unclassed forests (from which head the Zira forest is now excluded) rose from Rs. 15,119 to Rs. 17,550.

6. Wards' Estates.

55. At the beginning of the year four estates, all situate in the Peshawar District, were under the management of the Court of Wards. Three new estates were taken under management, *viz.*,— **Extensions of management.**

(1) The estate of the exiled Khan of Agror. This estate is, strictly speaking, not under the Court of Wards' management, but is controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, under the Agror Valley Regulation.

(2) and (3) The estates of the late Muhammad Hassan Khan, Gandapur, and of his brother Mahmud Khan of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Three of the five sons of the late Mir Rahman Khan of Shabkadar attained majority during the year. Their shares in the family estate were determined by partition and released from control. **Alterations.**

Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadar died on 17th June 1904, but, at the request of the heir, his son, the Court of Wards' management was continued.

The total assets of the estates under management were Rs. 2,37,563 and the total liabilities Rs. 34,938. One estate only is in debt, that of the late Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadar, which at the close of the year showed a deficit of Rs. 27,755 as against Rs. 30,364 at the close of the previous year. The Mohmand tenants of this estate, who pass the summer in independent territory, are most unreasonably stubborn. They will not pay rent without coercion, and are very difficult to coerce. **Assets and liabilities.**

The gross income of all the estates was Rs. 90,774 and their expenditure Rs. 93,586. The latter sum includes Rs. 30,000 invested in Government securities on behalf of the estate of Muhammad Hassan Khan. **Income and expenditure.**

The expenses of management were Rs. 3,618—about 4 per cent. of the gross income. Of this sum Rs. 1,859 were spent in the maintenance of establishment.

7. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

56. The Punjab Land Alienation Act as modified by Regulation I of 1904 was brought into force in the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts with effect from 23rd June 1904. Its provisions are not confined to proprietary rights, but have been extended to occupancy rights. The working of the Act will be discussed in next year's report. **Legislation affecting agricultural population.**

57. The area in acres of land transferred during the year is compared in the following table with the figures for 1901-02 and 1902-03 :— **Transfers of land.**

	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
By gift or exchange	26,189	35,913	22,882
By mortgage	120,142	99,380	74,063
By sale	74,583	66,043	57,270
By redemption of mortgage	88,754	67,666	184,074

1903-04 was a good year, and the above satisfactory increases and decreases are partly due to the general agricultural prosperity, but to the partition of the Gandapur tribal estate in Dera Ismail Khan the increase in the area redeemed in that district (149,449 acres as against 17,167) must be mainly attributed.

Consideration.

The average consideration per cultivated acre was—in mortgages Rs. 57, in redemptions Rs. 23, in sales Rs. 64, as against Rs. 50, Rs. 48 and Rs. 74, respectively, in 1902-03.

Transfers to new agriculturists and by order of Court.

Of the area transferred by mortgage and sale 13 per cent. was alienated by order of Court or otherwise to new agriculturists. But though alienations of land as a whole are serious enough, it cannot be said that the true agriculturists are being ousted by traders and money-lenders.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

58. Besides the Border Military Police Act (No. IV of 1904) mentioned in last year's report only one measure affecting the North-West Frontier Province was passed during the year under review by the Supreme Legislative Council. This was the Indian Universities Act (No. VIII of 1904).

Three Regulations having the force of law were made by the Supreme Executive Council, *viz.*,—

(1) No. I of 1904, for the extension of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (No. XIII of 1900) with certain modifications to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in the North-West Frontier Province.

(2) Regulation No. III of 1904, further to amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Hazara District, so as to empower the Settlement Officer to fix cash rents payable by occupancy tenants in terms of the land revenue.

(3) Regulation No. V of 1904, to make better provision for the law relating to Courts of Wards in the North-West Frontier Province by the extension with necessary modifications of the Punjab Court of Wards Act.

Besides these, the provisions of the Indian Articles of War were declared applicable in the trans-frontier posts of Chitral and Drosh, and those of Sections 34 and 35 of the Indian Police Act (No. V of 1861) were extended to the Notified Area of Dungagali and Nathiagali.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1904 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section VII.]

General.

59. 9,774 cognizable offences were reported during the year as against 9,512 in 1903. These figures do not, however, indicate any real increase in crime, for whereas in 1903 of the reports made 6,256 referred to offences under the Indian Penal Code, only 6,052 of the reports made in 1904 related to such offences. The increase in point of fact is practically confined to petty matters such as nuisances and breaches of the Cantonment Act.

Police cases.

60. It appears that little cognizable crime is brought to light otherwise than through the agency of the Police. Of the complaints made with reference to offences under the Indian Penal Code—6,052 in all—3,855 were made direct to the Police, and of these 1,348 or 34 per cent. resulted in conviction. While of the 2,197 complaints to Magistrates of cognizable offences, in only 146 or 6 per cent. were convictions obtained.

Serious Crime.

61. The number of murders committed was 152 as against 180 in 1903, 192 in 1902, and 214 in 1901. There was also a decrease in the number of dacoities, robberies, burglaries, thefts, and other classes of serious crime.

Offences under the Arms Act.

62. 194 cases under the Arms Act ended in conviction as against 254 in the previous year. Ten breech-loading rifles were lost or stolen during the year.

Stolen property.

63. The value of the property stolen in 1904 was estimated at Rs. 1,08,955 as against Rs. 98,571 in 1903. The proportion recovered also rose from 35 to 40 per cent.

Bad characters.

64. 656 persons were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure as against 677 in 1903.

Punitive Posts.

65. The Karbogha Punitive Police Post, of which the annual cost is Rs. 1,412, has been continued, and two similar posts have been sanctioned for certain areas in the Teri and Karak tracts of the same country. At the close of the year these were the only Punitive Police Posts in the Province.

66. 52 outlaws surrendered themselves or were arrested during the year and 862 still remain at large. The number is being steadily reduced.

Internal economy of the Police Force.

67. An increase of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables, and 12 Constables was sanctioned during the year, and the total cost of the Force was Rs. 6,08,044 as against Rs. 5,86,733 in 1903. The health of the Force was generally good, except in Peshawar, where the Police buildings are generally old and dilapidated. Discipline and conduct were satisfactory; but the large number of resignations without pension or gratuity—213 out of a total strength of 3,167 below the rank of Inspector—proves the unpopularity of service in the Police. The recruiting difficulty is more acute than ever, and unless some steps are shortly taken to render police service more attractive will produce a deadlock.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1904 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section IV.]

General.

68. The decrease in crime which has been in evidence since the inauguration of the Province and the working of the agencies for the repression of crime are illustrated in the following table:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Number of offences reported.	Number returned as true.	Relation per cent. between figures in columns 3 and 2.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Relation per cent. between figures in columns 8 and 7.	REMARKS.
1901 ...	20,247	15,700	76	14,387	14,117	36,642	19,055	53	
1902 ...	21,095	15,235	72	13,947	13,828	31,532	15,785	51	
1903 ...	18,219	13,255	73	12,497	12,416	28,237	13,733	49	
1904 ...	17,959	13,247	74	12,491	12,406	27,969	14,283	51	

This decrease is most noticeable in the classes of offences described as heinous. For example, as against 213 murders, 41 cases of culpable homicide, 73 robberies, 54 dacoities, 1,141 thefts, and 141 cases of riot committed in 1901, the corresponding figures for 1904 were 141 murders, 25 culpable homicides, 39 robberies, 46 dacoities, 912 thefts and 119 cases of riot. Of the dacoities committed in 1904 more than half were the work of trans-border gangs. The decrease in serious crime is shared by all districts, though perhaps it is most remarkable in Peshawar, where it amounts to no less than 14 per cent. in the number of offences admitted to have occurred.

Strength and work of the Magistracy.

69. The number of officers invested with criminal powers at the end of 1904 was 103. As usual the returns for 1904 show that it is only by unremitting supervision that the higher authorities can keep the subordinate and Native magistracy alive to the importance of a free, but judicious, use of Sections 203 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the salutary provisions of the Whipping Act.

Cases in which security is taken to keep the peace or to abstain from the prosecution of a blood feud require careful handling by Magistrates dealing with a Pathan community, but that greater discrimination is now being used is shown by the diminution in all districts in the number of persons required to furnish such security, and, notwithstanding this diminution, the steady decrease in violent crime.

There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the outturn of work done by the different classes of Magistrates.

Appeals and applications for revision.

70. The number of persons who appealed to District Magistrates rose from 627 in 1903 to 728 in 1904, while 870 appeals were preferred in the Sessions Courts in 1904 as against 785 in 1903. 41 per cent. of the appeals lodged before District Magistrates and 36 per cent. of those made to Sessions Judges resulted in a reversal or modification of the orders appealed against. Sentences were enhanced on appeal in the case of 25 persons as against 28 in 1903. These figures prove the moderation with which this very valuable power is exercised.

Sessions Courts.

71. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 65 Sessions cases, 642 criminal appeals, and 157 applications for revision. The average duration of Sessions cases was 27 days in Peshawar and 51 days in the Derajat, and of criminal appeals 12 days in the Derajat and 13 in Peshawar.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

72. The volume of the Judicial Commissioner's criminal work was rather less in 1904 than in 1903, but about the same as in 1902. Capital sentences passed by Courts of Session were confirmed in the case of 13 persons and commuted in the case of 4 persons; one man was acquitted and one died while his appeal was pending. Four murder references were also received from the Courts of Political Agents; in two of these the capital sentence was confirmed and in the other two commuted. The average duration of criminal appeals in this Court was again 34 days.

The Frontier Crimes Regulation.

73. References to Councils of Elders were made under Section 11 of this Regulation in 189 cases during the year as against 355 in 1903 and 240 in 1902. The figures for 1903 were inflated on account of the large number of outlaws who surrendered themselves in that year and were tried by this procedure. Of the 618 persons thus tried in 1904, 302 or 49 per cent. were convicted.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Jails of the Province for 1904 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section V.]

Convicts.

74. The beginning of the year found in the jails a convict population of 1,061, of whom 46 were women. During 1904 there were 3,366 admissions as against 3,857 in 1903, and after deduction on account of convicts released, transferred, executed and deceased there remained at the end of the year 1,065. Of the convicts admitted 94 per cent. were Muhammadans and 98·5 per cent. were wholly illiterate; 288 (9 per cent.) had previous convictions recorded against them, and 203 were identified as habitual offenders. 24 juvenile offenders, 4 of whom had been previously convicted, were sentenced to imprisonment. As in 1903, 21 persons were sentenced to death, of whom 16—as against 17 in the previous year—were executed.

Under-trial prisoners.

75. 202 persons were confined in the jails and judicial lock-ups of the Province at the beginning of the year awaiting trial and 4,053 were admitted during the year as compared with 4,914 in 1903. On 31st December 1904, 164 were left whose cases were still under disposal.

Civil prisoners.

76. 129 civil prisoners were confined in 1904 as against 124 in 1903.

Daily average Jail population.

77. The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 1,396 as against 1,280 in 1903. As is shown by the decrease in the number of admissions, the increase is not due to a greater tendency to crime among the population of the Province.

Accommodation.

78. The accommodation in the provincial jails remained unchanged. There was no overcrowding in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, but the Peshawar, Bannu and Kohat District Jails were overcrowded on nineteen, twenty-one and ninety days respectively, while a large number of political détenus caused the Abbottabad Jail to be over-filled on 184 days. But the evil was everywhere reduced to smaller proportions than in 1903, and no harm to the health of the prisoners can be traced to this cause.

Vital Statistics.

79. The death-rate among the jail population fell in 1904 from 15·66 to 14·69, while it rose among the free population from 28·40 to 28·56.

Establishment.

80. The departmental establishment continued to behave well on the whole. Offences numbered 187 as against 194 in 1903 and 222 in 1902. Two warders were dismissed for serious offences against prison discipline.

Conduct and Discipline.

81. There were no escapes or attempts at escape, but the number of offences against prison discipline rose from 1,207 to 1,502—almost the same figure as in 1902. 1,102 minor punishments were inflicted as against 907 in 1903 and 456 major punishments as compared with 310. Twelve whippings were inflicted—the same number as in 1903.

Expenditure.

82. The total expenditure of the Jail Department was Rs. 81,891 as against Rs. 82,017 in 1903, increases under the heads Establishment, Medicines, Clothing, &c., being more than balanced by savings in dietary charges due to lower prices. Vegetables to the value of Rs. 3,303 were supplied from jail gardens for the prisoners' consumption. The average gross cost to Government per prisoner was Rs. 67-1-5—13 annas 7 pies less than in the previous year.

Employment of convicts.

83. 143 prisoners in all were employed as prison officers, and of these punishments were inflicted on 54. There was an increase of 97 in the average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days, with the result that the sum paid into the Treasury on account of manufactures rose from Rs. 26,680 to Rs. 28,609, while the net cash earnings of prisoners amounted to Rs. 9,374—an increase of Rs. 2,290. Indirect profits from the employment of convicts also rose from Rs. 22,880 to Rs. 25,130. The Dera Ismail Khan Jail supplied all the cotton clothing and bedding mats required for use in the jails of the Province. While no jail industry was carried on at a loss, paper-making and lithographic printing were again the most profitable.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice of the Province for 1904 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section III.]

Institutions and nature of suits.

84. 21,075 civil suits of all kinds were instituted in 1904 as against 19,325 in the preceding year. Of these, 16,877 as compared with 15,344 in 1903 were for money or moveable property, while title and other suits numbered 4,198 as against 3,981. The increase is mainly accounted for by the district of Hazara, in which the institution of original suits rose from 1,974 to 3,472. The increase was chiefly in suits to recover petty amounts on the closure of current accounts between zamindars and village money-lenders, and is ascribed to the approaching completion of the Settlement and to the extension to the district of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, as to the effects of which much apprehension and misapprehension existed.

Despite this great increase, Hazara, where the number of institutions per 10,000 of the population is 86, remains the least litigious district in the Province. In Bannu the proportion is as high as 173, and for the whole Province it is 105. Comparison with the most recent returns from other provinces shows that, despite the special machinery provided in the Frontier Crimes Regulation for the settlement of disputes, the people of the North-West Frontier Province are more addicted to civil litigation than those of any other province with the possible exception of the Punjab.

There was an increase from 698 to 797 in the number of pre-emption cases and from 241 to 311 in matrimonial suits.

Value of suits.

85. Of the 20,970 suits of which the value could be determined, 4,197 or 20 per cent. did not exceed Rs. 10 in value; 13,131 or 63 per cent. were over Rs. 10, but under Rs. 100 in value; while only 674 or 3 per cent. exceeded Rs. 500.

The total value of all suits has steadily increased from Rs. 19,16,367 in 1902 and Rs. 20,33,214 in 1903 to Rs. 25,06,450 in the year under report, in which the average value of each suit was Rs. 120 as compared with Rs. 105 in 1903 and Rs. 102 in 1902.

Agency for the disposal of original civil business.

86. The following table shows the strength of the agency available at the close of the year and the number of suits of which each class of that agency has disposed during the past two years:—

Grade of Officers.	Number of officers at close of year.		Number of cases disposed of.		Percentage to total disposals.		Remarks.
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	
Divisional Judges	2	2	4	8	...	...	Under the Land Acquisition Act.
District Judges	4	4	243	241	1·1	1·1	
Sub-Judges with appellate powers ...	...	1	44	57	·2	·3	
Assistant Commissioners	11	9	437	696	2·1	3·0	
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	15	16	1,303	1,301	6·2	5·7	
Small Cause Court Judges ...	1	2	593	630	2·8	2·8	
Munsifs	6	6	14,667	15,189	69·5	67·1	
Tahsildars	16	16	2,380	2,568	11·3	11·4	
Naib Tahsildars	2	2	205	335	1·0	1·5	
Honorary Civil Judges	8	7	1,226	1,607	5·8	7·1	
Total ...	65	65	21,102	22,632	100	100	

These Courts decided 22,632 suits out of 24,542 for disposal. 4,598 cases were disposed of without trial, 4,740 by compromise, and 527 after reference to arbitration. The pending file at the end of the year showed 1,910 cases awaiting decision as against 2,011 at the close of 1903 and 2,320 at the close of 1902. The average duration of contested cases has also fallen from 42 days in 1902 to 35 in 1904.

Appellate work—District Courts.

87. District Judges and the Sub-Judge with appellate powers disposed of 645 appeals as against 486 in 1903. The increase is due to the larger volume of civil litigation in the Hazara District.

Divisional Courts.

Divisional Courts disposed of 851 regular and 79 miscellaneous appeals as against 951 and 83 in 1903. Of the regular appeals 613 were decided in the Peshawar Divisional Court. At the close of the year there were only 7 regular appeals in both Divisional Courts which had been pending for over three months. The average duration of appeals was 53 days in Peshawar and 56 in the Derajat.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

88. The civil business before the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year was—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Applications for revision.
For disposal	15	34	27	122
Disposed of	14	31	23	119

The average duration of regular appeals was 90 days.

Execution.

89. The Courts disposed of 15,496 applications for execution of decrees out of 17,125 presented. In 1903, 16,145 applications were presented and 14,424 were disposed of. Of the applications lodged in 1904, 31 per cent. were satisfied in full and 17 per cent. in part as compared with 30 per cent. satisfied in full and 13 per cent. in part during 1903. Rs. 11,48,458 are shown as having been under realization by decree, of which Rs. 3,53,888 or 31 per cent. were realized. The percentage in 1903 was 28.

7. Registration.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Province for 1904 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section IX.]

Introductory.

90. The report here summarised deals with the three calendar years 1902, 1903, 1904.

Legislation affecting registration.

The extension of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan has had an appreciable effect on the registration work of the Province, although more than 60 per cent. of it is accounted for by the districts of Kohat and Peshawar, in which the Act is not in force.

Business.

91. The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property and the value of the property affected by these during the three years reviewed is shown in the following table :—

	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Value of property.
1902	7,196	809	9,005	47 lakhs.
1903	7,554	1,874	9,428	50 „
1904	6,573	571	8,144	46 „

The decrease is mainly due to the extension of the Land Alienation Act, and in the case of deeds transferring rights in immoveable property of a less value than Rs. 100, of which registration is optional, to a more general appreciation of the significance of Judgment No. 56 of 1900 of the Punjab Chief Court, in which it was ruled that a registered deed of this class had not necessarily preference over an unregistered deed.

The total value of immoveable property sold and mortgaged under registered deeds during the period under review was 122 lakhs—almost the same as in the previous triennium.

Agency.

92. No new registry office was opened between 1902 and 1904.

Finance.

93. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 27,813—a decrease of Rs. 3,562 from the previous year's income. Expenditure also fell from Rs. 8,606 to Rs. 8,181.

Fraud.

94. A case of attempted personation occurred in the Bannu District in 1904. The fraud was detected before registration, and the guilty parties on conviction were suitably punished.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of District Boards for 1903-04 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section XVIII.]

Constitution.

95. There was no change during the year under review in the constitution, number or jurisdiction of the District Boards.

96. All District Boards held the required number of meetings, and the average attendance was 51 per cent. of the members as against 46 per cent. in the previous year. The non-official members are everywhere, except Hazara, described as apathetic. In Hazara the average attendance (70 per cent.) is good, and the apathy of the leading men has been overcome by the policy of discussing with them practical problems of administration in their local bearing. It is hoped that similar means may have equally satisfactory results elsewhere. Working.

All District Boards now have Finance Sub-Committees, which were generally reported to have worked well. But the system of Sub-Committees for the control of other matters such as Works, Arboriculture and Education does not seem to have been an unqualified success.

For the rest the working of District Boards was on the whole satisfactory, and in no case was it necessary to over-rule or set aside their proceedings.

97. The collective balance to the credit of the five District Boards was at the beginning of the year Rs. 71,330, their united income was Rs. 2,25,994, their expenditure Rs. 2,32,608, and their closing balance Rs. 64,716. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum and no District Board overdrew its balance. The expenditure under the head "Education" fell short of the requisite proportion in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan and under the head "Medical" in Kohat, but for the Province as a whole expenditure on both accounts was well above the prescribed minimum. Six new Primary and one Anglo-Vernacular School were opened. Finance.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1903-04 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1903-04, Section XVII.]

98. The Nathiagali and Dungagali Hill Locations in the Hazara District were constituted a Notified Area in November 1903. No changes were made in existing Municipalities. Constitution.

99. The working of the larger Municipalities has generally been good. But in the small outlying towns to which Local Self-Government has been extended the apathy of the non-official members, only broken when opportunity offers for the display of faction feeling or partiality, the lack of supervision over the subordinate establishment, and the consequent diminution of their revenues, afford but little ground for satisfaction. Working.

All Municipal Committees, except Bannu and Lakki, held the required number of meetings, and the attendance was in most cases satisfactory.

100. The aggregate opening balance of all Municipalities and the Tank Notified Area was Rs. 2,03,931, their income Rs. 5,10,319, expenditure Rs. 5,25,543 (including Rs. 30,000 invested by the Kohat Municipality), and closing balance Rs. 1,88,707. Of the income Rs. 3,76,412 were derived from octroi, and the average incidence of taxation per head of the Municipal population was just under Rs. 2 per head per annum. Finance.

The main heads of expenditure and the proportion devoted to each are shown below :—

General Administration	10·2
Public safety	17·8
,, Health and Convenience	48·9
,, Instruction	10·8
Contribution	6·1
Miscellaneous	5·7
Debt	·5
Total ...	100

10. Military.

Recruiting.

101. 1,190 recruits were enlisted from among the inhabitants of the North-West Frontier Province during 1904-05 as against 1,476 in 1903-04. The Frontier Militia Corps have now opened up several new sources of supply, of which the most important are the Mahsuds, the Wazirs, both Darwesh Khel and Utmanzai, and the Bhittanis, of independent territory, and amongst British subjects, the Marwats. Of these the Mahsuds could furnish the largest supply of recruits, and, though the behaviour of men of this tribe in their local Militia has gained for the tribe a very unenviable notoriety, there is already good reason for the opinion that Mahsuds can be made into good soldiers, while excesses on their part of the nature usually described as fanatical need not be anticipated so long as they serve at a distance from their homes. Recruiting from all these tribes would probably have most chance of success if carried on by co-operation between the local authorities and the military officers who would command the companies when raised.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1903-04 and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1903-04.]

Agriculture.

102. Except in Hazara, the spring harvest is the more important. The average area sown in the Province for the autumn harvest is 948,386 acres, of which, in an ordinary year, 785,134 acres are harvested. The area normally sown for the spring harvest, on the other hand, is no less than 1,517,834 acres, of which 1,190,724 acres usually come to maturity. The bulk of the spring harvest, moreover, consists of wheat, a valuable crop, the high price commanded by which increases the disproportion between the two harvests.

Good harvests and favourable seasons rendered the prices of food-grains throughout the year under report (1903-04) lower than in the previous year. At the end of the year prices all round were lower than at any time during the previous decade.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Season and Crop Report for 1904-05 (North-West Frontier Province Government Press).]

Rainfall and harvests.

103. The main feature of the autumn season (1904) was a somewhat late monsoon. The absence of rain caused a decrease of 193,364 acres in the area sown as compared with kharif 1903. This decrease was most marked in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, in which it amounted respectively to 68 and 32 per cent. of the figures of the previous year. Good rain in August and October favoured growth, and only one-sixth of the area sown failed to mature a crop as against one-fifth—the usual proportion.

The October rains facilitated sowings for rabi everywhere. But the winter rains were late—the first falls occurring about the end of January. Severe cold followed in February and unusually heavy rains in March. April and May were drier than usual, but were marked by heavy hailstorms, which did much damage in Kohat and Peshawar. The area sown was 1,567,225 acres,—a little above the average,—and of which 11 per cent. failed to ripen. The harvested area in Dera Ismail Khan was 55 per cent. less than that of the previous rabi.

Produce.

104. The area of wheat harvested was 829,100 acres and the outturn was 35 per cent. above the normal. The estimated outturn per acre was 679·5 lbs. as compared with 681 in rabi 1904 and 658 in 1903. Owing to the late winter rains the area sown with barley (279,288 acres) was again very large. The figures for the two preceding years were 266,165 acres in 1904 and 170,508 in 1903. Other rabi crops showed no marked fluctuation.

Of kharif crops there was a small falling off in maize, which, however, was still 7 per cent. above normal, and a large decrease in the area of bajra and jowar. This was due to the shortage of rain at sowing time, and was almost confined to the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. 92,821 acres of bajra and 52,510 acres of jowar were harvested as compared with 196,229 and 71,326 acres in the previous year. The sugarcane crop occupied 26,019 acres as against 27,242 in 1903. Much damage was done to it by the severe cold, especially in Bannu.

3. Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities, District Boards and Arboriculture, 1904-05.]

105. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 19,241 on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation as compared with Rs. 19,652 in the previous year. Income under the heads garden receipts, sale of trees, grass, wood, &c., amounted to Rs. 6,337 as against Rs. 4,346. District Boards spent Rs. 78 on experimental cultivation and Rs. 5,058 on public gardens, while their income under the head Public Garden Receipts was Rs. 1,896 and under the head Sale proceeds of Trees, Grass, &c., Rs. 6,009.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1903-04.]

Alteration in area.

106. 46 acres out of the area under departmental management (234 square miles) were made over to the Military Works Department for road-making, while 134 acres of forest were included in the Notified Area of Nathiagali and Dungagali. The Forest regulations, however, still apply to this area.

Forest Settlements, Surveys and Demarcations.

107. The enumeration of pillars in the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges was finished, and the boundaries of these reserves have now been satisfactorily determined. The pillars in these forests are being repaired where necessary, and the repair of those in the Kagan and Siran ranges is now practically complete. The 4-inch maps of the Kagan and Siran ranges prepared in 1903 have been found on comparison to tally very closely with those of the Revenue Settlement Survey.

Administration.

108. The management of the Village and Reserved forests has been under review in connection with the settlement of the district, in the course of which decisions have been passed on most of the controverted questions. These include questions with regard to grazing and other rights and privileges in the Khanpur and Dungagali ranges, the rates of seigniorage payable by or to Government on account of trees felled for sale in Village or State forests, and the regulation of village forests. One result of the action taken for the preservation of village forests has been seen in the cessation of the sale of timber from them and in the reduced sale of firewood. This has caused an increased demand for timber and fuel from the State forests. The demand for timber has been easy to meet, for in many instances purchasers were ready to take standing trees; but the provision of fuel has, especially at Abbottabad, been a matter of some difficulty. Until such time, however, as private enterprise steps in, the difficulty must be faced by the Department.

Working Plans.

109. The scheme for working the Upper Kagan forests is being executed, and the difficulties of procuring labour are being overcome. Working plans for the Lower Kagan, Siran, Khanpur and Dungagali ranges are being prepared.

Communications and buildings.

110. Rs. 669 were spent on road-making, and further accommodation is being provided in the hills for the subordinate establishment. An increase of establishment is necessary and proposals are under consideration.

Forest offences.

111. 570 offences were reported in 1903-04—almost the same number as in the previous year. 34 were brought into Court and 496 compounded. Including those pending, 39 cases were disposed of by the Courts, 37 of which resulted in conviction.

Protection.

112. That forest fires were neither so numerous nor so severe as usual is shown by the following comparison :—

Season.	Number of fires.	Area affected in acres.	Cost of protection.
			Rs.
1901-02	77	3,732	763
1902-03	54	6,112	523
1903-04	29	2,902	442

The great decrease in the area fired is most satisfactory, and is probably due to the prompt action taken by the Deputy Commissioner to enquire into cases and to enforce village responsibility where the fires, as generally happened, were incendiary.

Regulation of grazing.

113. There has been no alteration in grazing arrangements.

Improvement of forest growth.

114. The crop of deodar seed was again very scanty. The tree seems to be dying out in many areas where once it grew freely, while on the other hand elsewhere, as in the Upper Siran Forests, it is, in suitable spots, ousting other vegetation.

12,700 deodar seedlings were transplanted from the nurseries to Nuri and Dewan Bela. Many of the young plants died during the autumn, which was hot and dry. A smaller experiment in winter planting in Malkandi was more successful.

In the hope of finding a tree which will grow and thrive in soil unsuited for cultivation, with very little water, large sowings of Eucalyptus tereticornis have been made in the Abbottabad nurseries and elsewhere. The young trees are not yet old enough to bear transplantation.

Outturn of forest produce.

115. 945,716 cubic feet of timber and 503,940 cubic feet of fuel were removed from the forests during the year as compared with 866,889 and 455,921 cubic feet in 1902-03. The increased output of timber is due in part to the requirements of the residence for the Chief Commissioner and new offices at Nathiagali, and in part to the increased activity of free grantees.

The following statement shows the amount of deodar timber launched from the Kagan Forests and received in the Jhelum Depôt during the nineteen years ending 1903-04 :—

	Launched from forests.		Received in sale depots.		Loss in transit.	
	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.
Deodar logs	31,100	1,259,592	25,834	871,433	5,266	388,159
Do. scantlings ...	69,650	240,429	61,114	205,261	8,536	35,168

In 1903-04, 4,686 deodar logs and 3,889 deodar scantlings were launched. Out of these 2,702 logs and 2,921 scantlings were received in the depôt.

Finance.

116. The financial results of the year as compared with the two previous years were :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901-02	83,236	51,942	31,294
1902-03	99,148	56,034	43,114
1903-04	1,00,940	64,188	36,752

The increased expenditure fell mainly under the heads Conservancy and Works, Rs. 5,400; Timber working in Kagan, Rs. 5,000; and Surveys, Rs. 1,000.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1903-04 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Sales.

117. The sales of Kohat salt rose from 374,644 maunds in 1902-03 to 449,270 maunds in 1903-04. The reduction made in the duty on Kohat salt was small, and the increased sale is mainly ascribed to a favourable season in the North-West Frontier Province and neighbouring countries, and consequently enlarged purchasing power, and to a revival of the trade with Kabul. So far as the Amir's Government is concerned, this trade appears to be illicit.

Transport.

118. Permission was given during the year to the booking of salt by rail from stations in the Kohat District *viâ* Campbellpur to stations in the Peshawar District. Peshawar is the chief centre whence salt destined for trans-border countries is exported. It is expected that rail transport as far as Peshawar will shortly supersede all methods of road carriage.

Issue.

119. No general change in the system of issue was made, but at Bahadur Khel the miners were induced by a slight enhancement of price to stock their salt for sale in the Government depôt provided for the purpose. That the small increase in cost is more than counterbalanced by increased convenience to traders is shown by the fact that the sales from Bahadur Khel during the year amounted to 91,866 maunds, an increase of 36 per cent. on the average output for the three preceding years. A similar alteration of system at Jatta and Malgin would be more difficult, but is necessary to the proper development of the trade in Kohat salt.

6. Manufactures.

[Statistics will be found in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05.]

General.

120. There are in the Province two cotton cleaning factories, each of which employs more than 20 hands; both are in Peshawar. During the year under review one factory was worked for 72 and the other for 110 days. In neither do the operatives live on the premises, and the sanitary condition of both is reported to have been good. The average rate of wages was five to six annas per diem for a man and four annas for a woman. Children were not employed.

One fatal accident took place during the year; but no prosecutions were undertaken for offences under the Factories Act.

7. Trade.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05.]

121. Trade, both import and export, is still expanding, as may be seen from the following table, in which the value of the total volume of trade with each of the neighbouring countries is shown in lakhs of rupees:— General.

	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Tirah	9	12	9	8¼	9½
Afghanistan	47	64	69	81	124
Bajaur	100	103	96	89	104½
Boner	9	12	7½	5½	5¼
Kashmir	32	42	26	59	57
Total	197	231	207	243	301

Imports have risen from 72 lakhs in 1902-03 and 90 lakhs in 1903-04 to 106 lakhs in 1904-05, while exports have in the same years increased in value from 136 to 154, and again to 195 lakhs.

122. While the total volume of the Tirah trade showed little variation, there was an appreciable increase in imports under the head firewood on account of the unusual cold of the winter, and in exports of Indian piece-goods, which appear to be ousting European piece-goods from the Tirah market. Tirah.

123. The Afghan trade is now nearly three times what it was in 1900-01, and is 53 per cent. greater than in 1903-04. Practically all heads of import show an improvement over last year's returns, the chief increase being under the heads silver, horses and ponies, ghi, mats and wool. Afghanistan.

The increase under the head silver was no less than 9 lakhs, and represents the volume of Afghan trade in Peshawar, which is conducted in Kabuli rupees.

Amongst exports the chief heads of increase were :—

Silver	+ 9¾ lakhs.
European piece-goods	+ 10¾ ,,
Cattle	+ 1¾ ,,

The reasons alleged for the large export of silver are (1) the demand for the British rupee in Balkh and Bokhara, where it can be sold, it is said, at a profit of one anna over its face value; (2) its use in Afghanistan as an ornament; and (3) the fact that Afghan rupees valued at 7 to 8 annas in India can in Afghanistan be sold for 10 to 12 annas British.

Indian tea and autumn crops other than rice are the only articles of export which showed any considerable decrease. The total value of Indian tea exported indeed increased from 2¾ to 3⅓ lakhs, but the increase was mainly confined to Kashmir, where alone black tea is in demand. In Afghanistan and Bajaur Chinese green tea appears to be the popular form of the beverage.

The increased export of cattle and decreased export of grains are signs of greater agricultural prosperity in Afghanistan.

124. The harvests of 1904-05 were exceptionally good throughout Dir, Swat and Bajaur, and an impetus was thus given to this trade, which rose from 89 to 104½ lakhs, the highest figure on record. Imports increased by 5½ and exports by 10 lakhs. Bajaur.

In imports the main increase was of rice, ghi and mats; while the export of European piece-goods, Indian and European twist and yarn, raw cotton, manufactured leather, spices, salt and indigo rose considerably.

Kashmir.

125. The trade with Kashmir shrank slightly from 59 to 57 lakhs. The decrease is confined to exports, especially under the head cotton piece-goods. The fluctuation is perhaps due to the unusual snowfall which kept the road into Kashmir impassable for so long during the winter.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05.]

Introductory.

126. For the administration of Public Works, other than works of irrigation, the Province is divided into four districts, each under a Commanding Royal Engineer, the whole being under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department. Military and Civil Works are thus under the supervision of the same agency, but the report here summarised deals only with Civil Works. The objections to this amalgamation of the two branches of the Department are emphasized when the sanctioned establishment of Commissioned Officers is inadequate, as it has been throughout the year under report. The frequency of transfer of the Commissioned Officers and the unpopularity of service on the frontier in subordinate ranks also militate against efficiency.

The total expenditure on Civil Works during 1904-05 was Rs. 21,76,615 as compared with Rs. 20,88,699 in the previous year.

Dera Ismail Khan.

Works begun, continued and ended during the year.

127. *Buildings.*—At head-quarters Court-houses were built for the Munsif and an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and additional accommodation was provided in the Police lines. A new police station was built at Sagu on the Pezu road, and work on Civil rest-houses at Bilot and Gundi Umar Khan was begun.

In Wana Agency (which for the purposes of the Department forms part of the Dera Ismail Khan District) the work on the Wana Post, for which an estimate of Rs. 16,442 had been sanctioned, and the alterations to the post at Nili Kach were practically completed. The unusual cold prevented much work from being done at Sarwakai and Kajuri Kach, and nothing was attempted at Tanai.

Communications.—Bridges were made on the Zhob road from Dera Ismail Khan to Draband, and from Draband to the Dahna Sar the road was completed.

Many causes conspired to retard the work on the Gomal road between Nili Kach and Kajuri Kach, but, all things considered, good progress was made. The difficulty of the work and the severity of the weather were between them responsible for a considerable number of casualties among the work people and contractors.

Other works.—The Municipal extramural drainage scheme at Dera Ismail Khan and at Tank the water-supply system were completed during the year.

Kohat.

128. The Public Works Department district of Kohat includes the administrative districts of Kohat and Bannu and the Kurram and Tochi Agencies.

Buildings.—Work was begun on the Militia and Civil Post at Miramshah in the Tochi Agency, and the alterations to Idak Fort were nearly finished. In the Kurram an armourer's shop was built at Parachinar and the

dispensary at Alizai was completed. In the Kohat District a rais-khana was constructed at head-quarters, and a combined Border Military Police Post and Civil rest-house was built at Thal.

Communications.—The road across Kabul Khel country from Thal to Idak was practically completed, and a riding track was made from Doaba on the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway to join the Thal-Teri road at Gurguri.

Work on the Kirman bridge in the Kurram Valley was rendered almost impossible by the cold and the floods, and little progress was made.

The crossing of the Chinghosta Nullah on the Kohat-Bannu road has been much improved.

Peshawar.

129. The departmental district of Peshawar includes the administrative district and the Khyber and Malakand Agencies.

Buildings.—At head-quarters barracks were built for the Border Military Police, a new office for the District Police, and a guard room for the District Treasury. Additions were made to the Administrative Offices, and a beginning was made with the rais-khana, which is being built for the Municipality at a cost of a lakh of rupees. A Civil rest-house was built at Topi, a Munsif's Court at Mardan, and a Border Military Police Post at Narai Khwar.

In the Khyber an armourer's shop was built at Landi Kotal, and the greater part of the work on the Jamrud water-supply was completed.

Communications.—The Mullagori road has been made fit for wheeled traffic throughout its length. Considerable progress was made in metalling the road from Nahakki eastwards through Charsadda and Mardan to Swabi. This road passes through some of the richest land in the district, and will greatly facilitate the transport of agricultural produce. It was found necessary to reconstruct the bridge-of-boats at Nowshera.

Hazara.

130. For military purposes this district forms part of the Rawalpindi Division, and the supervision of Military Works in the district is exercised under orders from the head-quarters of the Rawalpindi Command. But, so far as Civil Works are concerned, the district remains part of the North-West Frontier Province.

Buildings.—The circuit-house at Abbottabad was begun; a Civil rest-house at Shinkiari and a house for the Assistant Commissioner at Oghi were built.

Communications.—The metalling of the second section of the Hazara Trunk Road from Abbottabad to Garhi Habibullah was completed, and parapet walls were erected where required. In the first section the Salhad Nullah was bridged.

9. Irrigation.

[Further details will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05.]

A. Swat River Canal.

131. *Capital Account.*—Expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 1,433 as against Rs. 3,017 in the previous year. Expenditure.

Maintenance and Repairs.—Heavy outlay was necessary on account of the damage caused by unusually heavy rains. The construction of a catch-water drain along the Kalpani distributary, the consolidation of banks, berm-cutting and silt clearing accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 29,484 as compared with Rs. 19,458 in 1903-04.

Extensions and Improvements.—Expenditure rose from Rs. 851 to Rs. 2,060. The money was spent on the construction of two village road bridges.

Utility. *Irrigation and Rainfall.*—17·02 inches of rain fell during the year as compared with an average rainfall of 13·58 inches. Consequently the demand for canal water was less than usual, and the area irrigated decreased from 176,346 to 159,412 acres. The average area irrigated during the previous six years was 162,974 acres.

Revenue. *Financial Results.*—The net profits amounted to Rs. 4,04,572 or 9·70 per cent. on the capital invested. The profit in 1903-04 was Rs. 4,57,334—nearly 11 per cent.

Extensions. *Projects.*—Surveys for the Upper Swat Canal were continued. The scheme was pronounced feasible, and a detailed project is being prepared for submission to the Government of India.

B. Kabul River Canal.

Expenditure. 132. *Capital Account.*—Owing to the construction of the Hazar Khani Branch and the prosecution of the Amankot Drainage Scheme which was completed during the year, expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 22,508 to Rs. 1,29,829.

Maintenance and Repairs.—Rs. 10,995 were expended chiefly on the metalling of roads to mills as compared with Rs. 18,220 during the preceding year.

Extensions and Improvements.—Expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,329 as against Rs. 19,611 during 1903-04. The Zindai Tube Syphon was completed.

Utility. *Rainfall and Irrigation.*—The heavy rains of the eastern portion of the Peshawar District did not reach the tract watered by the Kabul River Canal, and only 10·30 inches of rain were recorded as compared with 12·96 in the previous year. The area irrigated, however, decreased from 29,427 to 27,843 acres.

Revenue. *Financial Results.*—The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 90,847, which is equivalent to 14·40 per cent. on the capital invested. In 1903-04 the profit and percentage were Rs. 55,106 and 11 per cent. respectively.

C. Canals not under Departmental management.

Peshawar. 133. The minor canals of the Peshawar District worked well. The net profit of the Michni Dilazak Canal was Rs. 8,250,—31 per cent. on the capital outlay,—and of the Shabkadar Branch Rs. 1,419. The water-supply in the Bara was good.

Kohat. In Kohat there are no Government canals.

Bannu. In Bannu the Kurram irrigation was satisfactory, but the villages on the Gambila (Tochi) again suffered severely from an inadequate water-supply. The income from the Mirabi Cess, &c., was Rs. 15,179 as compared with Rs. 10,688 in the previous year. The irrigation system in Bannu has been the subject of a special enquiry.

Dera Ismail Khan. Irrigation in the Dera Ismail Khan District is of three kinds,—(1) Sailab (irrigation from the Indus), (2) Kalapani irrigation (from perennial hill streams), (3) Daman or flood irrigation from spates in hill torrents. All three were considerably improved under the able management of the late Captain Crosthwaite, which secured the confidence and co-operation of the people.

Towards the close of the year work was begun on the Paharpur Canal from the Indus, which it is estimated will irrigate some 50,000 acres.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1904-05.]

134. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1903-04 and 1904-05. The figures for receipts and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances:—

Head.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	33,02,584	32,88,523	55,18,902	56,13,619	...	...
" " (P. W. D.) ...	6,29,893	*	24,49,005	*	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated	3,77,778	3,77,392	3,71,187	3,80,819	1,48,169	1,40,839
Excluded	2,25,374	2,68,379	2,35,665	2,55,158	1,00,897	1,14,117
Municipal Revenue	5,10,305	5,64,519	5,55,888	5,44,121	1,63,498	1,83,896
Total ...	50,45,934	44,98,813	91,30,647	67,93,717	4,12,564	4,38,852

* Figures for 1904-05 not yet available.

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

135. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown in the following table:—

Revenue.	1903-04.	1904-05.	Expenditure.	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	18,22,153	20,13,445	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	18,610	17,454
II.—Opium	9,197	7,225	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	22,521	21,944
IV.—Stamps	3,85,886	3,73,662			
V.—Excise	2,04,036	1,95,728	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,48,073	6,97,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	73,367	48,031	6.—Stamps	17,367	19,826
VII.—Customs	...	...	7.—Excise	7,779	7,174
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,00,149	1,08,823	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	817	922
IX.—Forest	1,01,833	90,991	11.—Forest	60,603	74,958
X.—Registration ...	30,115	26,182	12.—Registration	8,711	8,985
XII.—Interest	7,971	9,440	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	20,458	4,709	14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,08,014	84,279	15.—Post Office	35,190	25,329
			18.—General Administration ...	2,35,424	2,43,803
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	16,447	18,369	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,82,252	4,89,980
XVII.—Police	96,338	90,737			
XIX.—Education ...	16	32	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,00,378	98,779
XX.—Medical	5,251	2,887	20.—Police	10,55,040	10,40,590
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	270	328	22.—Education	35,413	44,272
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	10,934	9,227	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	38,242	38,328
			24.—Medical	78,814	71,475
XXIV.—Stationery and Printing.	8,353	8,783	25.—Political	23,23,239	24,05,712
			26.—Scientific	7,523	9,402
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,30,003	86,971	27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	59,802	64,601
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...			
XXX.—Minor Works ...	68,048	127	29.—Superannuation Allowances, &c.	1,17,934	1,11,320
XXXVI.—Civil Works ...	1,03,745	1,08,547			
			30.—Stationery and Printing ...	67,513	55,878
			32.—Miscellaneous ...	49,236	16,137
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works ...	...	...
			43.—Minor Works ...	21,498	24,963
			45.—Civil Works ...	26,923	24,787
Total ...	33,02,584	32,88,523	Total ...	55,18,902	56,13,619
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	12,000	20,611	45.—Civil Works ...	20,88,699	21,76,615
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	5,65,634	5,31,751	42.—Major Works ...	2,69,014	2,87,972
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	1,17,913	1,25,434	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	62,807	34,587
Salt Department ...	6,74,211	6,80,971	Salt Department ...	78,605	77,041
Grand Total ...	46,72,342	46,47,290	Grand Total ...	80,18,027	81,89,834

C. Local Funds.

Introductory.

136. Local Funds are divided into two classes,—Incorporated and Excluded. With a few exceptions of minor importance the accounts of all these funds are now audited locally by peripatetic auditors.

Incorporated Local Funds.

137. Incorporated Funds include District Funds, the Patwaris' Fees Fund, the Khwarra and Zira Forests Fund, the Karawa Cess Fund, and the Copying Agency Funds. The opening balances, income, expenditure and closing balances of these funds for the year 1904-05 are shown in the annexed tables :—

District Funds.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	18,315 7 11	93,898 4 5	1,12,213 12 4	97,266 13 0	14,946 15 4
Hazara	10,928 3 6	27,701 4 2	38,629 7 8	28,412 0 3	10,217 7 5
Kohat	14,399 6 0	24,205 10 0	38,605 0 0	25,916 5 11	12,688 10 1
Bannu	11,893 14 11	33,473 2 6	45,367 1 5	35,002 10 9	10,364 6 8
Dera Ismail Khan	5,276 15 2	39,860 5 9	45,137 4 11	41,747 10 4	3,389 10 7
Total ...	60,813 15 6	2,19,138 10 10	2,79,952 10 4	2,28,345 8 3	51,607 2 1

The opening balance differs from the closing balance on 31st March 1904 by Rs. 3,902. This is due to the transfer of that sum to the Mianwali District Board by agreement with the Punjab Government.

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,19,138-10-10 as compared with Rs. 2,25,994-9-9 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 2,28,345-8-3 compared with Rs. 2,32,607-14-11. All the funds opened and closed with credit balances exceeding the prescribed minimum.

Patwaris' Fees Funds.

There is one such fund in each district, of which the transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	69,264 12 1	59,516 8 6	1,28,781 4 7	55,052 14 11	73,728 5 8
Hazara...	3,401 0 0	22,665 5 4	26,066 5 4	22,731 3 1	3,335 2 3
Kohat	4,706 13 9	19,931 10 3	24,638 8 0	16,192 9 2	8,445 14 10
Bannu	1,519 8 6	16,713 12 10	18,233 5 4	18,230 10 10	2 10 6
Dera Ismail Khan	1,428 0 6	16,321 1 0	17,749 1 6	16,876 1 3	873 0 3
Total ...	80,320 2 10	1,35,148 5 11	2,15,468 8 9	1,29,083 7 3	86,385 1 6

The total receipts exceeded the estimated income by Rs. 7,148-5-11, while the actual payments fell below the estimate by Rs. 1,916-8-9. The total

receipts were Rs. 1,35,148-5-11 as compared with Rs. 1,26,113-6-0 in the previous year, and the total payments amounted to Rs. 1,29,083-7-3 against Rs. 1,13,365-11-5.

Khwarra and Zira Forests Fund.

This fund exists only in the Peshawar District. The opening and closing balances were *nil*. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 10,081-4-3 as compared with Rs. 7,696-1-6 during the previous year. This fund has been abolished from 1st April 1905, and the receipts and charges of the fund will thenceforth be recorded as receipts and expenditure of Government.

Karawa Cess Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District only. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,202-3-6 as compared with Rs. 6,186-6-1 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 3,363-5-3 as compared with Rs. 5,239-10-10. The opening balance was Rs. 1,860-13-11, while the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,699-12-2.

Copying Agency Funds.

During the year there were transactions in three districts only :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	655 3 4	5,186 14 0	5,842 1 4	4,910 5 6	931 11 10
Hazara	453 2 6	4,147 4 5	4,600 6 11	4,446 13 11	153 9 0
Dera Ismail Khan	163 2 4	487 11 6	650 13 10	663 7 9	— 12 9 11
Total ...	1,271 8 2	9,821 13 11	11,093 6 1	10,020 11 2	1,072 10 11

The total receipts were Rs. 9,821-13-11 as compared with Rs. 11,787-14-6 during the preceding year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 10,020-11-2 against Rs. 11,454-11-9.

Excluded Local Funds.

138. Excluded Local Funds are eight in number, *viz.* Cantonment Funds, Cantonment Hospital Funds (shown separately from 1st April 1904), Town and Bazar Funds, Police Funds, Public Works Funds, Agror Accumulation Fund (the nature of which was explained in the Administration Report on the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903), a Famine Fund in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and Municipal Funds. The accounts of these funds for the year 1904-05 were as follows :—

Cantonment Funds.

There are eight such funds.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	730 8 8	10,438 10 4	11,169 3 0	10,347 4 9	821 14 3
Peshawar	21,135 2 6	74,656 1 11	95,791 3 5	73,725 4 7	22,065 15 10
Nowshera	14,054 13 11	49,766 11 4	63,821 9 3	41,304 15 10	22,516 9 5
Mardan	249 9 9	3,853 2 3	4,102 12 0	3,222 6 2	880 5 10
Cherat	1,704 5 10	5,132 0 7	6,836 6 5	6,336 13 3	499 9 2
Kohat	1,417 8 1	13,109 9 7	14,527 1 8	13,977 2 5	549 15 3
Edwardesabad	145 3 10	10,097 7 0	10,242 10 10	8,158 13 3	2,083 13 7
Dera Ismail Khan ...	1,037 11 10	8,759 14 10	9,797 10 8	8,215 11 4	1,581 15 4
Total (1904-05) ...	40,475 0 5	1,75,813 9 10	2,16,288 10 3	1,65,288 7 7	51,000 2 8
Total (1903-04) ...	50,733 4 2	1,59,884 12 3	2,10,618 0 5	1,70,143 0 0	40,475 0 5

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

The accounts of three such funds were kept separately from 1st April 1904.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	5,514 5 3	5,514 5 3	5,514 5 3	...
Nowshera	...	3,096 2 2	3,096 2 2	2,850 3 8	245 14 6
Cherat	...	1,675 0 0	1,675 0 0	1,587 5 7	87 10 5
Total ...	...	10,285 7 5	10,285 7 5	9,951 14 6	333 8 11

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 771-9-9, the receipts amounted to Rs. 721-1-5 as compared with Rs. 1,891-3-3 in the preceding year, the payments to Rs. 626-2-1 against Rs. 3,016-1-7 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 866-9-1.

Police Funds.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	2,505 14 8	2,110 15 0	4,616 13 8	2,086 7 3	2,530 6 5
Hazara	30 14 8	339 8 11	370 7 7	331 0 11	39 6 8
Kohat	129 13 1	805 10 0	935 7 1	457 11 0	477 12 1
Bannu	— 398 2 4	664 3 9	266 1 5	430 5 1	— 164 3 8
Dera Ismail Khan	— 14 14 3	962 5 2	947 6 11	893 5 5	54 1 6
Total (1904-05) ...	2,253 9 10	4,882 10 10	7,136 4 8	4,198 13 8	2,937 7 0
Total (1903-04) ...	1,890 14 4	4,046 6 6	5,937 4 10	3,683 11 0	2,253 9 10

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	25,415 4 10	31,132 7 0	56,547 11 10	24,058 4 3	32,489 7 7
Bannu	18,944 12 6	24,269 12 10	43,214 9 4	31,770 6 7	11,444 2 9
Dera Ismail Khan ...	12,768 3 8	18,811 8 6	31,579 12 2	17,339 12 10	14,239 15 4
Total (1904-05) ...	57,128 5 0	74,213 12 4	1,31,342 1 4	73,168 7 8	58,173 9 8
Total (1903-04) ...	55,073 0 9	58,654 1 3	1,13,727 2 0	56,598 13 0	57,128 5 0

The receipts of Peshawar Canals, hitherto known as the *mirabi* cess, began, with effect from Kharif 1903, to be credited to this fund.

Agror Accumulation Fund.

As mentioned in last year's report, the sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estate has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, and the interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 86-13-6, the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,462-14-3 as compared with Rs. 897-4-0 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 1,924-9-9 against Rs. 2,222-15-6; the closing balance was Rs. 625-2-0.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Municipal Fund.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are ten Municipalities and two Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	1,51,748 9 10	5,50,463 9 8	7,02,212 3 6	5,33,589 1 11	1,68,623 1 7
Notified Areas	11,749 13 1	14,055 13 10	25,805 10 11	10,532 10 3	15,273 0 8
Total (1904-05)	1,63,498 6 11	5,64,519 7 6	7,28,017 14 5	5,44,121 12 2	1,83,896 2 3
Total (1903-04)	2,09,082 6 7	5,10,304 9 1	7,19,386 15 8	5,55,888 8 9	1,63,498 6 11

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1904 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05.]

139. 1904 was again an unhealthy year. The death-rate rose from 28·4 per mille in 1903 to 28·56—a figure 4·36 above the quinquennial mean. At the same time there was a rise in the birth-rate, which stood at 34·93 as against 31·6 in 1903, while the quinquennial mean is 31·93. **Births and Deaths.**

It is noticeable that the North-West Frontier Province birth-rate is markedly lower than that of any other province except Madras (30·7),—probably owing to the smaller proportion of females,—while its death-rate is also lower than that of all provinces except Assam (25·85) and Madras (22·5).

As against 62,886 in 1903, the number of births recorded in 1904 was 69,544, of which 38,140 were males. 56,859 deaths were recorded—almost the same number as in the previous year. The death-rate among Hindus (22·01) was again far below the provincial average.

All that is possible is being done to secure accurate registration, and it may be that some of the changes noted above are to be ascribed to improvements in this direction.

140. While there was only one case of cholera and four imported cases of plague, deaths from fevers rose from 42,549 to 44,387—about 78 per cent. of the total mortality. As usual the disease was most prevalent in January, November and December. **Diseases.**

3. Sanitation.

141. The Municipal towns and Notified Areas of the Province which, as shown last year, have already benefited so largely by their attention to sanitation spent in 1904 Rs. 1,46,588 on sanitary improvement as against Rs. 1,38,452 in 1903. The sum thus spent in 1904 represents 26 per cent. of the Municipal incomes. The main improvements effected during the year were :— At Abbottabad a pipe-water supply from Kakool was introduced during October; in Peshawar the supply of pure drinking water to private houses was further extended, and Rs. 20,031 were spent in the improvement of the drainage system, which can now challenge comparison with that of any city in India; good progress was made with the Dera Ismail Khan City drainage scheme; and Tank was provided with a pipe-water supply. The total cost of this work was Rs. 52,798. The effect on the health of the town was at once apparent.

Little is or can be done in the way of sanitary work in rural areas, but every year sees a small but useful expenditure on the part of Local Bodies or charitable persons for the construction and up-keep of wells of pure water at convenient places on the main roads.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1904 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904, Section XIV.]

Attendance at Dispensaries maintained by the State or by Local Bodies.

142. In 1904, 8,396 in-patients were treated in the 39 dispensaries of the Province as against 7,787 in 1903. Of these 8,396 in-patients, 6,373 were discharged as completely cured, 1,061 were relieved, 524 were discharged "otherwise," and 303 died. These figures show a general improvement in working. The number of out-patients also rose from 539,573 in 1903 to 582,120 in 1904. There is a small but steady increase in the number of women patients.

Operations.

143. 22,867 principal and 28 secondary operations were performed as against 22,913 and 113 in 1903. The slight decrease is said to be due to the frequent transfers of Medical Officers. Patients almost invariably prefer to be operated on by European doctors, but are naturally chary of entrusting themselves even to these until they have some knowledge of them whether by experience or reputation. Sufferers will often come into hospital asking for the services of a particular officer by name, and finding that he has been transferred will go away without treatment rather than submit themselves to a stranger.

Finance.

144. The total income of all dispensaries was Rs. 1,04,180 as against Rs. 95,414 in 1903, and their total expenditure Rs. 1,02,500 as compared with Rs. 93,845. Amongst receipts contributions from Imperial and Municipal Funds and subscriptions from Native gentlemen showed a marked increase; the increased expenditure fell under the heads Establishment, European medicines, Buildings and repairs.

Charitable Institutions.

145. The private hospitals of the Province—nine in number—contain 186 beds. 2,527 in-patients and 59,593 out-patients were treated in these institutions, and 4,330 operations were performed in them. These hospitals are most popular, and do a great deal of good work.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1904-05 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section XVI.]

General.

146. The permanent Vaccination establishment remained unchanged, but the number of operations performed was 22,134 less than in 1903-04, in which year an outbreak of small-pox caused a large proportion of the inhabitants of Chitral to get themselves vaccinated. There was an increase of 7,249 in the number of vaccinations performed in the settled districts (72,493). Of the total number of primary vaccinations, 74,267, or 98·96 per cent., were successful. The proportion of successful revaccinations was, as usual, lower.

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 11,222, about the same sum as in 1902-03 and 1901-02. The figure for 1903-04 (Rs. 14,454) was higher on account of the extra establishment temporarily entertained in Chitral to cope with the outbreak above mentioned.

The cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 0-2-5 as compared with Re. 0-2-6 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further details will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1904-05 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, 1904-05, Section X.]

General.

147. During the year under report the number of public educational institutions rose from 206 to 217, and of pupils therein educated from 13,975 to 14,788. Private Schools also increased in number from 744 to 834, while their attendance rose from 12,464 to 13,026.

Variation by district, caste, sex, race, &c.

148. Taking Public and Private Schools together there is an increase of 101 schools and 1,375 scholars, and the total number of children under instruction was 27,814 or 8·3 per cent. of those of school-going age in the Province. Of the scholars 20,048 or 74 per cent. were Muhammadans, 6,393 were Hindus, and 1,340 were Sikhs. Comparison with last year's report shows that all communities contributed proportionately to the advance. Of the pupils 2,647 were girls as against 2,316 in the previous year and 2,104 in 1902-03.

Expenditure.

149. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 1,98,757 as compared with Rs. 1,90,889 in 1903-04. Increased expenditure under other heads—chiefly on the salary of the Inspector-General of Education, an appointment which was only in existence for three months of the preceding year—was to a large extent balanced by a reduction of Rs. 16,500 in outlay on buildings. It may be questioned whether this was judicious economy, for throughout the Province school accommodation, especially in rural Primary Schools, is in dire need of extension and improvement.

150. Of the expenditure Rs. 41,751 were contributed from Imperial Funds; from District Funds Rs. 60,215; by Municipalities Rs. 38,834; Rs. 36,803 were realized from fees, and Rs. 21,154 from other sources. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 31,124, Rs. 51,761, Rs. 38,266, Rs. 34,880 and Rs. 34,858. The continued increase in receipts from fees is satisfactory.

Local managements—District Boards.

151. Seven new Primary Schools were opened by District Boards, thus increasing the number of institutions under this management from 150 to 157. The District Board Schools have much improved as regards furniture, appliances and gymnastic apparatus, but generally leave much to be desired in respect of buildings and libraries. The District Boards, however, with their limited resources are not to blame for these deficiencies, for in all districts, except Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, the District Boards spent considerably more than the prescribed minimum on education, and the gross expenditure under this head amounted to 93·4 of the minimum demandable as compared with 85 per cent. in the previous year, 77·1 in 1902-03, and 58 in 1901-02. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where lower primary education is free, the percentage of children of school-going age under instruction—14·6 and 11·3—is considerably above the provincial average.

Municipalities.

To the 17 schools which, as shown in last year's report, are under Municipal management, two new Girls' Schools were added. The management of Municipal Schools was generally satisfactory and their supply of furniture and essential appliances adequate. But like all schools in this Province, where the

educational service offers scanty prospects, the Municipal Schools suffer from the difficulty in securing qualified teachers. All Municipalities, except Peshawar, spent more on education than the 10 per cent. of their income which can be demanded of them.

Primary Education.

152. District Boards are, as was to be expected, the authority most intimately connected with primary education, and of the 179 Primary Schools for boys in the Province 147 are District Board Schools (of which 18 are Zamindari) and 5 are Municipal, while 21 are classed as aided and 6 as unaided. The attendance in Primary Schools rose from 8,302 to 8,797, while, including the pupils in the primary classes of Secondary Schools and girls, those in receipt of primary instruction numbered 13,313 as compared with 12,537 in 1903-04. Of the children in Primary Schools 60·8 per cent. were returned as agriculturists as against 55·2 per cent. last year. Expenditure rose from Rs. 36,580 to Rs. 41,326 and receipts from fees to Rs. 3,593 as compared with Rs. 3,216. Examination results were again satisfactory, the percentage of successes in the Upper Primary Examination being 67·79—a slight improvement on last year.

Secondary Education.

153. The number of Secondary Schools in the Province—25—remained unaltered. 16 of these are Anglo-Vernacular and 9 Vernacular Middle Schools. The Vernacular Middle School at Mardan was converted into an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School. Including pupils in the primary departments of these schools, the numbers rose from 5,078 to 5,120. Of these 2,247 were learning English as compared with 2,139 in 1903-04. Expenditure increased from Rs. 56,413 to Rs. 58,114. Fee receipts rose by Rs. 913, and the amount spent on scholarships increased from Rs. 5,608 to Rs. 5,944. In the Punjab University Entrance Examination 171 candidates appeared and 87 or 50·8 were successful as compared with 61·8 per cent. last year.

Collegiate Education.

154. The Edwardes Church Mission College remains the only collegiate institution in the Province. It is recognized by the Punjab University up to the standard of the Intermediate Examination, and had on its roll 23 students at the close of the year—an increase of 6. Its expenditure—exclusive of the salary of the Principal, who is also Head Master of the Mission High School—was Rs. 1,293 against Rs. 952 in 1903-04, and was almost entirely defrayed by the income from fees. Of the ten candidates prepared for the Intermediate Examination 5 were successful.

Female Education.

155. Four new schools for girls were opened—three in the Bannu and one in the Dera Ismail Khan District—raising the total number of Public Girls' Schools from 8 to 12. All are Primary,—6 Board, 3 aided and 3 unaided. The number of girls in receipt of instruction rose from 2,316 to 2,647, but of these 1,805 attended private schools. Of the pupils 1,458, a relatively small proportion, were Muhammadans. Female education, though backward everywhere, makes most progress in Dera Ismail Khan and least in Peshawar.

Education in the Trans-Border Agencies—Kurram.

156. In the Kurram there exists an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School at Parachinar and 6 Primary Schools at different villages in the valley. The number of pupils in all was 210 at the close of the year as against 215 at the end of 1903-04. Attendance in the Primary Schools increased, but was counterbalanced by the fact that on the beginning of Settlement operations almost the entire 5th Form of the Parachinar School left to take up work in connection with the Settlement. The total expenditure on education in this Agency was Rs. 3,705, towards which Imperial Funds contributed Rs. 3,045. No fees are levied in the Primary Schools. The difficulty in obtaining qualified teachers, felt throughout the Province, is accentuated in the Kurram, and of the 10 teachers employed in the valley only two possess any departmental qualifications.

Tochi.

Two new schools were opened at Miranshah and Idak, making a total of four Primary Schools in the valley. These were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,190 defrayed from Imperial Revenues, and 121 boys, of whom 81 were Muhammadans, were in receipt of instruction.

Elsewhere.

During the year a school was opened at Drazinda in the Sheranni country at the request of the inhabitants. Similar beginnings have been made in the Afridi villages beside the Khyber Pass, and at Wana a few sons of local Maliks receive instructions from the Militia Schoolmaster.

3. Literature and the Press.

157. There are 17 printing presses in the Province. Of these 9 are in Peshawar, 4 in Dera Ismail Khan, 2 in Kohat, 1 each in Abbottabad and Bannu. At the last mentioned a newspaper is produced under the direction of Dr. Pennell of the Church Mission Society. Its circulation is small.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report on Archæological Survey work in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan for the period from January 2nd, 1904, to the 31st March 1905.]

General. 158. Dr. Stein's investigations at Adh-i-Samudh in the Kohat District, at the Akra Mound near Bannu, and at the Kafirkot in Dera Ismail Khan were mentioned in last year's report. The most important archæological work Mahaban. which he has been able to undertake during the year under review was a visit to the Mahaban Range, to Banj, and Asgram on the Yusafzai border. On this expedition, which lasted six days, Dr. Stein was accompanied by the Assistant Commissioner, Mardan, who was responsible for the political arrangements that rendered the undertaking possible. No escort of any kind was taken, although the country visited had never before been traversed by Europeans, and was even to a great extent unsurveyed. Dr. Stein's researches prove that, though pre-Muhammadan buildings of some size exist on Mahaban, especially at Shahkot, the topography of the range cannot be reconciled with the accounts given by Arrian, Curtius and Diodorus of the fortress of Aornos, with which Mahaban had been identified by General Abbott. Aornos, it will be remembered, was the rock in the land of the men of Bazira, to which they betook themselves at Alexander's approach, and from which he had such difficulty in dislodging them. The authority of none of the classical historians is first-rate, and their mutual discrepancies in this instance are so considerable as to lend colour to Dr. Stein's hypothesis, that the story of the siege and capture of Aornos, like the accounts of other exploits attributed to the Emathian conqueror, is largely mythical.

Banj. 159. Besides the inspection of the Mahaban Range an examination of the place now known as Banj was effected. This Dr. Stein has identified with the place where Buddha made the famous offering of his body to feed a starving tigress. The accounts of the locality given by Dr. Stein certainly tally surprisingly with the descriptions given by the Chinese pilgrims Song Yun and Hiuen Tsang, and the reasoning with which Dr. Stein supports his theory appears convincing.

Asgram. 160. Though of minor interest compared with Mahaban and Banj, some interesting ruins were seen at Asgram, and the identification of that place with the Asigramma of Ptolemy the Geographer, which was first suggested by Colonel Deane, must be regarded as highly probable.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Provincial Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province), for 1904-05.]

Introductory.

161. The office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, was abolished early in 1905, and veterinary work in this Province, except horse-breeding in Hazara, a selected district under the Army Remount Department, is now under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, whose head-quarters are at Lahore. The need for the establishment of a separate Superintendent for this Province is already felt, and the veterinary developments which are contemplated will emphasise this necessity.

The number of Veterinary Assistants remained the same as last year—*viz.* eight. Under the new scheme, which the Imperial grant of Rs. 35,000 per annum for agricultural and veterinary development has facilitated, it is hoped that the Veterinary staff will ultimately comprise 2 Inspectors—who have already been appointed—and 19 Assistants,—2 for the Agencies and 1 at the head-quarters of each tahsil, where small Veterinary dispensaries will also in time be established. The necessary trained staff will not be forthcoming at once, but the recent enhancement of the departmental rates of pay and the institution of the two posts of Inspector should suffice to render the service attractive. Two students have already been sent from Hazara and Peshawar to the Lahore Veterinary College to hold the scholarships recently endowed by the District Boards of those districts.

General.

162. The year appears to have been healthy for horses and fairly so for cattle, though the inadequacy of the Veterinary establishment renders the returns untrustworthy. An outbreak of anthrax in the Hazara District caused the death of 95 animals. 644 head of cattle were inoculated and the disease then abated. One case of glanders only occurred, in the lines of the 23rd Cavalry at Nowshera. No cases of foot-and-mouth disease were reported, but an outbreak of rinderpest, in which 500 animals succumbed, was reported in the Kohat and Hangu tahsils.

Horse fair.

163. The annual Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan horse fair was held at Bannu in March. 951 animals were exhibited as compared with 753 in 1903,—the last occasion on which the fair took place at Bannu,—and Rs. 1,962 were distributed in prizes. The best and largest class was that of brood mares. No remounts were purchased for the Cavalry, but five animals were bought for the Bannu and Kohat Border Military Police at an average cost of Rs. 215 each. It is proposed in future years to combine a cattle show with this fair and to institute a similar combined show at Peshawar.

Breeding operations.

164. The number of stud animals kept in the Province at the close of the year was 6 stud bulls, 4 pony, and 4 horse stallions (in the non-selected districts), and 7 donkey stallions. In no case is this an adequate provision.

Dispensaries.

165. A gratifying feature of the year's work was the growing popularity of the Veterinary dispensaries at Peshawar, Kohat, Mardan, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. 3,499 animals were treated in these institutions as compared with 977 in the previous year.

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OF THE

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FOR

1905-06.

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1905-06.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Peshawar and the Khyber Pass occasioned marked demonstrations of loyalty and had an excellent political effect upon the North-West Frontier generally. In spite of activity in the trans-border tracts in the matter of topographical and railway survey, road-making and other public enterprises, the general peace of the border was maintained, and no overt opposition was shown by the tribes. The Peshawar District, however, continued to be the scene of the depredations of organized gangs of armed dacoits from beyond the border. Affairs in Dir were again a source of trouble owing to renewed contests between the Khan of Dir, Badshah Khan, and his brother Miangul Jan, who once more entered Dir territory and raised the standard of revolt. An agreement was, however, eventually effected and a precarious peace was restored. The conduct of the Afridis was satisfactory, with the exception of the Zakha Khel, who gave passage to raiding gangs. A very creditable settlement was, however, effected with this section, which resulted in a *tabula rasa* in respect of all outstanding offences and claims. The Mahsuds added to their ugly record of fanatical outrage by the deplorable and unprovoked murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., by one of their tribe outside the Bannu Cantonment. As this act was obviously the outcome of a deep-seated and wide-spread conspiracy of fanatical murder, Government determined to enforce the responsibility of the tribe in the matter. A fine was inflicted, the tribal allowances were suspended, and the surrender of five men known to have been accessories before the fact was demanded. Of these four were given up. The fifth is still at large. Apart from this regrettable incident the conduct of the Mahsuds was satisfactory. The attempts of the Mulla Powindah to unite the Mahsuds and Darwesh Khels under his priestly sovereignty were unsuccessful.

In the Tochi and Kurram the conduct of the tribes was generally satisfactory, with the exception of the Parachamkannis, against whom reprisals had to be enforced, resulting in a settlement of outstanding cases.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The working of the Frontier Militia Corps continued on the whole to be most creditable. In the Kurram Militia, however, there were indications of deterioration in discipline, due doubtless in some measure to the pernicious faction feeling that pervades the valley. There were several incidents in which signal gallantry was displayed by members of the Militia—notably by a picquet

of the Northern Waziristan Militia at Spina Khaisora when attacked by an armed gang of raiders, and by Subadar Mohibulla and others of the Southern Waziristan Militia against a marauding party at Sarwekai. In both these cases the Order of Merit was awarded by the Government of India. The Border Military Police were the subject of a special enquiry during the year, and the report and proposals based on it are now before the Government of India. The general discipline was satisfactory: and good work was done in the arrest of outlaws. But difficulty is experienced in recruiting the best class for these Corps owing to the inadequate rates of pay.

Condition of the people.

3. The autumn harvest was poor, though no actual distress was experienced. There was a consequent falling off in the export of food-grains to trans-border countries. Wages remained more or less at the same rates as in the preceding year. It is noteworthy that wages are higher as a rule in the summer than in the winter in the North-West Frontier Province owing to the large supply of Afghan and tribal labour that pours into the Province in the cold weather.

Realization of revenue.

4. There was a slight falling off in the percentage of demand realized under the head Fixed Land Revenue, due chiefly to heavy remissions in the Peshawar District, which were rendered necessary owing to severe hailstorms, and to suspensions in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts necessitated by bad harvests in certain tracts. There was also a falling off in the collections of fluctuating land revenue, due chiefly to drought in the Dera Ismail Khan District. A satisfactory decrease is noticeable in the number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue. The revenue money-order system was introduced in the Hazara District with marked success, while the popularity of the system of *tacavi* advances continues to grow throughout the Province, and remarkably few cases were brought to light in which loans had been misapplied.

Surveys and Settlements.

5. Settlement surveys were effected in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District and in the Kurram. Operations for detailed survey on the scale of 2-inch to the mile were also successfully carried out in parts of Chitral, of the Gomal and Tochi valleys, and of North Waziristan. Satisfactory progress was made in the Hazara, Bannu and Kurram Settlements, while the Settlement of the Kohat District was practically finished by the end of the year. In Dera Ismail Khan the Settlement Department sustained a severe loss in the death of Captain Crosthwaite, the Settlement Officer of this district. The operations in that district were nearing completion at the close of the year.

Revenue and rent paying classes.

6. In June 1904 the whole of the Punjab Land Alienation Act as modified by Regulation I of 1904 was extended to the Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The full results of the measure cannot yet, of course, be appreciated, but it appears on the whole to be popular. The money-lenders, it is true, complain here and there that their business has been injuriously affected, but as the field of legitimate business remains unrestricted, it is probable that this complaint will cease when they have learnt to adapt themselves to the altered conditions.

Police.

7. There was a decrease of over one thousand in the cognizable offences reported to the Police in the year under report. At the same time there was a somewhat marked increase in the number of really serious offences,

such as murder and dacoity, due chiefly to the depredations of organized armed gangs from beyond the border in the Peshawar and Kohat districts, with which the Police were powerless to cope. On the other hand a very exceptional condition of order prevailed in the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts. A scheme for the reorganization of the Police Force of the North-West Frontier Province, based on the recommendations of the Police Commission, was brought into force with effect from the beginning of the financial year 1905-06, and promises to render the Force more popular and more effective in the Province. Resignations continued to be frequent, but it is believed that this scheme will have a marked effect in checking this, as also in obviating the recruiting difficulty.

Criminal Justice.

8. The total number of offences brought to the notice of Courts was practically the same as in the preceding year, though there was an increase in the number of serious offences, such as murders, culpable homicides, riots and robberies reported. In 172 cases of murder which were reported during the year 17 persons were sentenced to death and 37 to transportation for life. Magistrates availed themselves more readily of the power of summary dismissal of vexatious or groundless complaints; but there is little doubt that many cases were still admitted to hearing which might suitably have been dismissed *in limine*. Though there was a slight increase in the number of sentences of whipping awarded, Indian Magistrates are obviously averse to this salutary form of punishment. The number of cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation continued to be much smaller than in previous years, indicating a commendable thoroughness in the Police and Magisterial enquiries.

Prisons.

9. Again there was intermittent overcrowding in the jails of the Province, and serious attention has been directed to the matter. The gradual enlargement of the District Jails and the more frequent transfer of long-term prisoners should go far to obviate this evil. The general health of prisoners was much the same as in the previous year, though a severe outbreak of epidemic influenza in the Peshawar Jail caused considerable sickness and some deaths. The continued increase in earnings from the employment of prisoners was creditable to the management of Jail industries.

Civil Justice.

10. The number of Civil suits instituted during the year continued to be high, but there were abnormal influences at work, notably the progress of Settlement operations in four districts, the application in the preceding year of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to three districts, and projected canal construction, chiefly in the Peshawar District, which stimulated speculation in land. But even allowing for these disturbing factors there is reason to fear that the litigious spirit is yearly becoming more prevalent in the North-West Frontier Province. The expediency of introducing some form of registration of marriage amongst Muhammadans was taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner. But from enquiries made it is clear that any such innovation would be universally regarded with suspicion and disfavour. In the absence of any trustworthy agency for registration such a system would not only fail to check fraud, but would itself offer facilities for further dishonesty in regard to marriages. The average duration of cases was creditably low, and the disposal of work by the Courts generally satisfactory.

Registration. 11. The number of documents registered continued to decrease very considerably as a result of the application of the Punjab Land Alienation Act to these districts in the preceding year. There was also a falling off in the value of the property affected by deeds registered. A new Sub-Registry Office was opened at Nowshera. The receipts and expenditure of the Department decreased in proportion to the diminution in the number of documents registered.

District Boards. 12. The number of meetings of District Boards and the attendance at such meetings were satisfactory. All District Boards have adopted the system of appointing Sub-Committees to deal with questions of finance, arboriculture, public works and education. The apathy of non-official members was again remarked. It is hoped, however, that the recent grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum from Imperial Funds to District Boards will stimulate a greater interest on the part of such members by opening to these Boards a wider field of usefulness.

Municipalities. 13. The introduction of the system of the peripatetic auditing of accounts brought to light some defects and tended to regularize expenditure and prevent the misapplication of Municipal funds. The general attendance at the meetings of Municipal Committees was satisfactory, and the members as a rule evinced a proper interest in their duties. Suitable action was taken in the majority of the Municipalities of the Province for the prevention of plague. Evidences of public spirit on the part of the wealthier citizens were not wanting during the year, the Victoria Memorial Library at Bannu and the proposed new hospital at Tank being noteworthy indications of individual liberality. The total expenditure of Municipal Funds during the year amounted to nearly 5½ lakhs, of which over 51 per cent. was spent on objects of public health and convenience and over 10 per cent. on public instruction.

Agriculture. 14. The subject of agricultural improvement has now been taken in hand, and a grant of Rs. 35,000 has been sanctioned by Government for this purpose. It is proposed to establish two experimental farms—one for agricultural and one for irrigation experiments—in the Peshawar District. The results of the agricultural experiments carried out by the Settlement Officer, Bannu, were most interesting, resulting in the establishment of two important facts, *viz.* (1) that imported seed yields a far better outturn than the local varieties, which have probably degenerated from inter-breeding; and (2) that the local system of irrigation is excessively wasteful, and that superior crops can be secured by a less number of waterings than the people are in the habit of giving.

Weather and Crops. 15. A poor autumn and a good spring harvest characterised the year. The latter would have been even better had it not been for local hailstorms in the Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara districts which caused considerable damage. Spring hailstorms are a fruitful source of loss to agriculturalists in the Frontier districts. The total area under cultivation was something over 2½ million acres. It is interesting to note that nearly half of this area is cultivated directly by the owners. Wheat, the staple of the Province, was cultivated on nearly a million acres.

Forests. 16. The sanction of the Local Government was accorded to the Settlement Report on the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges. There was a considerable increase in Forest offences, due doubtless to the severity of the winter and the scarcity of fuel. The heavy snowfall did some damage to the forests, particularly to the *sanatha* on the Khanpur Range. About 5½ thousand deodar logs

were launched, of which some 3½ thousand had reached the depôt by the end of the year. There was a slight decrease in the revenue of the Department: and a slight increase in expenditure under the heads Conservancy and Works and Establishment.

Trade.

17. There was an increase of 6½ lakhs in the value of exports, while that of imports slightly declined. A noticeable feature of the year was the decline in the export of Indian piece-goods and the rise in the export of European piece-goods—a result, it is said, of the *Swadeshi* movement. A decrease in the import of live stock is attributed to the smaller number of Powindah *kirries* which came down to India this year. The value of the Afghan trade showed *no* remarkable variation; while that of the trade with Kashmir rose considerably, indicating the growing popularity of the new road *viâ* Abbottabad and Garhi Habibullah.

Public Works.

18. The expenditure on Civil Works was slightly less than in the preceding year, *viz.* a little over 21 lakhs. The chief works completed during the year were—the Civil Hospital and Divisional Court at Dera Ismail Khan: rest-houses at Bilot, Gandi Umar Khan and Mansehra: the Murtaza-Wana cart road: the Dera Ismail Khan-Zam Chaudwan road: the bridge over the Kirman Nullah in Kurram: the Mullagori road to Landi Kotal: a circuit house at Abbottabad: the State Hostel and the Victoria Memorial Hall at Peshawar, which was opened in April 1906 by His Excellency the Viceroy in person. Good progress was made with the construction of the new posts at Sarwakai and Miramshah, while considerable alterations and additions were effected in the posts at Wana, Kajuri Kach, Nili Kach and Idak.

Irrigation.

19. The new Hazar Khani branch of the Kabul River Canal was almost completed during the year. The net profits on the Swat River Canal amounted to 9·5 per cent. on the capital invested, and that on the Kabul River Canal to only 5·76, owing to the heavy outlay on the Hazar Khani branch. The sanction of the Secretary of State was accorded to the Upper Swat River Canal, a bold undertaking which involves the tunnelling of the Malakand Pass. The cost of the work is estimated at about 1¾ crores of rupees.

Revenue and Expenditure.

20. The total receipts under Imperial Revenue were, as in the previous year, approximately 33 lakhs, while the expenditure increased from 56 lakhs in 1904-05 to 60 lakhs in 1905-06. The most important increases were under the heads Police, Political, and Scientific. The income of Incorporated Local Funds rose from about 3¾ to 4¼ lakhs, while their expenditure remained as before at something under 4 lakhs. The Municipal Revenue rose from about 5½ to 6 lakhs.

Vital Statistics.

21. The North-West Frontier Province again escaped an incursion of plague from the Punjab, only three deaths from this disease being recorded. The year was on the whole healthy as indicated by the death-rate, which fell from 28·56 to 26·79 in the previous year. Excepting for a short but sharp epidemic of cholera in the Hazara District, the Province was free from this scourge. There was a slight rise also in the birth-rate, the preponderance in male over female births being maintained. Good work was done in the more accurate checking of birth and death entries throughout the Province.

Medical relief.

22. There was a slight decrease in the number of patients treated during the year in the hospitals and dispensaries of the North-West Frontier

Province, due rather to healthier conditions than to any falling off in the popularity of these institutions. Good work was again done by the Mission Hospitals in the Peshawar City and at Bannu. There was an increase of 1,780 in the number of principal operations performed during the year. Indeed more operations were performed than in any year since the inauguration of the North-West Frontier Province—an indication of the increasing confidence of the people in the efficacy of skilled surgery. The total expenditure on Government dispensaries was Rs. 1,15,905.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

23. There was a considerable increase in the amount spent by Municipalities on works of public health. In Peshawar especially large sums were expended on the construction of masonry drains and the extension of the water-supply. In Kohat, too, good work was done in this direction. Defects were reported in the sanitation of Abbottabad, Haripur, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the attention of the local authorities has been directed to the matter. There was a further increase in the number of persons vaccinated,—the increase preceding in some areas the extension of the Act,—a certain indication of public acquiescence in the measure. The total expenditure on vaccination was approximately the same as last year, though the average cost of each successful operation fell from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-2-0.

Education.

24. There was a considerable increase both in the number of public schools and of the pupils who attend them. On the other hand the attendance at private schools fell off, although the number of these institutions increased. The total number of children under instruction was nearly 9 per cent. of those of school-going age in the Province. A satisfactory advance was made in female education. The results of the Upper Primary Examination were more satisfactory than in the previous year, 71 per cent. of the candidates proving successful. On the other hand the results of the Punjab University Entrance Examination showed a slight falling off in the percentage of successful candidates. The Municipalities of the Province were on the whole liberal in their contributions to the cause of education. The Government of India have sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 for the extension of Primary Education in the Province, the application of which will be reported next year.

PART II.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, except during the period from 11th July to 10th October 1905, when he was on leave and Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, I. C. S., acted for him. The honour of a Knighthood in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India was conferred on the Chief Commissioner on the 1st January 1906.

9. Frontier Affairs.

The Royal visit.

2. The year was rendered noteworthy by the visit to Peshawar in November 1905 of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. A Durbar was held in their honour, at which the Mehtar of Chitral, the Khan of Dir, the Nawab of Nawagai, and the Nawabs and Khans of the settled districts attended. The Durbar, which was held in the heart of Peshawar City, and the Royal progress through the city, occasioned marked demonstrations of loyalty.

General.

3. Every trans-border agency was the scene of great activity in surveying and the improvement of communications. A telephone line between Robat and the Malakand was opened; survey parties were at work in the Mohmand country, in the Khyber Agency, and in Kurram; the detailed survey of the country between the Kurram and Gomal rivers was

carried on; work on the Kabul River Railway was begun; the road through the Khyber Pass was doubled; a railway survey was made in the Kurram from Thal to Parachinar; and the Gomal cart road from Murtaza to Wana was at length completed. All this was done without overt opposition from the tribesmen, who, however, are apt to regard all such operations as a threat against their much-prized independence, and in this belief they are encouraged by the fanatical teaching of their priests. The peace of the border was satisfactorily maintained, except in Peshawar, where dacoities continued to be committed by organized gangs. A deplorable incident occurred at Bannu in the murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A., by a Mahsud in revenge for the imprisonment of a relative who had been convicted of complicity in the murder of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Harman.

HAZARA.

Amb.

4. The Nawab of Amb has neither relented towards his eldest son, Khan-i-Zaman, nor settled his quarrel with the Tilli Sayads, who, however, have quietly re-established themselves in feudal Tanaul.

Black Mountain.

Isa Khan, a cousin of Ibrahim Khan, Chief of the Isazai, was murdered at Seri in November 1905 at the instigation, it is suspected, of the Chief himself. The tribe, as Ibrahim Khan failed to settle the case in conformity with tribal custom, eventually burnt Seri and other villages belonging to the Khan, and practically ousted him from his chiefship. The matter is under the consideration of Government, but is not likely to be a source of trouble.

The Akazai have not yet asked for their allowances, but have explained that their attitude is not the outcome of hostility towards Government.

Border Military Police.

The Border Military Police did good work in arresting two notorious outlaws and other proclaimed offenders.

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL.

Dir.

5. In the spring Miangul Jan, the younger son of the late Nawab of Dir, left Peshawar and made his way to the Jandol Valley to contest his brother Badshah Khan's position. He was at first supported by Said Ahmad Khan of Barwa, his uncle, but their attack on Dir territory failed. They then quarrelled, and Said Ahmad tried to take Munda, of which Miangul Jan was in possession, but was repulsed. Eventually a meeting of the Chiefs concerned was arranged at Chakdarra, and an agreement between them was effected, whereby each was to hold what he then held. The agreement is not, however, likely to be observed for long, as the restless ambition of Miangul Jan is only waiting an opportunity again to raise the standard of revolt against his brother the Khan, and the Khan himself is more than likely to afford such an opportunity by ill-judged action towards his minor chiefs and subject clans.

The volume of trade in Dir, as in the other countries of this Agency, has been somewhat diminished by reason of the general unrest.

Bajaur.

The Nawab of Nawagai, whose chief concern is the enmity of his sons, took no active part in the quarrels of the brothers of Dir.

Utman Khel.

All sections, both of Agra and Totai, remained quiet throughout the year.

Swat.

In Upper Swat faction fighting continued to be as rife as it is now rare in Lower Swat and amongst the Sam Ranizai. Relations between the tribes of Upper and Lower Swat were generally amicable, but a serious dispute over grazing rights arose between the Musa Khel of Upper Swat and the Khan Khel of Thana in Lower Swat. The Musa Khel were defeated and lost a large number of rifles. Lower Swat and the Ranizai country have again enjoyed good harvests and unbroken peace. The tribal jirgas in these areas have developed into a rough but efficient engine of local self-government.

The tithe system of land revenue,—*ushar*,—which is now in full working order, and the extension of cultivation, in which the Mehtar takes a great personal interest, have resulted in a large increase in the Mehtar's revenue. But the orpiment mines show signs of exhaustion, and their output fell from 800 to 250 maunds. **Chitral.**

There was little or no serious crime, and the country was quiet and prosperous. A school has been opened by the Mehtar in the Turikho Valley.

PESHAWAR.

6. Peshawar Cantonment was again free from serious crime, but the district was once more the scene of organized gang robbery. The raids were, however, less numerous than in 1904-05, and three notorious raiders met their death during the year. **General.**

The recruiting difficulty, owing to the low rates of pay, has become pressing, but the Corps worked well on the whole, especially in the recovery of stolen rifles, while in one case near Barki a large flock of sheep was rescued in Independent territory from raiders. **Border Military Police.**

The tribe as a whole behaved well, though the more remote sections—the Musa Khel, Utmanzai and Dawezai—appear to have harboured some feeling of discontent, which did not, however, manifest itself in any overt act of hostility. The first named failed to come in to receive their allowances. The Halimzai and Tarakzai afforded no ground for complaint. The latter section are responsible for the safety of the working parties on the Kabul River Railway from attack from the left bank of the river, and their allowance has accordingly been increased by Rs. 5,000 per annum. They also furnished escort to the survey party which visited Mohmand country. **Mohmands.**

No trouble was given by the Khudu Khel or Gaduns. Buner jirgas came in readily, and of their own motion the Bunerwals handed over to justice an outlaw who had taken refuge with them. **Yusafzai border.**

The Aka Khel gave no cause for complaint. **Aka Khel Afridis.**

KHYBER.

7. Despite the activity in different parts of the Agency of working parties employed in surveying, road-making, and railway building, of which mention has been made above, the tribes of the Agency, except the Zakha Khel Afridis, behaved well, though somewhat alarmed and restless. **General.**

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Khyber in November 1905 had an excellent political effect.

It is satisfactory to note that no Afridi jirgas attended at Jalalabad during the visit of His Highness the Amir, who made announcement that he would not receive them.

During the winter there appeared in Ningrahar large quantities of Martini-Henry carbines and ammunition apparently of English make. The price at which these weapons were sold was considerably less than that usually demanded, and the Afridis were eager in buying until the trade was discredited by the bursting of some of the weapons bought.

The Zakha Khel gave passage to raiding gangs and allowed some of their own young men to take part in dacoities. In punishment for this the other Afridi clans were induced to undertake their coercion. Coercion rapidly resolved itself into negotiation, and the Zakha Khel came in and submitted to— **Afridis.**

(1) deposit rifles as security for the restoration of their share of the booty taken in dacoities;

(2) forfeit four months' allowances (Rs. 5,000).

No other section of the Afridi tribe gave any trouble.

Other tribes. The Shilmanis, Shinwaris and Mullagoris alike gave every assistance to the working parties employed in their countries, and their general conduct was exemplary.

Militia. An increase of 445 men in the Khyber Rifles was sanctioned in connection with the safeguarding of the Shilman Railway, and this number was raised without difficulty. Excellent discipline was maintained, and there were no cases of desertion or rifle stealing.

KOHAT.

Pass Afridis and Jowakis. 8. The Pass Afridis and Jowakis behaved well, though a few hot-headed members of the latter tribe were with difficulty restrained from aggressive action against a survey party demarcating their border.

Orakzai. All sections of the Orakzai, especially the Rabbia Khel, acted loyally up to their agreements with Government. The Chappar Mishtis asked again and again to be annexed and protected.

Kabul Khel Wazirs and Biland Khel. These tribes, who are responsible for the safety of the Thal-Spinwam route, indulged in a certain amount of agitation with a view to the possible increase of the road allowances.

The Biland Khel were proved to be at the bottom of an attack on Ghilzais at Ganroba in Kurram, and were fined Rs. 3,000.

Border Military Police and Samana Rifles. The political work of the Border Military Police and the discipline and conduct of the Samana Rifles were alike deserving of high praise.

KURRAM.

General. 9. The Settlement of the Valley was completed during the year. It has resulted in a present demand of Rs. 71,000, rising in five years to Rs. 86,000. This increase on the previous assessment has been accepted without protest. The peace of the valley was maintained throughout the year, though there was a more than usually large accumulation of cases against Jajis and others from Khost and Aryob; while a number of offences by members of the Para-Chamkanni tribe necessitated a reprisal which led to a satisfactory settlement of the outstanding liabilities of that tribe.

Zaimushts. Relations with the Zaimushts continued to be satisfactory.

Massuzai. Some members of this tribe were guilty of an attack on the village of Ibrahimzai, in which seven rifles were carried off. These were afterwards restored and a fine paid.

Militia. The record of this Corps was for the first time unsatisfactory. Four Native Officers were compelled to resign for misconduct and 29 men were dismissed after punishment for more or less serious offences. The whole garrison of one of the smaller posts was convicted of complicity in a flagrant case of dacoity with murder. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that the behaviour of a small party of Militia men at Ganroba in December 1905, who assisted Ghilzai graziers to repel an attack of Kabul Khel Wazirs, was highly creditable.

BANNU.

General. 10. Mention has been made above of the regrettable murder of Captain Donaldson, R. F. A. This deplorable event, though it actually occurred just outside the Bannu Cantonment, was unconnected with the general administration of the Bannu border. It was the work of a Mahsud from the Wana Agency, under which head will be found an account of the measures taken in connection with it. Except for this occurrence and the cases noted below, the general peace was maintained on this border.

Hathi Khel.—A gang of the Hathi Khel surprised a salt post near Gurguri in the Kohat District and carried off two rifles, killing three of the Salt peons. The attack was in revenge for the action of some of the peons who had ventured to molest some Hathi Khel women. The tribe were compelled to pay a fine of Rs. 5,000, while nine of the actual offenders were arrested, and on conviction were sentenced to terms of imprisonment. Wazirs.

Sperkai, Umarzai, Muhammad Khel, Jani Khel.—No offence by members of these sections was reported, with the exception of a burglary at Hawed in March 1906, in which certain Jani Khel were accused. The case has since been settled.

No offences were committed by members of this tribe, whose conduct has been excellent for some years, but it was found necessary to enforce the principle of local responsibility against them for failure to act up to their engagements in the case of a raid by a mixed gang under the leadership of the notorious Ilm Din on the village of Suleman Khel on the Bhittani border. The Bhittanis, being under obligation to guard the pass through which this gang retired, were fined for their omission to fulfil their tribal obligations. Bhittanis.

The Corps did useful work in unravelling border cases of the usual type. Conduct and discipline were good, except for one case of desertion and two of rifle theft. Border Military Police.

Tochi.

11. The year was one of unusual quiet, and offences in protected area were few. The harvests in Daur were good, and the revenue was collected without difficulty. Efforts are being made to recruit the Patwari staff locally; and the daily attendance at the four schools of the Agency is increasing. A new school has been built at Idak. General.

Survey parties have been at work without opposition under tribal escort in the country between the Tochi and the Kaitu and in Madda Khel territory. Nearly all the protected area to the south of the Tochi has also been surveyed.

The good record of the Northern Waziristan Militia was well sustained. In September a picquet was ambushed near the Spina Khaisora Post by a gang led by Ilm Din. Though surprised and outnumbered, the picquet made good its retirement, killing Ilm Din, with a loss of two men and three rifles. A Naik and two sepoys were admitted to the Orders of Merit for their gallantry in this affair. Four Madda Khel sepoys deserted in December from the Tutnarai Post, taking six rifles with them. Militia.

Dera Ismail Khan.

12. The Dera Ismail Khan border again enjoyed unbroken peace. General.

Two Sherani sepoys of the garrison of Domanda Post mutinied in August, and for a time were in possession of the post. After being joined by a Sherani villager they made off, having done little or no damage. Two of the three were afterwards caught and sentenced to transportation. For the rest the Corps did useful work, but there is difficulty in obtaining a good class of recruit. Border Military Police.

The manœuvres of the Derajat Brigade were carried out in Sherani country in February 1906. Sherani.

Wana.

13. The Mahsuds as a tribe continued to abide by their undertaking to refrain from raiding in British territory. But the murder of Captain Donaldson added another to the series of murderous outrages committed or attempted by members of this tribe within the last year and a half. It became clear that these murders were only rendered possible by the connivance and sympathy of the tribe as a whole, and that, in addition to the execution of the actual murderer, measures were necessary to bring home to the Mahsuds as a whole a sense of their responsibility in the matter. A fine of Rs. 25,000 was therefore imposed on the tribe and deducted from the allowances already due. Further allowances were ordered to be stopped until the tribe should give by continued good conduct some assurance of penitence, and should surrender five men suspected of complicity and believed to entertain similar fanatical designs. Mahsuds.

Four of these men were given up, but all attempts to secure surrender of the fifth have so far failed. There have been other cases in which Mahsuds were reported to have set out for British territory intent on murder, and ceaseless vigilance has been necessary.

Near Sarwakai during the summer an attempt was made to lift flocks belonging to the Wazirs by certain notoriously ill-conditioned *ex*-Militia men of the Abdur Rahman Khel. The Militia turned out hastily, and fought a spirited little action with the raiders, three of whom they shot, taking the other two prisoners. These were tried and suitably punished. During the trial the father of one of them—the notorious Jambil—was found lurking by night armed with a loaded rifle by the door of the Naib Tahsildar's quarters at Sarwakai. Jambil received a sentence of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The attempts of the Mulla Powindah to reconcile Wazirs and Mahsuds under his own sovereignty failed, and inter-tribal fighting was perhaps rather brisker than usual. For once the chief success was on the Wazirs' side. A trading party of Jalal Khel (Mahsuds) was cut up by a mixed gang of Wazirs led by Painda Khan, Shadikai, near the Bannu border. Eleven Mahsuds were killed and four wounded, but their camels were recovered from the raiders by the Northern Waziristan Militia and restored.

There has been little development in the struggle between the Mulla Powindah and the Maliks for internal supremacy.

Wazirs. The Wazirs of protected area gave no cause for complaint. Of those in unprotected area the Shakaiwals were fined Rs. 3,000 for harbouring the outlaw Mianji's gang. Petitions were presented by the Wazirs of unprotected area for the extension of the protectorate. A survey party was at work under tribal escort all over Wazir country. No untoward incident resulted.

Suleiman Khel. The conduct of the Suleiman Khel was exemplary. They provided escort for the surveyors when required and surrendered a stolen rifle and three prisoners who had escaped from Fort Sandeman.

Mianji. The chief disturbing factor during the year was the gang led by Mianji, the Abdur Rahman Khel Mahsud outlaw. Besides ambushing a picquet of the Southern Waziristan Militia near Karkanoba, killing 2 sepoys and carrying off 2 rifles, the gang attacked Shinbaz and Gudawana, two posts occupied by the Zhob Levy Corps under the Baluchistan Administration.

Militia. Mention has already been made of the affair near Sarwakai, for his part in which Subadar Mohibullah was admitted to the Order of Merit, and of the Karkanoba ambuscade, in which the Militia men behaved with credit. For the rest conduct and discipline were alike good, though one of the reservists employed on the disbanding of the Mahsud element, a Shinwari, deserted with his rifle and ammunition. An old feud led to the murder of Subadar Mahi Gul, Zilli Khel Wazir, by two Dotanni sepoys. The Mahsud element has again been admitted to the Militia to the number of 100 men. Their conduct has been good.

Communications. The Gomal road to Wana has been completed and opened for wheeled traffic.

10. Condition of the People.

14. Prices were generally higher during 1905-06 than in the preceding year owing to the poor autumn harvest. There was, however, a sufficient stock of food-grains in all districts, and no distress was experienced. The export of food-grains to trans-border countries and Kashmir diminished from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lakhs in value, while the import remained practically unchanged at $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In Hazara and Peshawar the wages of agricultural labourers varied from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem throughout the year. Wages in Kohat were Rs. 10 in summer and Rs. 8 in winter, while in Bannu they ranged from Rs. 6-12-0 in summer and from Rs. 6-8-0 in winter. The fall in wages in winter is caused by the influx of immigrants from Afghanistan and tribal territory. In Dera Ismail Khan agricultural wages were Rs. 7-12-0 per mensem throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1904-05 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1904-05.]

15. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The annexed table compares demand and realization on account of fixed land revenue in the years 1904-05 and 1903-04 :— Demand and Collection.

	1903-04.	1904-05.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	15,92,824	15,91,310
Realization	15,80,554	15,25,900
Percentage of demand realized ...	99·23	95·89

At the close of the year Rs. 65,410 were outstanding compared with Rs. 12,270 at the close of the year before. Of this balance Rs. 24,116 were recoverable, Rs. 33,702 were under suspension, Rs. 238 undetermined, and Rs. 7,354 irrecoverable. The slight decrease in the demand, Rs. 1,514, is due to the introduction of the system of fluctuating assessment in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan with effect from Rabi 1905. Of the amount of recoverable balance, Rs. 23,618 were due in the Hazara District, where delay was occasioned by the late announcement of the new assessment in the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils, which considerably retarded the preparation of the distribution papers. The whole balance due in this district was, however, recovered after the end of the year. Collections on account of revenue remaining due from former years amounted to Rs. 8,812 in 1904-05 compared with Rs. 42,402 in 1903-04, the efforts of previous years having left little to be done in this direction.

16. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—Of the current year's demand Rs. 39,003 were suspended compared with Rs. 4,746 in the previous year. Of the amount of which payment was thus deferred Rs. 29,696 (excluding land revenue assigned) were finally remitted in the Peshawar District on account of the damage done by hailstorms in April and May 1905. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 8,057 were suspended in consideration of the poor harvests reaped in certain tracts.

Remissions amounting to Rs. 1,787 were granted in Kohat on account of damage by hail, while Rs. 792 were remitted to certain villages of the Peshawar and Kohat districts for gallantry in repelling gangs of armed raiders.

The amount under suspension at the beginning of the year was Rs. 35,473. Of this Rs. 5,471 were collected, and Rs. 14,887 remitted in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan, which has only enjoyed two good harvests in the last six years. The balance under suspension after final orders on the year's transactions had been passed was Rs. 21,330.

17. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand was Rs. 1,72,671 compared with Rs. 1,66,672 in 1903-04. The amount collected, however, fell off from Rs. 1,66,098 to Rs. 1,45,025. This is due to drought in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the amount realized under this head, despite the extension of the system, fell from Rs. 1,46,143 to Rs. 78,260. In Hazara collections rose from Rs. 582 to Rs. 58,510. This was because of the lateness in the preparation of the distribution papers of the new assessment, which prevented the enhanced revenue realized in the Mansehra and Haripur tahsils from being credited under the proper head Fixed Land Revenue.

18. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand was Rs. 61,854, of which Rs. 60,774 were credited to Government, Rs. 233 refunded, and Rs. 847 remained uncollected. The decrease of Rs. 8,077 in the demand fell under the head of *tirni* or grazing dues realized from immigrants into the Dera Ismail Khan District, and was due to—

(*a*) the large number of animals for which *tirni* was paid in Baluchistan, one payment covering the right to graze in Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province;

(*b*) the fact that last year's receipts included sums realized as fines for attempted evasion of the regulations.

These dues have since been enhanced 50 per cent. This may possibly result in the relief to some extent of revenue payers in the Dera Ismail Khan District, whose grazing grounds suffer from the invasion of hordes of nomads with their flocks.

Resumptions of Land Revenue Assignments.

19. The total value of the assigned land revenue was Rs. 3,42,540, or 16 per cent. of the total assessment, compared with Rs. 3,89,801 in 1903-04. The decrease is due to the poor harvests in Dera Ismail Khan, where the system of fluctuating demand is in force. The most important resumption of the year was that of the portion of the jagir enjoyed by the late Sardar Sir Sultan Jan, K.C.I.E., which had been granted for life. The annual value of this was Rs. 1,600.

Coercive processes for the recovery of land revenue.

20. The number of coercive processes issued fell from 4,142 in 1903-04 to 3,234 in the year under report. Over two-thirds of these were issued in Peshawar. Of the processes issued, 711 were issued on the application of village headmen.

Miscellaneous.

21. The revenue money order system has been introduced in Hazara, where Rs. 15,313 were sent through the Post Office. The system is advancing in popularity in Kohat, where, as in Hazara, communications are difficult, and holds its ground in Dera Ismail Khan.

1,907 notices of ejectment were issued to tenants-at-will compared with 1,269 in the year before, but the number of ejectments ordered decreased from 237 to 236. The increase in proceedings is ascribed to the progress of Settlement operations in three districts and the poor harvests in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

No proceedings for the ejectment of tenants with rights of occupancy were instituted in any district except Kohat, where 12 suits of this nature were filed. There were only 8 suits for enhancement of rent payable by tenants of this class and 9 for its reduction.

In Hazara action is being taken with conspicuous success under Regulation III of 1904 to fix the cash rents to be paid by tenants enjoying rights of occupancy when distributing the new assessment.

The balance outstanding on loans under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 was at the beginning of the year Rs. 1,19,090, and Rs. 97,308 more were advanced. Rs. 50,831 fell due for collection during the year, of which Rs. 37,905 were realized, Rs. 4,408 suspended, and Rs. 5,228 remitted, chiefly in Dera Ismail Khan. The popularity of the system of *takavi* advances continues to grow. Only six cases were reported during the year in which loans had been misapplied.

2. Surveys.

Settlement surveys.

22. Settlement is in progress in Bannu, and before the beginning of the year about one-third of the district had been surveyed and mapped. During 1904-05, 663,591 acres were surveyed and measurements in the Marwat Tahsil completed. At the end of the year only 72,000 acres in the Bannu Tahsil remained unmeasured.

In Kohat and Hazara the Settlement surveys, in which an unusual degree of accuracy has been attained, were finished before the end of 1903-04, and were noticed in last year's report.

The area to be surveyed in the Kurram Agency proved to be larger than had been anticipated, but the work was completed by May 1905. The area measured amounted to 61,788 acres.

23. During the year under report a survey was made of the more important passes in Chitral, of the Gomal and Tochi valleys, of the Kabul Khel country between Thal and Bannu, and of other parts of Waziristan outside the protected area. The operations were for the completion of a detailed survey on the scale of 2-inch to the mile. The Survey parties worked without any mishap under the protection of tribal escort only. Departmental operations.

3. Settlements.

24. The work in this district has been very severe, rather resembling a first regular Settlement than a re-assessment and revision of records. The Assessment Report of the Abbottabad Tahsil was submitted, but orders could not be passed on it until after the close of the year. The want of an accurate record-of-rights, to which is due the recent increase in civil litigation, for which Hazara is becoming notorious, has been made good, and satisfactory progress was made during the year with the remaining Settlement operations. Hazara.

25. The new assessment of the Teri Tahsil was announced in October 1904, administration papers of all estates in the district were prepared and attested, and the revision of records-of-rights, including irrigation rights, was finished. At the close of the year there only remained the question of Crown lands, the revision of revenue-free tenures, the preparation of the Gazetteer, and the writing of the Final Assessment Report. On the first of these matters orders have since been passed. Kohat.

The Settlement being practically finished, it may be convenient here to make brief mention of its results. The land revenue establishment has been reorganized and increased, the status and numbers of village *lambardars* have been revised, and the position of the Khan of Teri and his rights have been defined. The total assessment of the district has been raised from Rs. 1,95,681 to Rs. 2,74,858—an increase of 40·5 per cent. The net increase in the Khalsa demand is Rs. 43,000, or about 50 per cent., almost exactly the amount anticipated in the forecast report. The total cost of the Settlement has been Rs. 3,15,000.

26. 72,000 acres in the district remained unmeasured at the close of the year, and attestation has been completed in 203 out of 388 estates. The Assessment Report for the Marwat Tahsil has been completed, 55,000 mutations were attested, and good progress has been made with partition work, of which the most important case is the partition of the estate jointly owned by the Hathi Khel Wazirs. The irrigation system of the district is being examined by expert agency. Bannu.

27. In May 1905 the Settlement Department sustained a severe loss by the sad and sudden death of Captain Crosthwaite, the Settlement Officer of this district. The re-assessment of the district was completed during the year, and orders were passed on the re-assessment of the Daman tract. The Settlement has been one of unusual difficulty, involving a complete change in the revenue system of the district. The operations will be finally concluded during the current year. Dera Ismail Khan.

28. The anticipation that the Settlement of the Kurram Valley, which was begun on the 1st April 1904, would be concluded during the year was not fulfilled. The area to be surveyed exceeded calculations by about 56 per cent., and the autumn of 1904 was so unhealthy and the winter of 1904-05 so inclement as to retard progress materially. Survey and attestation were, however, completed, enquiries into rights of irrigation, rights in mills, &c., were steadily pursued, and 2,300 disputes of title were settled. Kurram.

The assessment report of the valley was submitted in October 1905 after the close of the year.

4. Land Records.

Establishment.

29. *Patwaris.*—Ninety-two candidates for the post of Patwari were admitted, and the number on the register at the close of the year was 465 compared with 584 at the end of 1903-04. Of the accepted candidates 236 were members of agricultural tribes, 225 had passed the qualifying examination, 13 the Entrance Examination, and 151 the Middle School Examination. The Patwari establishment has been reorganized in the course of Settlement in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, and the number of Patwaris serving in the Province has risen in consequence from 707 to 761. Of these 193 or 25 per cent. belong to the agricultural classes. 13 Patwaris were promoted and 14 dismissed during the year, but the conduct and efficiency of the Patwari staff were on the whole good. 55 candidates were appointed Patwaris, of whom 31 were Muhammadans of agricultural tribes.

Kanungos.—The increase in the Patwari staff has compelled an increase in the supervising agency, and a further increase will be necessary on the reorganization of the Land Revenue establishments in Hazara and Bannu. The pay of Kanungos has also been raised by order of the Government of India, and is now as follows:—

	Rs.
District Kanungos	60—4—80
Office Kanungos	40

while Field Kanungos are to receive field allowances. The prospects of the Land Revenue establishment have thus been materially improved. Ten posts as Kanungo fell vacant during the year. To these 5 Patwaris and 5 candidates who had passed the Entrance and qualifying examinations were appointed.

Mutation work.

30. 158,442 mutations were attested and 33,566 remained pending at the close of the year as compared with 141,247 attested and 33,625 pending at the close of 1903-04. Of the mutations during the year 71,906 cases were attested in the Hazara District.

Business returns.

31. The number of revenue officers employed was 127—an increase of 5. 28,625 revenue cases were decided compared with 23,273 in the previous year. The chief increase occurred in revenue officers' cases under the Land Revenue Act, and was most marked in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, where new assessments were announced. The number of cases left pending rose slightly from 2,369 to 2,723.

5. Government Waste Lands.

Hazara.

32. The revised rules for the management of village forests in the Hazara District have continued to work satisfactorily, and there is now some competition between villagers for the rewards offered to those whose village forests are best preserved. A grazing tax of one anna per head on goats has been imposed in certain tracts.

Khwarra Zira.

33. Hitherto the income and expenditure of the Khwarra Zira Forest have been controlled by the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, as a separate fund, but it has now been decided to treat the receipts and charges under the ordinary heads of revenue, and the fund has been abolished. Receipts during 1904-05 rose from Rs. 8,709 to Rs. 9,998 and expenditure from Rs. 7,274 to Rs. 8,387.

Miscellaneous.

34. The income from unclassed forests and nazul lands throughout the Province rose from Rs. 17,550 to Rs. 18,915. In Dera Ismail Khan the leases of Crown lands which expired with the term of the last Settlement have been renewed for one year only, as it is anticipated that the Paharpur Canal, which is now being dug, will cause greatly to enhance their values.

6. Wards' Estates.

General.

35. The Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) was extended to the North-West Frontier Province by Regulation No. V of 1904, and rules were framed under it. There was no increase in the number of estates under

management, the total assets of which amounted to Rs. 2,58,607 compared with Rs. 2,37,563 in the previous year. The total liabilities were reduced from Rs. 34,938 to Rs. 31,947. The estate of the late Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadr alone shows a deficit, and that has been materially reduced by the lease of the entire estate to a single lessee at a rent of Rs. 6,300 per annum.

Income and Expenditure.

36. The gross income of the estates under management fell from Rs. 90,774 to Rs. 66,998. The diminution is partly due to the leases being renewed at a reasonable figure to respectable lessees instead of being sold at exorbitant prices to speculators, partly to alterations in the dates of realization, and partly to the failure of an important lessee to pay within the prescribed time. The total expenditure of all the estates fell from Rs. 93,586 to Rs. 77,336. In the expenditure is included the sum of Rs. 23,363 invested.

The cost incurred in maintenance of establishment rose from Rs. 1,859 to Rs. 2,463.

7. Revenue and Rent paying Classes.

Legislation affecting the agricultural population.

37. Section 10 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (XIII of 1900), which prohibits mortgages containing a foreclosure clause, has been in force throughout the province *ab initio*. In June 1904 the whole Act as modified by Regulation I of 1904 was extended to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. The modifications introduced by that Regulation were—

(1) the exclusion of agriculturists as defined by Section 2 (1) of the Act from the classes to whom unrestricted alienation of land is permitted;

(2) the inclusion of occupancy rights within the definition of the word "land."

Working of the Act.

38. The full results of the measure will not be apparent for some time to come, but there would seem to be good ground for believing that, though some contraction of credit has been caused, the law is generally popular, and that the status of members of agricultural tribes is coveted as a privileged position rather than despised as subject to legal disabilities.

Attempts at evasion of the Act have been few, but before introduction every effort was made by money-lending classes to acquire as much land as possible, and the figures of alienation up to the 23rd June 1904 are accordingly swollen.

Transfers of land.

39. During the year under report 47,375 acres of land were transferred by gift or exchange, 71,847 by mortgage, 56,219 by sale, and 49,598 by redemption of mortgage. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 22,882, 74,063, 57,270 and 184,074. An explanation of this last figure was given in last year's report.

Of the area alienated during the year about 25 per cent., as compared with 13 per cent. in the year, passed by order of Court or otherwise into the hands of new agriculturists. The average consideration paid per acre was in mortgages Rs. 54, on redemption Rs. 93, and in sales Rs. 72.

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CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

40. Seven Acts were passed by the Supreme Legislative Council during 1905, but of these none specially affected the North-West Frontier Province. No regulation having the force of law was made by the Supreme Executive Council during the year.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1905 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section VII.]

Cognizable crime.

41. The number of cognizable offences reported to the Police fell from 6,444 in 1904 to 5,259 in 1905. Of the cases so reported 3,855 in 1904 and 3,716 in 1905 referred to offences under the Indian Penal Code.

The discrepancy between these figures and those given in last year's report is due to the change introduced by order of the Government of India with regard to the distinction between what are technically known as Police cases and Magistrates' cases.

Working.

42. Of the cases reported 4,186 were admitted as true, and in 2,514, or 60 per cent. of those admitted, convictions were obtained. 1,773 reports of cognizable cases made to Magistrates direct were admitted as true, and 823 of these, or 46 per cent., resulted in convictions.

Of complaints with reference to serious offences under the Indian Penal Code, whether made to the Police or to Magistrates direct, 32 per cent. ended in conviction. The percentage in 1904 was 25. If cases in which the report was made to the Police are considered separately, the percentage of convictions will be found to be 35, the same as in the previous year.

Of the persons arrested in connection with all these cases the proportion convicted rose from 34 to 37 per cent., while of those arrested in connection with Police cases only 50 per cent. were convicted compared with 47 per cent. in 1904.

Serious offences under the Indian Penal Code.

43. The number of murders committed during the last five years is as follows:—

1901	...	...	...	...	214
1902	...	...	...	...	192
1903	...	...	...	...	180
1904	...	...	...	...	152
1905	...	...	...	...	196

Of those committed during the year under report five were triple and six were double murders. The increase is distributed between all five districts, but was most marked in Peshawar and Kohat, where a considerable number of murders occurred in connection with dacoities by trans-border gangs.

There was a decrease of 29 in the number of riots, of 14 in the number of attempted murders, of 4 in the number of robberies committed, and of 124 in minor offences against property. On the other hand cases of culpable homicide increased by 20 and of dacoity by 13, while the number of cases in which grievous hurt was caused and of offences relating to coin and currency notes remained unaltered. Except for one case in Bannu the dacoities were altogether confined to the Peshawar and Kohat districts, which were systematically raided by organized gangs from across the border, chiefly composed of outlaws.

Stolen property.

44. Property estimated to be worth Rs. 1,47,720 was stolen in 1905, of which Rs. 36,923 worth was recovered. These figures do not compare satisfactorily with those of the previous year, in which the property stolen was estimated at Rs. 1,08,955 and that recovered at Rs. 42,657.

The increase in the amount stolen and the decrease in the amount recovered are alike due to the above mentioned epidemic of dacoity in Peshawar and Kohat.

Bad characters.

45. Of the 965 persons convicted of offences against property 13 per cent. were habitual criminals against whom previous convictions had been recorded. 529 persons were ordered to furnish security for good behaviour under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code compared with 656 in 1904.

Punitive Posts.

46. Three new punitive police posts were sanctioned during the year under report at Mian Khel and Sangu in Peshawar, and in the Teri and Karak tracts of the Kohat District. The post at Karbogha was continued. The sanctioned cost of these posts is Rs. 10,605 per annum.

Outlaws.

47. 40 outlaws were arrested, and counting those proclaimed during the year the number at large at its close was 860.

Internal economy of the Force.

48. Under the scheme of reorganization, which came into force in February 1906 with retrospective effect from the beginning of the financial year, an addition of 9 Sub-Inspectors and 3 Head Constables was made to the establishment. The number of Mounted Constables was reduced by 10, and 10 Mounted Head Constables were added. The cost of the Force was Rs. 5,75,420 compared with Rs. 6,08,044 in 1904 and Rs. 5,86,733 in 1903. The health of the Force was good; its conduct and discipline satisfactory. 39 officers and 246 men were rewarded for good services, and 2 Head Constables of the Dera Ismail Khan establishment were admitted to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit. There were 297 departmental punishments, and 48 members of the Force were convicted and punished judicially. There were 3 charges of bribery, in all of which the accused received deterrent sentences. 66 members of the Force were dismissed and 314 resigned without pension or gratuity. The service continued to be unpopular, especially in Peshawar. 468 recruits were enlisted, but the establishment is still below sanctioned strength. It is hoped that the recently effected reorganization of the Force may result in rendering the service more popular and obviating the recruiting difficulty.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1905 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section IV.]

General.

49. The number of offences reported during 1905 was 17,958, one less than in the year before. Of the offences reported 12,861, compared with 13,247 in 1904, were admitted to have taken place, and of those admitted 11,970 or 93 per cent. were brought to trial. The proportion in 1904 was 94 per cent. 11,946 cases, compared with 12,406 in 1904, were decided during 1905. The number of persons under trial fell from 27,969 in 1904 to 26,936, out of whom 12,849 or 49 per cent., compared with 51 per cent. in 1904, were convicted. The number of persons left awaiting trial at the end of 1905 was 431 compared with 536 at the close of the preceding year.

Of the offences reported in 1905, 10,183 were of cases under the Indian Penal Code. 5,567 of these were brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 2,125. The corresponding figures for 1904 were 10,356, 5,938 and 2,149. The returns for 1905 show a decrease in the number of offences against public justice, attempted murders, cases of hurt, unnatural offences, thefts, and other minor offences against property, and offences relating to marriage, which were brought to trial. The number of murders, culpable homicides, riots, robberies and dacoities (including attempts), and offences under Chapters X, XII, XIII and XIV on the other hand rose.

Strength of the Magistracy.

50. The number of officers invested with criminal powers at the close of 1905 was 101. There was no noteworthy fluctuation in the outturn of work done by different classes of Magistrates.

Punishments.

51. 17 persons were sentenced to death and 37 to transportation for life compared with 13 and 20 in 1904. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms of more than two years' rigorous imprisonment fell from 373 to 338. The amount of fines imposed in 1905 also fell from Rs. 97,939 to Rs. 76,647.

Appeals and applications for revision.

52. The number of persons who appealed to District Magistrates fell from 728 in 1904 to 561 in 1905, while 846 appeals were preferred in the Sessions Courts compared with 870 in 1904. 53 per cent. of the appeals lodged before District Magistrates and 45 per cent. of those made to Sessions Judges resulted in modification or reversal of the orders appealed against. 364 applications for revision were filed, of which 262 were summarily dismissed. Sentences were enhanced on appeal or revision in the case of 31 persons compared with 25 in 1904.

Sessions Courts.

53. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 84 Sessions cases, 590 criminal appeals, and 165 applications for revision. The average duration of Sessions cases was 33 days in Peshawar and 48 in the Derajat. The average duration of criminal appeals remained unaltered.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

54. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 27 murder references, 109 criminal appeals, and 104 applications for revision during 1905 from the settled districts. Besides these, 2 murder references and 18 appeals from the trans-border agencies were also decided. The average duration of appeals was again 34 days.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

55. 185 references to Councils of Elders were made under Section 11, Frontier Crimes Regulation, compared with 189 in 1904. These references involved 664 persons, of whom 271 or 41 per cent. compared with 49 per cent. in 1904 were convicted.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Jails of the Province for 1905 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section V.]

Convicts.

56. At the beginning of the year the jails of the Province contained 1,067 convicts, of whom 33 were women. During 1905, 3,400 were admitted as compared with 3,395 in 1904, and after deduction on account of convicts released, acquitted on appeal, transferred, executed and deceased, there remained at the end of the year 1,054. Of the convicts admitted 95·70 were Muhammadans and 98·75 were wholly illiterate; 261 (8 per cent.) had been previously convicted and 179 were classed as habitual offenders. The variation between these figures and those of the previous year is not large. 9 juvenile offenders were sentenced to imprisonment compared with 24 in 1904. There were 19 executions and 23 deaths compared with 16 executions and 17 deaths in the previous year.

Under-trial prisoners.

57. 162 persons were in confinement awaiting trial at the beginning of the year and 4,021 were admitted—92 more than in 1904. On the 31st December 1905 there were left 216 whose cases were still undecided.

Civil prisoners.

58. The number of persons put under restraint under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code rose from 129 in 1904 to 136 in 1905.

Daily average Jail population.

59. The daily average of prisoners of all classes in 1904 had been 1,294. In the year under report it was 1,326.

Accommodation.

60. Two cells were built in the Peshawar Jail, raising the number that can be accommodated in the jails of the Province to 1,508. There was no overcrowding in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, but the number of prisoners confined was in excess of accommodation on 172 days in the Kohat Jail, on 110 days in the Abbottabad Jail, on 39 days in the Bannu Jail, and on 36 days in the Peshawar Jail. There was thus considerably more overcrowding than in 1904. Every effort, however, was made to diminish the evil, and no overcrowding of individual barracks was permitted.

Vital Statistics.

61. Although the death-rate of the Jail population rose from 14·69 to 19·69 per *mille*, the general health of prisoners may be said to have improved, for the proportion admitted into hospital fell from 1,129 to 983.

Establishment.

62. 198 offences were committed by the subordinate departmental establishment, the conduct of which was, however, on the whole good. Two warders were dismissed for serious offences.

Conduct and Discipline.

63. Two political *detenus* escaped from the Peshawar Jail and six under-trial prisoners from the Hangu lock-up. One prisoner was detected in the act of making his way out of the Mardan lock-up and recaptured.

The number of offences against prison discipline again rose from 1,502 to 1,561, the highest figure since the inauguration of the Province. The increase was chiefly in the Peshawar Jail, and the offences were mainly of a trivial nature connected with the neglect of allotted tasks. This is attested by the fact that only 415 major punishments compared with 456 in 1904 were inflicted. Two whippings only were administered, and the number of cases in which penal diet and solitary confinement were prescribed fell from 98 to 60.

Expenditure.

64. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 81,891 to Rs. 85,444, the average cost of guarding and maintenance per head being Rs. 67-10-10 compared with Rs. 67-1-5 in 1904. Jail gardens supplied produce to the value of Rs. 4,399 for the prisoners' consumption.

Employment of convicts.

65. 190 convicts in all were employed as prison officers in comparison with 143 so employed in 1904, and the number of punishments inflicted on officials of this class fell from 54 to 34. There was a further increase of 20 in the average number employed on manufactures, the percentage of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days being 36 as compared with 35 in the previous year. The sum paid into the Treasury on account of manufactures accordingly rose from Rs. 28,609 to Rs. 31,805, while the net cash earnings of prisoners increased from Rs. 9,374 to Rs. 10,412. Indirect profits from the employment of convicts amounted to Rs. 25,635, showing an increase of Rs. 505. The most profitable Jail industries were again paper-making, lithographic printing and oil-pressing.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Civil Justice of the Province for 1905 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section III.]

Institutions and nature of suits.

66. The following table shows the numbers and nature of civil suits instituted in the Courts of the North-West Frontier Province during the last three years :—

	Suits for money or moveable property.	Title and other suits.	Total.
1903	15,344	3,981	19,325
1904	16,877	4,198	21,075
1905	16,062	4,748	20,810

During the year 1905 disturbing influences were at work, and the figures can in no case be regarded as normal. Of these influences the most important were (1) the progress of Settlement operations in four out of the five districts; (2) the application in 1904 to three districts of the Punjab Land Alienation Act; (3) projected canal construction, chiefly in the Peshawar District, stimulating speculation in land.

The increase in the volume of civil litigation in the Hazara District, noticed in last year's report, has continued, and the number of original suits for money or moveable property instituted in this district has again risen from 3,472 to 3,945. Hazara, where the number of institutions per 10,000 of the population was 94, is no longer the least litigious district in the Province. Its place has been taken by Peshawar, where the proportion of institutions to population was 88 per 10,000. Bannu remains the most litigious district with a proportion of 150 per 10,000.

There was an increase from 767 to 854 in the number of pre-emption cases, chiefly in the Peshawar District, and from 311 to 372 in matrimonial suits.

67. Omitting 134 suits in which the relief sought could not be estimated in money, the total value of the suits instituted again increased from Rs. 25,06,450 in 1904 to Rs. 28,39,924 in 1905. Only 3 per cent., however, exceeded in value Rs. 500, 20 per cent. were under Rs. 10, and 61 per cent. between Rs. 10 and Rs. 100 in value. The average value of each suit instituted was Rs. 137 compared with Rs. 120 in 1904, Rs. 105 in 1903, and Rs. 102 in 1902. Value of suits.

68. The agency for the disposal of civil business was unaltered. Out of 24,270 suits (including 1,552 readmitted) for hearing, 22,264 were decided compared with 22,632 in the previous year, and 2,006 remained pending at the close of 1905. Of these only 124 compared with 184 at the end of 1904 had been under decision for more than three months. Of the cases decided 7,949 were contested, and in 5,308 of these judgment was entered for the plaintiff in whole or part. The average duration of contested cases was 35 days and of uncontested cases 20 days. Agency for the disposal of original civil business.

69. District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers disposed of 666 regular appeals compared with 645 in 1904. The decree under appeal was reversed in 148 cases and modified in 59 cases. Appellate work—District Courts.

Divisional Courts decided 745 regular appeals compared with 851 in 1904, and 59 miscellaneous appeals compared with 79 in 1904. The average duration of regular appeals was 55 days in the Peshawar Division and 46 in the Derajat. Of the 745 regular appeals preferred 522 were to the Peshawar Divisional Court. Divisional Courts.

70. The civil business before the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year was— Judicial Commissioner's Court.

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Applications for revision.
For disposal	11	41	24	90
Disposed of	6	32	19	71

The average duration of regular appeals was 72 days.

71. The Courts disposed of 14,911 applications for execution of decree out of 16,361 presented. In the preceding year 17,125 applications were presented and 15,496 were disposed of. Of the applications filed in 1905, 33 per cent. were satisfied in full and 16 per cent. in part. The percentages of decrees satisfied in whole or part during the two previous years were— Execution.

	Satisfied in whole.	*Satisfied in part.*
1903 ...	30	13
1904 ...	31	17

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Registration Department of the Province for 1905 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section IX.]

Legislation affecting registration.

72. With effect from the 23rd June 1904 the Punjab Land Alienation Act, as modified by Regulation I of 1904, was applied to the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, with the result that the number of documents registered in those districts has largely declined. The figures are :—

1903.	1904.	1905.
4,224	3,322	2,243

Business.

73. In the Province as a whole the number of documents of all kinds registered fell from 8,478 to 7,425, Peshawar being the only district to show a small increase of 60. The aggregate value of the property affected by deeds registered during the year was 42·5 lakhs compared with 47·66 in the previous year.

Agency.

74. The number of Sub-Registries in the Province is now 29, a new office having been opened at Nowshera Cantonment.

Finance.

75. The receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 27,813 to Rs. 24,175, and expenditure from Rs. 8,181 to Rs. 7,698. The decrease in each case is proportionate to the diminution in the number of documents registered.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of District Boards for 1904-05 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section XVIII.]

Constitution.

76. The constitution, number and jurisdiction of the District Boards of the North-West Frontier Province remained unchanged during the year under report.

Working.

77. The Dera Ismail Khan District Board held one meeting less than the number required by rule. Elsewhere the requisite number of meetings was held, and throughout the Province the attendance was satisfactory, amounting on an average to 46 per cent. of the members. All District Boards have adopted the system of appointing Sub-Committees to deal with questions of finance, arboriculture, public works and education. The working of the Finance Sub-Committees in Hazara, Peshawar and Bannu was good. In no case was it found necessary to overrule or set aside the proceedings of any District Board.

The working of the District Boards was on the whole satisfactory, though the apathy of many non-official members is a matter for regret. One reason alleged for this apathy is the paucity of funds hitherto at the disposal of the District Boards, and it is anticipated that the recent grant of Rs. 48,000 per annum from the Imperial Government to the District Boards of the North-West Frontier Province will, besides making many material improvements possible, stimulate the interest of non-official members in their functions.

Finance.

78. The balance to the credit of the five District Boards was at the beginning of the year Rs. 64,716, their united income amounted to Rs. 2,19,139, their expenditure was Rs. 2,28,443, and their closing balance Rs. 51,510. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum, and no District Board overdrew its balance. The transfer to the Postal Department of the Mail Cart Service in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan caused a decrease of Rs. 10,565 in receipts and of Rs. 13,267 in expenditure. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 57,555,—an increase of Rs. 3,945,—and under the head "Medical" Rs. 35,854—an increase of Rs. 4,887 over last year's figures. These sums amount to 27 per cent. and 17·5 per cent. respectively of the District Boards' gross income. The prescribed minimum to be expended on education is 25 per cent., and under the head "Medical" 12·5 per cent. of the gross income. Eight new primary schools were opened.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1904-05 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1904-05, Section XVII.]

79. No changes were made in the constitution or boundaries of any Municipality or Notified Area. Constitution.

80. Sections 138 and 163 of the Municipal Act were extended to the Nathiagali and Dungagali Notified Area. Rules were framed by the Kohat Municipality to regulate vaccination operations. In Bannu bye-laws were passed to regulate the conditions under which meat is sold, and fresh rules for the refund of octroi were drawn up by the Municipal Committee of Lakki. The introduction of the new Municipal Account Code and the system of peripatetic auditing of accounts have tended to regularise expenditure and prevent the misapplication of funds. Improvements in the method of collecting octroi—the main source of Municipal income—were introduced in the Municipalities of the Hazara District and in Dera Ismail Khan. Working.

Action was taken in the chief Municipalities for the prevention of plague and for the inspection of persons arriving from plague-infected areas, and adequate attention was bestowed on sanitary questions.

The actual working of the Municipal Committees was generally satisfactory, though in Dera Ismail Khan, Abbottabad, Haripur, Nawashahr and Baffa the number of meetings required by law was not held. The attendance at meetings was good.

81. The aggregate opening balance of all Municipalities and Notified Areas was Rs. 1,88,707, their income Rs. 5,64,522, expenditure Rs. 5,44,734, and closing balance Rs. 2,08,495. Income from octroi rose from Rs. 3,76,412 to Rs. 4,00,876, the chief increases being recorded in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Haripur and Kulachi. The tax is everywhere collected by direct agency. The average incidence of Municipal taxation per head was Rs. 2-2-2. Finance.

The main heads of expenditure and the proportion devoted to each were :—

General Administration	10·2
Public Safety	16·9
„ Health and Convenience	51·8
„ Instruction	10·9
Contribution	6·1
Miscellaneous	3·8
Debt	·3
Total ...	100

The expenditure of the Peshawar Municipality on Public Instruction only amounted to 4·3 of its income. This Municipality is nearly as rich as all the rest together. If it were excluded, Municipal expenditure on education would amount to 18·41 per cent. of income.

10. Military.

82. In 1905-06 the North-West Frontier Province furnished 1,273 recruits for the Native Army. The number in 1904-05 was 1,190 and in 1903-04, 1,476.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1904-05 and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1904-05.]

General.

83. The total cultivated area of the Province amounted in 1904-05 to 2,616,693 acres. Of this area 1,205,597, or nearly half, was cultivated by the owners and 54,837 by rent-free tenants or tenants paying a nominal rent. Of the remainder, 1,356,259 acres, tenants with rights of occupancy cultivated 308,739, while 1,047,520 were cultivated by rent-paying tenants-at-will. The total area available for cultivation, but not yet cultivated, amounted to 2,035,873 acres, including 70,094 acres of Government waste land. There has been an extension of 99,902 acres in the area cultivated during the last 20 years. As the net result of the year's transactions in land 23,718 acres passed out by mortgage of the possession of the agricultural tribes and 12,734 acres by sale. The corresponding figures for 1903-04 are not available.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Season and Crop Report for 1905-06 (North-West Frontier Province Government Press).]

Rainfall and harvests.

84. The report here summarised deals with the autumn crop of 1905 and the spring crop of 1906. In the earlier part of the summer of 1905 there were frequent showers, and an unusually large area was ploughed and sown. June unfortunately proved a dry month, as also did August, while the July rain was much below the average in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. Timely rain in September greatly benefited the crops, but October was dry and hot and the autumn harvest was poor. Out of 838,862 acres sown, an area which is 12 per cent. less than normal, crops were harvested on 635,231 acres or 76 per cent. of the area sown. The proportion which ordinarily comes to maturity is 83 per cent.

The spring harvest was unusually good in all districts except Dera Ismail Khan owing to the favourable conditions which prevailed throughout the winter and spring. 1,745,214 acres were sown compared with 1,567,225 acres in 1905 and a normal area of 1,517,834 acres. Of the area sown crops ripened on 1,538,123 acres or 88 per cent. compared with 78 per cent. in an ordinary year. In Dera Ismail Khan the failure extended over 45 per cent. of the area sown.

The above figures relate to the five districts only. In this year's report are for the first time included figures showing the results of the year's agricultural operations in the trans-border Agencies of Kurram and Tochi. The area harvested in these Agencies was in the autumn 26,976 acres and in the spring 17,276 acres, or a total of 44,252 acres out of a total of 45,028 acres sown. The amount of crop failure is small because in Tochi no unirrigated land, and in Kurram very little, is cultivated. In the districts 34 per cent. of the cultivated area was irrigated.

85. Wheat—the most important crop of the Province—was harvested on 924,713 acres compared with 829,100 in 1905, and the estimated yield was 279,747 tons compared with 267,637 in the former year. The barley harvest covered 319,038 acres compared with 279,288 in 1905.

Of autumn crops the area under maize fell from 363,872 to 345,304, that under bajra from 92,821 to 71,355 acres: the area of jowar harvested also fell from 52,510 to 32,598 acres, while that under gram shrank from 128,602 to 112,602 acres. The areas under rice, rapeseed and cotton increased respectively

from 29,335, 52,078 and 34,839 acres to 30,468, 69,728 and 42,638 acres. The sugarcane crop covered 25,703 acres compared with 26,019 in 1904-05, and the estimated outturn was proportionately smaller.

3. Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities, District Boards and Arboriculture for 1904-05.]

Municipalities and District Boards.

86. During 1904-05 the municipalities of the province spent Rs. 20,791 on experimental cultivation and on public gardens compared with Rs. 19,241 during the year before. Their income from the sale of garden produce, wood, grass and trees amounted to Rs. 6,189 compared with Rs. 6,337. District Boards spent Rs. 131 on experimental cultivation, Rs. 5,274 on botanical and other public gardens, and Rs. 12,589 on expenses connected with road-side trees. Their receipts under the head of public gardens amounted to Rs. 1,993, and from the sales of road-side trees and grass to Rs. 1,938.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Forest Administration in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1904-05.]

Alteration in area.

87. Eight acres of reserved forest were transferred from departmental control during the year to facilitate the extension of the civil location at Nathiagali and Dungagali.

Forest Settlements, surveys and demarcations.

88. The sanction of the Local Government was accorded to the settlement reports on the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges. The repair of boundary pillars in the Kagan, Siran and Khanpur ranges is complete, while in the Dungagali and Thandiani ranges little remains to be done. The forest reserves in the Dungagali and Khanpur ranges have been triangulated in preparation for the 4-inch detailed survey. By June 1905 the survey of 98 square miles in these ranges had been completed. The maps of the Kagan and Siran ranges only await verification of boundaries by the Settlement Officer, and are otherwise ready for publication. The total expenditure on surveys during the year was Rs. 3,311, of which Rs. 2,331 is debitable to the Forest Department.

Working Plans.

89. The working plans of the Siran and Khanpur ranges were approved: that of the Dungagali Range was returned by the Inspector-General of Forests for alteration. Work in the Kagan Ranges has proceeded in accordance with the plan sanctioned.

Communications and buildings.

90. 19 miles of bridle path were opened at a cost of Rs. 985, and 18 miles were repaired for Rs. 312. Rs. 2,131 were spent on the construction and Rs. 267 on the repair of departmental buildings.

Forest offences.

91. The total number of forest offences reported was 635 compared with 570 in the previous year. The increase was caused by the scarcity of fuel and fodder during the severe winter of 1904-05. Of the offences reported, 40 (including 6 which remained pending from the year before) were decided in court, 589 were compounded under the provisions of the Hazara Forest Regulation, and 12 remained untraced. Of the cases taken into court 25 resulted in conviction, 4 in acquittal, and 11 remained pending at the close of the year.

Protection.

92. 35 forest fires broke out compared with 29 in 1903-04, but the area affected was only 480 acres compared with 2,902 in 1903-04. The average area affected during the last five years is over 3,000 acres.

Regulation of grazing.

93. In parts of the Siran Range free grazing of cattle was allowed as a means of enlisting local sympathy in the interests of protection from fire. The question of grazing for animals which supply the notified areas of Nathiagali and Dungagali with milk in the Dungagali Range is engaging serious attention.

Improvement of forest growth.

94. There was an abundant crop of deodar seed, and seedling deodars are numerous in Kagan. The severe winter, with its heavy snowfall, did considerable damage, particularly in the case of the *Sanatha* on the Khanpur Range. The supply of firewood to the town and cantonment of Abbottabad for the same reason presented serious difficulties. To meet these there were heavy

fellings in the Bagnotar block, which created blanks of a considerable size. The spread of the blue-pine in this area is likely to cause trouble, and steps are being taken to check it.

6,700 deodar seedlings were transplanted to Nuri, but many of them died. Direct sowings of deodar were fairly successful. 2,000 seedlings of Eucalyptus tereticornis were successfully raised at Abbottabad from the large sowing described in last year's report. Some of these were planted out at Haripur and are doing well, but those left in Abbottabad were entirely destroyed by the exceptional cold of the winter.

Outturn of forest produce.

95. 1,094,666 cubic feet of timber and 326,006 cubic feet of fuel were removed from the reserved forests during the year compared with 945,716 cubic feet of timber and 503,940 cubic feet of fuel in 1903-04. With regard to fuel, the figures for 1904-05 represent the actual amount removed, while those for the former year are, in part, estimates of which the actuals fell short. After the winter was over the department was able to enter into negotiations with contractors for the supply of firewood and charcoal to Abbottabad. The contract is for the term of three years, and, as the work of removal will now be done by private enterprise, will relieve the officers of the department.

During the year under review 5,407 deodar logs, containing 180,676 cubic feet of timber, and 5,307 scantlings of deodar, containing 18,972 cubic feet of timber, were launched. Out of these 3,568 logs and 2,226 scantlings reached the depôt. There are still large numbers of logs in transit, and in the Kunhar River during the winter 7,689 logs were counted compared with 5,182 in the winter before.

Finance.

96. The revenue of the department fell slightly from Rs. 1,00,940 to Rs. 99,729, whilst its expenditure rose from Rs. 64,188 to Rs. 82,115. The most important source of revenue is the sale of timber from Kagan, for which a fixed sum of Rs. 35,000 is annually credited by the Punjab. The net profits to the Punjab on the sale of this timber amounted to Rs. 83,000 in 1904-05, so that the receipts for that year are really nearly half a lakh in excess of the figures shown.

The increased expenditure fell under the heads of Conservancy and Works and Establishment.

Northern and Southern Waziristan.

97. Under the orders of the Government of India reports from the Political Agents in Northern and Southern Waziristan on arboricultural operations in the areas under their charge are for the first time appended to the Provincial Report on Forest Operations. In Northern Waziristan operations have been confined to the Tochi Valley, where tree-planting was first undertaken in 1898. 6,377 trees have been planted, of which 1,586 survive; the young stock suffers severely from the depredations of goats and cattle. Of the surviving trees about half are on the road-side between Miramshah and Bannu, and promising nurseries have been established. The fruit trees obtained from Simla are doing well. No income is as yet derived from trees.

In Southern Waziristan tree-planting has been practically confined to the Wana plain and to the rare spots near other posts where there is any hope of vegetation thriving. 2,511 fruit trees and 6,776 shade trees out of those distributed to Wazirs of the Agency survive, while 686 fruit trees and 200 shade trees are growing in Government gardens and nurseries. The severe winter of 1904-05 caused very heavy mortality. No income is derived from the sale of trees or produce.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1904-05 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Sales.

98. Orders were passed by the Government of India, with effect from the 22nd March 1905, reducing the tax on salt from mines situated cis-Indus to Re. 1-8-0 per maund, the same as is levied on Kohat salt. Notwithstanding

the increased competition thus engendered towards the close of the year, the sales of Kohat salt continued to increase from 449,270 to 453,903 maunds, while the quantity issued also rose from 448,566 to 454,136 maunds.

Transport. 99. Of the quantity sold 84,885 maunds were consigned by rail under the system described in last year's report to stations in the Peshawar valley. About 75 per cent. of the salt so conveyed was despatched to stations on the Nowshera-Dargai branch line, from which it would appear that Peshawar is losing its importance as a centre for the distribution of salt to the independent territories which lie to the north of the Peshawar valley.

Issue. 100. Under the orders of the Government of India the system mentioned last year as in force at Bahadur Khel has been introduced at the other open salt quarries in the Kohat District, and the construction has been sanctioned of six miles of metalled road at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,000 to connect the Jatta mine with the Kohat-Bannu road.

Finance. 101. Departmental receipts from Kohat salt amounted to Rs. 6,80,971 compared with Rs. 6,74,211 in 1903-04.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06.]

General. 102. There was in 1905 only one factory in the North-West Frontier Province in which more than 20 hands were employed. This was a cotton ginning factory at Peshawar, in which an average number of 40 operatives were employed. These do not live on the premises, and the sanitary condition of the factory was again reported to be good. The average rate of wages remained unchanged. One serious accident was occasioned by the collapse of part of the roof of this factory. Six persons were killed and four injured. No prosecution under the Indian Factories Act was instituted.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06.]

General. 103. There was no change during the year 1905-06 in the system of registration or in the number and site of the trade posts maintained. Under orders recently issued "Treasure," and the number and value of cattle, sheep and goats brought across the border merely for change of pasturage have been excluded from the general statistics. Allowing for the effect of these modifications in the system of record, the trade of the North-West Frontier Province showed an increase of 6½ lakhs under the head of exports, the value of which amounted in 1905-06 to Rs. 1,78,11,914, while imports slightly declined in value from Rs. 93,82,285 to Rs. 93,58,739.

Tirah. 104. The total volume of the trade with Tirah amounted to 9·43 lakhs—about the same figure as in 1904-05. Imports increased in value by Rs. 68,000, the chief advances being under the head of "dyeing materials" (dandasa) (Rs. 27,000), fruits (Rs. 25,000), and fibrous products (Rs. 10,000), while exports fell off by Rs. 61,000, the chief decline being in Indian piece-goods (Rs. 29,000) and Indian twist and yarn (Rs. 21,000). Imports of skins of sheep and goats decreased by Rs. 15,000 and of skins of cattle by Rs. 14,000 in value.

Afghanistan. 105. The total volume of trade with Afghanistan, after deduction in accordance with the orders above mentioned, amounted to 86 lakhs in 1905-06 compared with 88 lakhs in 1904-05 and 73 lakhs in 1903-04. Imports decreased by Rs. 3,28,000, while exports increased by Rs. 1,40,000.

The chief heads of increase and the amount of increase in each case were—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	Rs.	Rs.
European piece-goods	...	1,41,000
Refined sugar	...	1,12,000
Apparel	...	21,000
Twist and yarn	...	14,000
Silk	...	8,000
Brass and copper ...	...	33,000
Manufactured leather ...	...	29,000
Gunny bags	...	11,000
Drugs (non-intoxicating) ...	95,000	...
Rice	12,000	...
Raw wool	31,000	...

and of decrease—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Sheep and goats	1,01,000	...
Ghi	83,000	...
Horses and ponies	75,000	...
Asafœtida	70,000	...
Fruits	57,000	...
Mats	50,000	...
Wheat	27,000	...
Sheep skins	27,000	...
Indian piece-goods ...	...	2,77,000
Raw cotton	...	11,000
Silver	...	50,000
Indian tea	...	24,000
Foreign tea	...	4,000

The decrease in the import of live animals is ascribed to the smaller number of Powindah *kirries* which came down in 1905-06, while the fluctuations in the export of piece-goods are said to be the result of the *Swadeshi* movement. No specific cause has been shown for the other variations.

106. Under this head is registered the trade with Dir and Swat as well as Bajaur, the total volume of which was in 1905-06 103 lakhs compared with 104½ lakhs in 1904-05. The small decrease is spread over many articles of import and export, and is ascribed partly to the disturbed state of the country, and partly to poor harvests. Bajaur.

107. The decline in the volume of this trade, which now amounts to only 4·88 lakhs, has continued. Imports decreased from Rs. 1,97,000 to Rs. 1,67,000 and exports from Rs. 3,29,000 to Rs. 3,21,000. The chief head of decrease among imports was ghi (Rs. 40,000) and amongst exports piece-goods, both Indian and European (Rs. 17,000). Boner.

108. The trade with Kashmir rose in value from 57¾ lakhs in 1904-05 to 68 lakhs in the year under report. Imports increased 2½ and exports 7½ lakhs. The increase is ascribed to the growing popularity of the newly made road *viâ* Garhi Habibullah, which has easier gradients than the Murree-Kohala route. Kashmir.

Amongst imports the chief increase was in fruits (Rs. 69,000) and charas (Rs. 1,84,000),—a matter which is under enquiry,—and the chief decrease in raw silk (Rs. 40,000), cattle hides (Rs. 19,000), and manufactured

articles (Rs. 27,000). In exports the chief increases were under the following heads:—

	Rs.
European piece-goods	4,00,000
Refined sugar	1,48,000
Tobacco	1,25,000
European twist and yarn	41,000
Indian piece-goods	30,000
Iron	35,000
Brass and copper	21,000

and the chief decreases—

Wheat	56,000
Rice	44,000
Other cereals	55,000

These figures denote a return of agricultural prosperity to Kashmir.

Tea trade.

109. The value of Indian tea exported rose from Rs. 3,36,586 to Rs. 3,78,294, and of foreign teas from Rs. 3,95,120 to Rs. 3,99,386. Kashmir received Rs. 2,03,909 worth of Indian tea compared with Rs. 1,22,310 in the previous year. The amount of tea, both Indian and foreign, exported into Afghanistan, as noticed above, diminished. There has been an enormous increase in the amount of black tea exported to all countries and a corresponding decrease in the amount of green tea. Of foreign teas practically the whole came from China.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06.]

Introductory.

110. All Military and Public Works in the North-West Frontier Province are supervised by officers of the Military Works Services under the control of the Commanding Royal Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department. Until November 1905 the Province was divided into four districts, each under an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, but the Peshawar District was then sub-divided into two. This measure was rendered necessary by the increase of work entailed by the Army Reorganization Scheme and by the additional calls made upon the Department by the communications in course of construction in the Khyber Agency.

The report here summarized deals with Civil Works only, and on these the expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 21,28,467 compared with Rs. 21,76,615 in 1904-05.

Dera Ismail Khan.

Works begun, continued and ended during the year.

111. *Buildings.*—The Civil Hospital at Dera Ismail Khan was rebuilt, the construction at head-quarters of a court and office for the Divisional Judge was nearly completed, and the civil rest-houses at Bilot and Gandi Umar Khan were finished; quarters for the Officer Commanding the Southern Waziristan Militia were built at Wana, and additions and alterations were made to the Militia posts at Wana, Sarwakai, Kajuri Kach and Nili Kach. A new post at Tanai was begun and nearly finished; the post at Spinkai Kach was almost entirely rebuilt, and the Civil post at Sarwakai was nearly completed.

Communications.—Work on the Murtaza-Wana road was practically finished, and the road was opened to wheeled traffic. This road was used by the Powindahs in their spring migration, the old route over the Ghwaleri Kotal being deserted.

A bridged unmetalled road was made from Dera Ismail Khan to Zam Chaudwan in connection with the Zhob road recently completed, and was opened to traffic.

KOHAT.

112. *Buildings.*—A beginning was made of the Munsif's Court at Bannu; progress was made with the Agency Surgeon's quarters at Parachinar; a rest-house at Spinwam on the Thal-Idak road was nearly finished; the alterations to the Militia post at Idak were completed; and the greater portion of the work of reconstruction of the combined civil and militia post at Miramshah was done.

Communications.—The bridle road from Thal to Idak was finished, as also was that from Doaba to Gurguri, with the exception of a small portion which has to be realigned; the arched bridge over the Kirman Nullah on the Thal-Parachinar road was completed; parts of the Kohat-Peshawar road were remetalled, and on the Bannu-Datta Khel road fresh metal was laid between Saidgi and Kajuri.

PESHAWAR.

113. *Buildings.*—A godown for the storage of tents and furniture belonging to the head-quarter offices was built at Peshawar, and electric light was installed in Government House. Six more solitary cells were built in the Peshawar Jail.

Communications.—The Mullagori road to Landi Kotal was finished and opened to traffic.

NOWSHERA.

114. *Buildings.*—A house and court for the Assistant Commissioner were nearly finished, and good progress was made with a telegraph office. A rest-house at Charsadda was half finished.

Communications.—The metalling of the Peshawar-Swabi road which goes through Charsadda and Mardan was continued and five miles between Mardan and Charsadda completed.

ABBOTTABAD (HAZARA).

115. *Buildings.*—At Abbottabad a circuit house and a residence for the Agency Surgeon were built; a rest-house at Mansehra was completed; and alterations were carried out in the tahsil and thana at Dungagali, and in the Border Military Police post at Panjagali.

Communications.—Nil.

Miscellaneous and special works.

116. At Peshawar the hostel for native chiefs and a hall known as the Victoria Memorial Hall, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on April 14th, 1906, were completed. The cost of the hall was partly defrayed from private subscriptions, and it will be used as a provincial museum.

A pipe water-supply has been provided for Government House at Nathiagali; pipe water has also been laid on to Jamrud Fort and to Lowari Miana and Shahid Miana on the Mullagori road in the Khyber Agency.

At Chitral an office and quarters for the two British officers of the Chitral Scouts were built and an armoury was begun.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1905-06.]

A.—SWAT RIVER CANAL.

Expenditure.

117. *Capital Account.*—Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,433 in 1904-05 to Rs. 8,964 during the year under review. The increase was due to payments made for purchase of stock.

Maintenance and Repairs.—Expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,363 compared with Rs. 29,484 in the previous year. The chief works undertaken were the remodelling of two distributaries, the reduction of outlets rendered necessary by signs of over-irrigation in the tract commanded, and the digging of a boundary ditch.

Extensions and Improvements.—Expenditure fell from Rs. 2,060 to Rs. 1,186, most of which was spent on surveying for the Rashakai drainage scheme.

Utility. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated again slightly diminished from 159,412 to 158,808 acres. The average area irrigated during the preceding six years was 165,244 acres.

Revenue. *Financial Results.*—The net profits of the year amounted to Rs. 3,97,200, which is equivalent to 9·5 per cent. on the capital invested. Last year's profits were Rs. 4,04,572 or 9·7 per cent.

Rainfall. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall of the year was rather scanty, 3·07 inches falling in kharif and 8·62 in the rabi compared with 6·92 and 10·04 inches respectively in the previous year. The average annual rainfall during the last 19 years is 13·77 inches.

B.—Kabul River Canal.

Expenditure. 118. *Capital Account.*—Expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,29,829 to Rs. 2,69,194 during 1904-05. The Hazar Khani branch and the construction of a rest-house, with quarters for the Sub-Divisional Officer at Peshawar, were nearly completed during the year.

Maintenance and Repairs.—Expenditure rose from Rs. 10,955 to Rs. 32,718. The increase was occasioned by the enlargement rendered necessary to supply the Hazar Khani branch.

Extensions and Improvements.—Expenditure diminished from Rs. 2,329 to Rs. 1,640.

Utility. *Irrigation.*—The area irrigated—31,668 acres—was the largest on record, and shows a large increase over both the figure for the previous year—27,843—and over the average area irrigated during the last six years, *viz.* 28,327 acres.

Revenue. *Financial Results.*—Owing to the heavy outlay—chiefly on the Hazar Khani branch—net profits decreased from Rs. 90,847 to Rs. 51,867, which is equal to 5·76 on the capital invested. Next year when the Hazar Khani branch will be irrigating the profits will once more probably approach their former rate, which in 1904-05 amounted to 14·40 per cent.

Rainfall. *Rainfall.*—3·88 inches of rain fell in the kharif and 8·09 in the rabi of 1904-05 compared with 3·15 and 7·15 inches respectively in the previous year.

C.—Canals projected.

Upper Swat River Canal. 119. The sanction of the Secretary of State has been given to this bold design at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,82,40,248. The preliminary works are already in hand.

Paharpur Canal. 120. The estimates of this Canal, which is expected to cost Rs. 7,25,060, have also been sanctioned, and good progress has been made with excavation and earthwork. A beginning has also been made with the masonry work, which includes four bridges, two rest-houses and regulators at the head of the main canal and chief distributary.

D.—Canals not under Departmental Management.

Peshawar. 121. In the Peshawar District are numerous minor canals, of which the Bara Canals, the Joe Sheikh, the Michni Dilazak Canal, and the Shabkadr Branch are the chief, which are not under departmental management, but are

controlled by the Deputy Commissioner either in his executive capacity or as President of the District Board. These canals worked well in 1905-06. Their gross earnings amounted to Rs. 38,835 (of which Rs. 12,227 were paid to the District Board), and the gross expenditure on them was Rs. 32,146, of which Rs. 5,965 were paid by the District Board. Canal clearance is the main head of expense.

Bannu.

In Bannu the income of the Canal Clearance Fund (which records the transactions of canals not under departmental management) rose from Rs. 15,179 to Rs. 35,068, while expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,870.

Dera Ismail Khan.

In Dera Ismail Khan the canals not under departmental management, which were described in last year's report, brought in an income of Rs. 13,468, while the expenditure on their repair and maintenance amounted to Rs. 21,969.

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1905-06.]

122. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1904-05 and 1905-06. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Head.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	32,88,523	32,92,169	56,13,619	60,14,775	...	...
„ „ (P. W. D.) ...	20,611	23,009	21,76,615	21,28,467	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated	3,77,392	4,14,468	3,80,819	3,94,343	1,40,839	1,60,792
Excluded	2,68,379	3,05,813	2,55,158	3,08,462	1,14,117	1,11,503
Municipal Revenue	5,64,519	6,02,519	5,44,121	5,96,315	1,83,896	1,90,100
Total ...	45,19,424	46,37,978	89,70,332	94,42,362	4,38,852	4,62,395

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

123. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1904-05.	1905-06.	Expenditure.	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	20,13,445	19,22,004	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	17,454	19,010
II.—Opium	7,225	8,747	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	21,944	20,923
IV.—Stamps	3,73,662	4,06,315			
V.—Excise	1,95,728	2,11,197	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,97,000	6,30,938
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	48,031	5,457	6.—Stamps ...	19,826	17,938
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	7.—Excise ...	7,174	7,709
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,08,823	1,16,836	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	922	834
IX.—Forest	90,991	1,28,529	11.—Forest ...	74,958	95,258
X.—Registration ...	26,182	26,456	12.—Registration ...	8,985	6,895
XII.—Interest	9,440	8,847	13.—Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	4,709	...	14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	84,279	97,448	15.—Post Office ...	25,329	28,799
			18.—General Administration ..	2,43,803	2,69,778
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	18,369	17,405	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,89,980	4,93,706
XVII.—Police	90,737	82,040	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails	98,779	1,08,045
XIX.—Education ...	32	30	20.—Police ...	10,40,590	11,39,139
XX.—Medical	2,887	2,687	22.—Education ...	44,272	46,758
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	328	205	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	38,328	33,885
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	9,227	11,272	24.—Medical ...	71,475	95,157
			25.—Political ...	24,05,712	26,14,581
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	8,783	9,651	26.—Scientific ...	9,402	60,140
			27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	64,601	57,128
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	86,971	1,15,350			
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...	29.—Superannuation Allowances, &c.	1,11,320	1,17,817
XXX.—Minor Works ...	127	...			
XXXVI.—Civil Works ...	1,08,547	1,21,693	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	55,878	72,499
			32.—Miscellaneous ...	13,137	16,651
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works ...	...	...
			43.—Minor Works ...	24,963	32,061
			45.—Civil Works ...	24,787	29,126
Total ...	32,88,523	32,92,169	Total ...	56,13,619	60,14,775
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	23,611	23,009	45.—Civil Works ...	21,76,615	21,28,467
Public Works Department (Irrigation).			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	5,31,751	4,88,292	42.—Major Works ...	2,87,972	2,52,079
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	1,25,434	1,14,600	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	34,587	62,733
Salt Department	6,80,971	5,44,453	Salt Department ...	77,041	82,631
Grand Total ...	46,47,290	11,70,354	Grand Total ...	81,89,834	25,25,910

C. Local Funds.

During the year under report there has been no change in the funds except that the Khwarra and Zira Jungles Fund was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1905.

Incorporated Local Funds.

District Funds.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	14,946 15 4	1,14,636 8 6	1,29,583 7 10	1,13,510 9 0	16,072 14 10
Hazara	10,119 2 11	41,555 2 11	51,674 5 10	38,421 12 0	13,252 9 10
Kohat	12,688 10 1	34,976 10 9	47,665 4 10	35,553 12 0	12,111 8 10
Bannu	10,364 6 8	35,455 11 2	45,820 1 10	29,150 6 7	16,669 11 3
Dera Ismail Khan	3,389 10 7	34,231 12 1	37,621 6 8	35,230 13 0	2,390 9 8
Total ...	51,508 13 7	2,60,855 13 5	3,12,364 11 0	2,51,867 4 7	60,497 6 5

The opening balance differs from the closing balance on 31st March 1905 by Rs. 98-4-6. This is due to an adjustment made after the compilation of last year's report.

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,60,855-13-5 as compared with Rs. 2,19,138-10-10 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 2,51,867-4-7 compared with Rs. 2,28,345-8-3.

The total income of the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 13,855-13-5; while the expenditure fell below the estimates by Rs. 6,132-11-5.

Patwaris' Fees Funds.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	73,728 5 8	58,572 9 8	1,32,300 15 4	55,620 7 9	76,680 7 7
Hazara	3,335 2 3	32,150 10 1	35,485 12 4	30,735 2 11	4,750 9 5
Kohat	8,445 14 10	17,058 6 1	25,504 4 11	14,166 12 7	11,337 8 4
Bannu	2 10 6	17,891 1 4	17,893 11 10	13,621 0 2	4,272 11 8
Dera Ismail Khan ...	873 0 3	17,644 6 6	18,517 6 9	17,667 6 11	849 15 10
Total ...	86,385 1 6	1,43,317 1 8	2,29,702 3 2	1,31,810 14 4	97,891 4 10

The total receipts exceeded the estimated income by Rs. 4,317, while the actual payments fell below the estimate by Rs. 1,189. The total receipts were Rs. 1,43,317-1-8 as compared with Rs. 1,35,148-5-11 in the previous year; and the total payments amounted to Rs. 1,31,810-14-4 compared with Rs. 1,29,083-7-3 in the previous year.

Khwarra and Zira Jungles Fund.

This fund has been abolished from 1st April 1905, and the receipts and charges of the fund have been recorded as revenue and expenditure of Government.

Karawa Cess Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District only. The receipts amounted to Rs. 54-3-3 as compared with Rs. 3,202-3-6 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 1,059-11-11 as compared with Rs. 3,363-5-3. The opening balance was Rs. 1,699-12-2, while the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 694-3-6. The actual receipts and payments fell below the estimated figures by Rs. 2,945-12-9 and Rs. 1,940-4-1 respectively.

Copying Agency Funds.

During the year there were transactions in three districts only.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	931 11 10	5,916 3 3	6,847 15 1	5,504 5 3	1,343 9 10
Hazara	153 9 0	3,967 14 8	4,121 7 8	3,771 5 3	350 2 5
Dera Ismail Khan	—12 9 11	356 14 6	344 4 7	329 3 0	15 1 7
Total ...	1,072 10 11	10,241 0 5	11,313 11 4	9,604 13 6	1,708 13 10

The total receipts were Rs. 10,241-0-5 as compared with Rs. 9,821-13-11 during the preceding year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 9,604-13-6 against Rs. 10,020-11-2. The actual total receipts and payments fell below the estimated income and expenditure by Rs. 2,758-15-7 and Rs. 2,995-2-6 respectively.

Excluded Local Funds.

Cantonment Funds.

124. There are eight such funds. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	821 14 3	20,016 5 6	20,838 3 9	17,854 9 4	2,983 10 5
Peshawar	22,065 15 10	91,082 1 2	1,13,148 1 0	85,627 11 3	27,520 5 9
Nowshera	22,516 9 5	47,778 8 4	70,295 1 9	56,022 12 10	14,272 4 11
Mardan	880 5 10	5,132 11 0	6,013 0 10	5,159 3 1	853 13 9
Cherat	499 9 2	6,603 5 1	7,102 14 3	5,959 15 9	1,142 14 6
Kohat	549 15 3	12,972 8 6	13,522 7 9	11,922 11 6	1,599 12 3
Edwardesabad	2,083 13 7	8,963 1 9	11,046 15 4	10,248 15 5	797 15 11
Dera Ismail Khan	1,581 15 4	13,034 2 4	14,616 1 8	13,261 11 7	1,354 6 1
Total (1905-06) ...	51,000 2 8	2,05,582 11 8	2,56,582 14 4	2,06,057 10 9	50,525 3 7
Total (1904-05) ...	40,475 0 5	1,75,813 9 10	2,16,288 10 3	1,65,288 7 7	51,000 2 8

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	6,491 7 9	6,491 7 9	6,491 7 9	...
Nowshera	245 14 6	3,933 0 3	4,178 14 9	4,178 14 9	...
Cherat	87 10 5	1,818 11 4	1,906 5 9	1,906 5 9	...
Total ...	333 8 11	12,243 3 4	12,576 12 3	12,576 12 3	...

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 866-9-1; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,241-8-7 as compared with Rs. 721-1-5 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 674-7-8 compared with Rs. 626-2-1 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,433-10-0.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement. There is a difference of Rs. 33-8-0 between the opening balance and the closing balance as shown in last year's report. This difference is due to an adjustment made after last year's report had been completed:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	2,530 6 5	2,860 10 4	5,391 0 9	3,797 5 8	1,593 11 1
Hazara	39 6 8	758 13 1	798 3 9	1,441 8 7	– 643 4 10
Kohat	477 12 1	811 7 0	1,289 3 1	730 4 0	558 15 1
Bannu	– 164 3 8	1,256 2 9	1,091 15 1	1,098 2 10	– 6 3 9
Dera Ismail Khan	87 9 6	2,020 0 5	2,107 9 11	2,010 10 0	96 15 11
Total (1905-06) ...	2,970 15 0	7,707 1 7	10,678 0 7	9,077 15 1	1,600 1 6
Total (1904-05) ...	2,253 9 10	4,882 10 10	7,136 4 8	4,198 13 8	2,937 7 0

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	32,489 7 7	28,608 0 7	61,097 8 2	26,181 5 0	34,916 3 2
Bannu	11,444 2 9	35,068 0 3	46,512 3 0	30,870 4 1	15,641 14 11
Dera Ismail Khan ...	14,239 15 4	13,468 4 0	27,708 3 4	21,969 0 4	5,739 3 0
Total (1905-06) ...	58,173 9 8	77,144 4 10	1,35,317 14 6	79,020 9 5	56,297 5 1
Total (1904-05) ...	57,128 5 0	74,213 12 4	1,31,342 1 4	73,168 7 8	58,173 9 8

The receipts of Peshawar Canals, hitherto known as the *mirabi* cess, began, with effect from Kharif 1903, to be credited to this fund.

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 625-2-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,894-4-2 as compared with Rs. 2,462-14-3 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 1,054-4-1 against Rs. 1,924-9-9; the closing balance was Rs. 1,465-1-11.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are 10 Municipalities and 2 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	1,68,623 1 7	5,87,534 10 1	7,56,157 11 8	5,82,739 0 3	1,73,418 11 5
Notified Areas	15,273 0 8	14,984 13 3	30,257 13 11	13,576 7 7	16,681 6 4
Total (1905-06) ...	1,83,896 2 3	6,02,519 7 4	7,86,415 9 7	5,96,315 7 10	1,90,100 1 9
Total (1904-05) ...	1,63,498 6 11	5,64,519 7 6	7,28,017 14 5	5,44,121 12 2	1,83,896 2 3

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1905 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06.]

Births and Deaths.

125. 70,369 births were recorded in 1905 compared with 69,544 in the preceding year, the birth-rate rising from 34·93 per mille to 35·35. Of the infants born 38,761—or 55 per cent.—were males. The number of deaths recorded fell from 56,859 in 1904 to 53,327, the death-rate being 26·79 compared with 28·56 in the previous year.

The provincial birth and death rates calculated on the returns of the preceding five years are 32·3 and 25·5 respectively. The increase over these figures shown in the returns for 1905 is mainly to be ascribed to more thorough registration.

Diseases.

126. There were 303 deaths from cholera,—all of which occurred in the Hazara District,—571 from small-pox, compared with 1,561 in 1904 and 2,694 in 1903, and 3 from plague. The number of deaths for which fever was assigned as the cause fell from 44,387 to 41,190. December was the month of greatest mortality.

Other Causes of Death.

Only 7 persons committed suicide in the whole Province. Of these one was a woman.

3. Sanitation.

General.

127. Municipal expenditure under the head "Public health" amounted to Rs. 2,09,174 compared with Rs. 1,46,588 in 1904. The chief items of this expenditure were—conservancy charges Rs. 66,488, up-keep of hospitals and dispensaries Rs. 52,879, and Sanitary works Rs. 76,012. Amongst the latter the most important were in Peshawar—

	Rs.
Extension of water-supply	10,313
Construction of drains	29,226
Paving streets	1,600

and in Kohat—

	Rs.
Construction of drains	2,927
Paving streets	2,835

Private enterprise.

128. Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad Khan, C. I. E., is constructing a dispensary at his own expense at Khanpur in the Hazara District, and Lala Bal Mokand, a member of the Peshawar Municipal Committee, has presented to the Municipality a new building, erected at his own charges, to be used for a similar purpose.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1905 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905, Section XIV.]

Attendance at Dispensaries and Hospitals.

129. There was no change in the number of dispensaries and hospitals maintained from Imperial and Local Funds in the North-West Frontier Province. The number of in-patients admitted in 1905 into these institutions was 8,129 compared with 8,396 in the previous year. Of the patients admitted 6,000 were cured, 1,173 relieved, 454 discharged without relief, and 281 died. These figures present no noteworthy variation from those for 1904. The number of out-door patients treated fell from 582,120 to 528,016. The decrease is ascribed to the better general health of the community in 1905.

Operations.

130. 23,982 operations, including 44 secondary operations, were performed in 1905 compared with 22,895, of which 28 were secondary, in the preceding year.

Finance.

131. The total income of all dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,04,180 to Rs. 1,21,240 in 1905, and their total expenditure from Rs. 1,02,500 to Rs. 1,15,905. The increase is due to the purchase of premises for a dispensary at Nathiagali and to the cost of building a hospital at Dera Ismail Khan.

Private Hospitals.

132. In the private hospitals of the Province are 203 beds. The number of in-patients admitted into these institutions rose from 2,527 to 3,016 in 1905, while the number of out-patients fell from 59,593 to 56,495. The proportion of women attending these hospitals is higher than at those maintained by Government or Local Bodies.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1905-06 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section XVI.]

General.

133. The number of persons vaccinated during 1905-06 was 100,866 compared with 77,042 in 1904-05. All districts and agencies contributed to this increase, but it was most marked in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, in which districts the Vaccination Act has recently been applied to certain Municipal areas in which it was not in force before. Of the operations performed, 87,771, compared with 74,267 in the preceding year, were primary vaccinations, and of these 98·56—almost the same proportion as last year—were successful.

Establishment.

134. Three additional Vaccinators were entertained by the Hazara District Board, and the number of persons of this class employed in the Province was thus raised from 28 to 31. Each Vaccinator performed on an average 3,254 operations.

Finance.

135. The total expenditure of the Department rose from Rs. 11,222 in the previous year to Rs. 11,643, but the number of successful operations having also risen from 72,351 to 92,311, the cost of each successful operation fell from Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-2-0.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further details will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1905-06 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, 1905-06, Section X.]

Introductory.

136. Dr. Stein was in charge of Education in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan from the beginning of the year until the 30th September 1905, when he was placed on special duty, and M. Umr-ud-din was put in charge of his educational duties under the general supervision of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

General.

137. During the year under report the number of public schools rose from 217 to 241, and of pupils therein educated from 14,788 to 16,164. Private schools also increased in number from 834 to 846, but their attendance shrank from 13,026 to 12,332, almost the same number as in 1903-04. Taking public and private schools together, there was an increase of 36 in the number of institutions and 682 in the number of scholars. The total number of children under instruction was 28,496 or 8·9 per cent. of those of school-going age in the Province compared with 27,814 or 8·3 per cent. in the year before. Of the scholars 20,970 or 75 per cent. were Muhammadans, 6,408 were Hindus, and 1,068 were Sikhs. There were also 29 Native Christians. Female education is still backward, though the number of girls attending school rose from 2,647 to 3,063.

Finance.

138. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 2,12,529 compared with Rs. 1,98,557 in 1904-05. Of the increased outlay Rs. 3,837 were devoted to the Arts College, Rs. 6,232 to expenditure on Secondary Schools, and Rs. 1,035 to female education. Expenditure in connection with private schools also increased by Rs. 3,524. There was a small decrease of Rs. 166 in the amount spent on Primary Schools. Of the expenditure, Rs. 42,181 were defrayed from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 60,375 from District Funds, Rs. 40,782 were paid by Municipalities, Rs. 38,824 were realized from fees, and Rs. 30,366 from other sources.

Local management—District Boards.

139. At the end of the year there were 173 schools under District Boards' management. Of these 3 were classed as Anglo-Vernacular, 7 as Vernacular Middle, and the remainder as Primary Schools. The effects of the liberal grant of Rs. 40,000 recently made by the Supreme Government for the spread of primary education in the North-West Frontier Province will be seen in the increase of Primary Schools which is now being effected in all districts and agencies. Much still remains to be done in the provision of adequate buildings, furniture and school appliances. The gross expenditure of District Boards on education amounted to 93·5 per cent. of the minimum demandable under this head compared with 93·4 in the year before. In Kohat expenditure on education was 127 per cent. of the minimum; elsewhere it ranged from 96 in Peshawar to 76 per cent. in Dera Ismail Khan. Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan continue to show the largest percentage of children of school-going age under instruction. The figures are 15·8 and 13·7 compared with 14·6 and 11·3 per cent. respectively in the year before. The need of Vernacular Middle Schools in Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan is keenly felt.

Municipalities.

140. A branch Primary School in connection with the Municipal Board High School at Kohat was opened during the year, thus bringing the number

of educational institutions under Municipal management from 19 to 20. These consist of 4 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 2 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools, 3 Vernacular Middle Schools, 5 Vernacular Primary Boys' Schools, and 6 Girls' Schools of the same class. These schools were well managed, but are generally deficient in accommodation, and the difficulty in attracting and securing trained teachers is great. All Municipalities, except Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, spent more on education than the 10 per cent. of their income which can be demanded of them.

Primary Education.

141. There was an increase during the year of 22 Primary Schools. Of these 16 were Board Schools, 1 was an aided, and 5 were unaided schools. The total number of Primary Schools is now 201 compared with 179 in the preceding year, and the number of scholars attending them rose from 9,645 to 10,530. Including pupils in the primary classes of Secondary Schools and Girls, the total number of pupils in receipt of primary instruction was 16,749 compared with 13,313 in 1904-05. Of these 58·8 per cent. compared with 60·8 per cent. in the previous year were the children of agriculturists. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 41,326 to Rs. 41,160, while receipts from fees rose from Rs. 3,593 to Rs. 3,623. Examination results were good. 1,021 candidates compared with 978 in the year before competed in the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 735 or 71 per cent. compared with 663 or 67·79 per cent. last year were successful.

Secondary Education.

142. Two new Secondary Schools were opened during the year, raising the total number to 27. Of these 17 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools (9 being maintained by Municipal and District Boards, while 4 are aided and 4 unaided), and 10 are Vernacular Middle Schools, all of them Board Schools. Including 4,064 pupils in the primary classes of these schools, the attendance at Secondary Schools was 5,613 compared with 5,120 in 1904-05. 2,417 students, or 170 more than last year, were learning English, and 2,184 compared with 1,966 were the sons of agriculturists. Expenditure rose from Rs. 58,114 to Rs. 64,756, while receipts from fees increased by Rs. 1,619, and amounted to Rs. 23,599. The amount spent on scholarships also rose from Rs. 5,944 to Rs. 5,977. In the Punjab University Entrance Examination 226 candidates appeared, of whom 104 or 46 per cent. compared with 87 out of 171 or 50·8 per cent. in the previous year were successful.

Collegiate Education.

143. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College fell from 23 to 21. Its expenditure was Rs. 5,322 compared with Rs. 1,293 in 1904-05. The increase is due to the beginning of building operations. The income from fees was Rs. 1,200. 13 candidates were sent up for the Intermediate Examination, of whom 6 passed.

Female Education.

144. There were during the year under review 6 Municipal Board Schools, 5 aided, 1 unaided school, and 122 private schools for girls, including 3 Zenana Mission Schools. The number of girls in receipt of education was 3,063, of whom 2,141 attended private schools. No female scholar has advanced beyond the primary stage of instruction. Peshawar still continues to be most backward in female education. 23 girls appeared in the Upper Primary Examination, of whom 13 were successful, while 53 out of 78 passed the Lower Primary Examination.

3. Literature and the Press.

145. The number of printing presses in the North-West Frontier Province rose during 1905 from 17 to 19. Of these 11 are in Peshawar, 4 in Dera Ismail Khan, 2 in Bannu, and 1 each in Abbottabad and Kohat. A newspaper is published in Bannu at the Church Missionary Society's Press, and another in Dera Ismail Khan. The latter is a new publication called the *Frontier Advocate*.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

General. 146. Dr. Stein was deputed elsewhere in October 1905, and since then the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, has been officiating as Archæological Surveyor, North-West Frontier Province, in addition to his own duties. These did not admit of his spending any time in the North-West Frontier Province, and no archæological work was done there.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Provincial Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province), for 1905-06.]

Introductory.

147. Veterinary work in the North-West Frontier Province continued during 1905-06 to be under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, whose headquarters are at Lahore. There were employed in the Province 2 Veterinary Inspectors and 12 Veterinary Assistants, but with effect from the 1st April 1906 sanction has been given to the increase of the cadre of Veterinary Assistants by 7, and effect will now be given to the plan of Veterinary administration outlined in last year's Report. Some difficulty is experienced in finding qualified candidates. To obviate this each District Board in the Province has endowed a scholarship at the Punjab Veterinary College and sent a student.

General.

148. The year was one of considerable activity, and with the new facilities for veterinary operations which the annual grant of Rs. 35,000 has rendered possible there was a considerable increase in the amount of work undertaken and completed, especially in that of the itinerating Veterinary Assistants.

Disease.

149. The year was marked by a considerable increase in mortality from contagious diseases, from which only the Dera Ismail Khan District remained exempt. The increase is however largely apparent, due to the formation of an agency for bringing the outbreak of disease to light and checking its spread. There were two cases of glanders, at Peshawar and Bannu, but in neither case did the disease spread. No cases of surra or dourine occurred. Surra and lymphangitis epizootica have been scheduled under Act XIII of 1899 in the Cantonment and Municipality of Peshawar. Amongst cattle there were 2,056 cases of anthrax and 924 deaths. The disease appeared in Peshawar and Bannu, but was worst in the Kurram Valley. 15,176 animals were inoculated against this disease with excellent results. An outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Kohat was checked by timely treatment, and resulted in the loss of one animal only. There were 141 deaths from hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 35 from black-quarter and 42 from anthrax. Inoculation against the two former diseases has been introduced.

Breeding operations.

150. The six stud bulls maintained by local bodies do not suffice for provincial requirements. At the beginning of the year there were 4 horse, 4 pony and 7 donkey stallions kept by the District Boards of the four non-selected districts. During the year a grant of Rs. 16,800 was made from Imperial Funds, and with this 3 horse and 6 pony stallions were bought. The Peshawar local bodies also purchased one horse and one pony stallion. Two more donkey stallions were acquired, but the four which it was intended to buy from the special grant could not be got owing to the demands of other provinces. Each horse stallion covered 67, each pony 53, and each donkey 36 mares on an average. Merino rams are being imported from Australia to improve the best local breeds, namely those of the Kagan and Kurram Valleys.

Horse Fairs—Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

151. The annual fair for the two southern districts of the Province was held at Dera Ismail Khan in March 1906. 201 animals competed for prizes compared with 183 in 1904,—the last occasion on which the fair took place at Dera Ismail Khan,—and Rs. 614 were awarded. The largest class was that

of brood mares other than those which had been covered within the preceding twelve-month by Government or District Board stallions. In this class there were 103 entries and 9 prizes were given. No remounts were bought. Heavy rain during the week before the fair largely reduced the number of competitors by rendering the roads from the Bannu District well nigh impassable.

Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat.

152. A Show at which prizes were offered for horses, mules, donkeys, camels, cattle and sheep owned by residents of the Hazara, Peshawar or Kohat district was for the first time held at Peshawar in the last week of February 1906. 370 horses and 59 head of cattle were exhibited besides smaller entries of mules, donkeys, camels and sheep. Bad weather prevented many horse breeders of Yusafzai from sending in their animals, and a recent outbreak of rinderpest in Peshawar City diminished the number of competitors for prizes for cattle. No remounts were purchased at the Show, but the horses and mares were on the whole of good quality. Some good cows were also shown. The total cost of the Show was Rs. 3,142, which was contributed by the local bodies concerned. Of this sum Rs. 1,428 were distributed as prizes. Four silver medals were also awarded.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

153. There are 4 Veterinary Hospitals, at which 5,513 animals were treated compared with 3,499 during 1904-05. There was already one branch dispensary in existence at Mardan, and during the year six more opened at outlying tahsil head-quarters. In these 3,173 animals were treated. An allotment of Rs. 10,000 made out of the special grant of Rs. 35,000 per annum for veterinary improvements has been distributed between the districts, and has rendered possible much important work in connection with the hospitals and dispensaries.

Expenditure.

154. As nearly as could be ascertained under the existing conditions of account keeping the departmental expenditure amounted to Rs. 44,645 compared with Rs. 8,698 in 1904-05. The increases and improvements in the departments above described account for the increase.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1906-07.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The relations with the tribes on the North-West Frontier were on the whole peaceful. The Peshawar and Kohat districts, however, continued to be the scene of the depredations of gangs from Afghan territory joined, aided and abetted by the Zakha Khel Afridis. So outrageous indeed was the conduct of this section that it was decided not to summon them for their allowances in the winter, and a full statement of their misdeeds was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. The border of Lower Kurram was the scene of some disorder owing to the incursions of raiding parties from Khost, while in Upper Kurram the Khani Khel Para-Chamkanni were the cause of some annoyance. At the same time affairs in the Mahsud country threatened to lead to trouble in spite of the settlement effected with the tribe in regard to the murder of the late Captain Donaldson. The year closed with the Maliks and Mulla Powindah in a state of active antagonism, a struggle fraught with danger to the peace of the border and the lives of British Officers. Otherwise the border was peaceful, and there was little unrest except for the usual bickerings between the Dir brothers and the usual family feuds in Nawagai.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The work done by the Militia was satisfactory. The Khyber Rifles in particular distinguished themselves by ambushing an important gang of raiders in the Kajuri plain. The Kurram Militia showed a marked improvement in discipline. In Southern Waziristan it was found necessary to disband the remaining Mahsud company owing to the refusal of the tribe to accept responsibility for their fellow tribesmen serving with the Corps. The Border Military Police were finally rearmed with Martini-Henry rifles and uniformity in the rates of the sepoys' pay was effected. The Samana Rifles and Kohat Border Military Police did excellent work in clearing the Khattak country of raiding gangs.

Condition of the people.

3. The year was prosperous and both harvests were good. Indeed in the late rabi harvest the demand for labour was so great owing to the large area to be harvested that the rate paid to labourers rose in some cases to 8 annas per diem. In Peshawar, owing to the outbreak of plague in the spring, wages rose from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 per mensem. In Kohat there was a similar rise accentuated by the extra demand for labour caused by the conversion of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway to the broad gauge.

Realization of revenue.

4. The prosperous condition of the people was reflected in the results of the realization of the land revenue. Almost the whole of the year's demand under fixed land revenue was collected, while the realizations on account of arrears of past years were more than three times as great as in the preceding year, and afforded striking evidence of the moderation and equitable distribution of the new assessments recently introduced. The amount of the fixed demand which it was found necessary to suspend was only Rs. 4,613, and one-third of this sum was, moreover, recovered during the year. Good harvests in Dera Ismail Khan and the re-assessment of the Abbottabad Tahsil of the Hazara District resulted in a large increase in the demand under the head of fluctuating land revenue, the collection of which was accomplished without difficulty, but enquiry showed that the agriculturists had benefited unduly at the expense of the State. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of processes issued for the recovery of land revenue. Increasing advantage was again taken of the provisions of the Land Improvement and Agriculturists Loans Acts, and the amount advanced under these enactments showed a considerable rise despite the general prosperity of the people. The demand and the collections under the head of Miscellaneous Land Revenue were more than doubled, chiefly owing to an increase of over 100 per cent. in the grazing fees realized from trans-border tribes who bring down their flocks and herds in the winter months.

Surveys and Settlements.

5. It was decided by the Government of India that there should be five Survey parties in the North-West Frontier to prepare new topographical maps for the settled districts and the adjoining trans-border areas, and in pursuance of these arrangements survey work was carried on in the Kohat District, in Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and on the Waziristan border. Settlement operations in the Province were approaching completion. In Hazara the new demand was announced. In Kohat the proposals regarding the revision of muafis, jagirs and inams alone remained for consideration. In Bannu the Assessment Report of the Marwat Tahsil was submitted for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, while in Kurram the final orders of the Government of India on the new demand were received in February 1906.

Revenue and rent paying classes.

6. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act continued to be unpopular with the money-lenders, but the zamindars fully recognized the advantages conferred on them by it. The bulk of the alienations which actually took place were inter-tribal.

Police.

7. There was a slight decrease in the total number of cognizable offences reported to the Police. The number of murders decreased considerably, especially in the case of murders committed by dacoits. Valuable information was obtained in connection with the illicit trade in arms and ammunition with trans-frontier tribes, and several important arrests were effected both in this Administration and by officers specially deputed to other provinces. The prevention of crime again received careful attention, while the impossibility of maintaining effective surveillance over more than a very limited number of persons was duly recognized. In spite of improvement in the matter of remuneration difficulty continued to be experienced in obtaining recruits in sufficient numbers or of the right stamp.

Criminal Justice.

8. Although the number of offences of all kinds, and in particular the number of offences under the Indian Penal Code, which were returned as true, remained almost the same as in the previous year, the steady diminution of

serious crime observed in the three preceding years continued. Careful Police work and more searching magisterial enquiry into the evidence available resulted in a further decrease in the number of cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, while the discrimination exercised in selecting cases for reference and the care shown in the appointment of Councils resulted in an improvement in the percentage of convictions in these trials. On the other hand there was reason to believe that the ordinary criminal tribunals again admitted to hearing a large number of cases which would have been more suitably dismissed *in limine*. The abuse of setting to work the machinery of the Courts with a view to gaining private ends was very marked in the case of proceedings instituted ostensibly for the purpose of preventing a breach of the peace; and although the decrease in the number of persons required to furnish security must therefore be regarded as satisfactory, there was room for the much more extensive summary rejection of complaints falling under this category. The volume of work disposed of by Chief Magistrates of districts remained almost unaltered, but there was a marked increase in the number of cases disposed of by the Courts of Session and by the Judicial Commissioner.

Prisons.

9. There was a very satisfactory decrease in overcrowding everywhere except in Peshawar, where the evil was often unavoidable owing to the approximation of the normal jail population to the limit of accommodation and the difficulty of obtaining Police guards at short notice for the transfer of convicts who, by reason of their having been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, could not be detained in the Province. The pressure was relieved by the erection of tents within the jail precincts, and no injury to health could be traced to this cause. The prevalence of sickness in the jails was no doubt abnormal, but must be ascribed to the extreme unhealthiness of the year, the effects of which were equally and as regards rise in the death-rate even more noticeable in the case of the free population.

Civil Justice.

10. The number of suits instituted during the year 1906 was the highest since the formation of the Province, and exceeded the institutions in 1905 by nearly 1,500 suits. This increase is mainly attributable to competition for land in those portions of the Peshawar District which are likely to benefit by the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal. Litigation in the Hazara District continued to increase in an extraordinary manner. The work of the Courts was satisfactory, the average duration of contested cases falling from 42 days in 1902 to 36 days in 1906 in spite of the great increase in the amount of business before the Courts. The Honorary Judiciary of the Province suffered a severe loss by the death in November 1906 of Raja Jahandad Khan, C.I.E., Chief of the Gakkhars, who had retired less than two years previously after a long and honourable career in Government service.

Registration.

11. The effect of the introduction in 1904 of the Land Alienation Act in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan had been to reduce the number of documents registered in these districts, but this restricting influence showed signs of giving way during the year under report. There was a considerable rise in the number of documents registered in the Peshawar District, due partly to a false rumour that the Land Alienation Act was shortly to be introduced into Peshawar, partly to the competition for land in the Mardan Sub-Division caused by the expected construction of the Upper Swat River Canal.

District Boards.

12. On the whole the working of the District Boards was satisfactory. The accounts were for the first time audited under the peripatetic system. Rs. 41,000 were placed at the disposal of the Administration by the Government of India for distribution amongst the District Boards for expenditure upon roads, hospitals, dispensaries and veterinary aid. Generally speaking the Boards utilized the sums so allotted to considerable advantage.

Municipalities.

13. The recently instituted local audit system revealed serious defects in certain Municipalities in connection with methods of taxation, octroi collection, the refund system, and the system of accounts generally. Steps were taken to remedy these defects, notably by the separation of the Municipal Accounts from the District Local Fund Office. The average incidence of income and taxation per head of population of Municipalities was Rs. 3-4-8 and Rs. 2-5-5 respectively. The expenditure on public works rose by over half a lakh, the excess being due mainly to repairs to the city wall and special expenditure on the Victoria Jubilee Memorial at Peshawar. A satisfactory feature of the year was the increased interest in Municipal affairs evinced by members of Committees and the public at large.

Agriculture.

14. The proposal to establish two experimental farms in the Peshawar District and the appointment of a Superintendent of Farms were sanctioned; and, in order that this Administration might have the benefit of the services of the Punjab specialists, it was arranged that the Superintendent should be under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab. The experiments made with Egyptian, American and Hissar cotton seed were unfortunately rendered inconclusive by the lateness of the sowings and the ravages of insects, but tended to show that the American variety is that best suited to local conditions.

Weather and Crops.

15. Heavy and well distributed rains fell throughout the Province during the spring of 1906 and enabled the cultivators to prepare extensive areas for kharif sowings. The rains from July to September were normal, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where they were unusually abundant. The October rains were copious, and came in opportune time to mature the crops. The season was thus favourable throughout. Hailstorms, however, did considerable damage to the rabi crop in parts of the Kohat, Bannu, Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts, while locusts did considerable damage to the extra rabi crop in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The total area harvested in 1906-07 was approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, that is over a quarter of a million acres above the normal area. Wheat, the most important crop, occupied about 40 per cent. of the total cropped area. The cotton cultivation showed a steady expansion.

Forests.

16. The 4-inch detailed survey of the reserves in the Dungagali range was completed, and good progress was made in the preparation of maps. There was an increase in the number of forest offences reported due probably to the employment of more efficient protective measures, while there was a considerable decrease in the number of forest fires attributable doubtless to the same cause. The outturn removed from the forests during the year included over 5,000 deodar logs and amounted to more than a million cubic feet of timber and nearly half a million cubic feet of fuel.

17. There has been a steady development in the value and volume of the external trade of the Province. Indeed the total value of trans-frontier trade increased during the last three years from 244 to 313 lakhs. This is mainly attributable to good seasons, the comparative peace of the frontier, the opening of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, and the more liberal trade policy of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. **Trade.**

18. The expenditure on Civil Works was about 6 lakhs less than in the preceding year. The following were the chief works :— **Public Works.**

A new Divisional Court at Dera Ismail Khan.

A Munsif's Court at Bannu.

A house and Court for the Assistant Commissioner, Nowshera.

Militia posts at Tanai and Spinkai Kach in Southern Waziristan.

The reconstruction of the Militia post at Katira in Northern Waziristan.

Metalling of the road from Peshawar through Charsadda and Mardan to Swabi.

19. A separate division was created for the Upper Swat River Canal, and the final survey commenced and a site selected for the head works and weir. On the Paharpur Canal the regulators at the head of the main canal and of the Kot Hafiz distributary, three inspection houses and four hill torrent crossings were completed. The working of the Lower Swat River Canal and the Kabul River Canal continued to be satisfactory. A project for improving the general system of irrigation in Bannu was prepared by an Engineer of the Irrigation Department. **Irrigation.**

20. The total revenue under Imperial heads rose from 33 to 37 lakhs, while expenditure remained more or less as in the preceding year. The increase in the revenue was mainly under the heads *Land Revenue, Forest* and *Stamps.* The income of Municipalities rose by half a lakh, while there was an even greater increase in the expenditure. **Revenue and Expenditure.**

21. The close of the year 1906 was marked by a very severe epidemic of malarial fever, owing to which the death-rate rose from an average of 25·6 per thousand for the five preceding years to 33·73, in spite of the almost entire absence of plague. At the same time the number of births recorded was the highest since the formation of the Province, and the birth-rate rose from a five-year-average rate of 33·2 to 38·6. **Vital Statistics.**

22. There was a slight increase in the number of in-door patients treated during the year and a very considerable increase in the number of out-door patients, due doubtless to the severe epidemic of malarial fever which prevailed during the autumn. Good work was done in the private hospitals of the Province, particularly in the recently founded Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary. The increased attendance at trans-frontier dispensaries is gratifying. **Medical relief.**

23. Due attention was paid by Municipalities to the up-keep of sanitary contrivances, though no work of great importance was undertaken. The epidemic of malarial fever in the autumn caused a considerable decrease in the number of vaccination operations performed. The expenditure under this head remained as before. **Sanitation and Vaccination.**

Education.

24. The number of public institutions increased from 191 to 265 and the total number of children under instruction from 26,581 in 1901-02 to 29,000 in 1906-07. The greatest improvement has taken place in the districts of Kohat and Bannu. The Government of India sanctioned a sum of Rs. 40,000 for the extension of primary education. Part of this was allotted to the Normal School at Peshawar and for the strengthening of the Inspecting Staff, while with the bulk of the grant 38 new Primary Schools and 11 Indigenous Schools were opened. The total expenditure on Public Instruction amounted to almost 2½ lakhs as compared with 1½ lakhs five years previously. The results of the Intermediate and Entrance Examinations of the Punjab University were fairly satisfactory. A Normal School for providing a two years' course of training was opened at Peshawar in May 1906, and 30 stipends were provided for award each year. The object of this institution is to provide the Province with the staff of trained teachers whom under present conditions it is difficult to attract and retain. Female education advanced steadily during the quinquennium among the Hindus and Sikhs, but the attitude of the mass of the Muhammadan population remained, as before, adverse or indifferent. Education is gradually getting a firm hold in the Kurram, Tochi and Khyber agencies.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year 1906-07.

9. Frontier Affairs.

General.

2. The relations with the tribes on the North-West Frontier were on the whole peaceful. An unfortunate exception was the case of the Zakha Khel Afridis who, as in the preceding year, continued to join and abet gangs of outlaws from Afghan territory in raiding the villages of the Peshawar and Kohat districts. The border of Lower Kurram was also the scene of some disorder owing to the incursions of raiding parties from Khost under the leadership of such outlaws as Rangin and the infamous Ism Gul, who was, however, luckily killed in a foray in the summer. In Upper Kurram the Khani Khel Para-Chamkanni showed a tendency to revert to their former lawless ways. With these exceptions, however, the administrative border was singularly free from trouble of any serious kind. At the same time affairs in the Mahsud country were not satisfactory and threatened to lead to further disorder. The visit of His Majesty the Amir to India naturally produced a crop of wild stories, which, however, were readily discredited when the attitude

of the Amir and the success of his visit became known on the border. Again the frontier was the scene of much activity in the way of survey operations, road-making and railway works. In April 1906 His Excellency the Viceroy visited Peshawar and the Khyber Pass.

HAZARA.

Amb. 3. Nawab Sir Muhammad Akram Khan, K.C.S.I., Nawab of Amb, died on the 5th of January 1907 and was succeeded, without serious opposition, by his eldest legitimate son Khan-i-Zaman Khan.

Black Mountain. 4. The vendetta consequent on the murder of Isa Khan, mentioned last year, culminated in the murder of Ibrahim Khan, Chief of Seri, by Sakandar Khan and Torabaz Khan, two of the Hassanzai Khan Khels who were proscribed years ago with the notorious Hashim Ali. The death of Ibrahim Khan leaves the Isazai without a chief, and the tribe is apparently split into cliques and factions regarding the selection of a successor.

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL.

Dir and Bajaur. 5. Early in May Badshah Khan, Chief of Dir, began to estrange the sympathy of his subjects by his high-handed and avaricious conduct. His brother Miangul Jan was not slow to take advantage of this state of public feeling. With a following of malcontents he seized the forts of Shahzadai and Kunater. The Chief at once despatched a *lashkar*, and severe fighting ensued. The disputants were induced to come to a settlement at Chakdarra early in June and a precarious peace was maintained in Dir till March, when, in direct contravention of the Chakdarra agreement, Badshah Khan invaded Jandol. The disturbances consequent on this action were still in progress at the close of the year. In the meanwhile Bajaur was the scene of almost incessant trouble. Muhammad Ali Jan, the eldest son of the Nawab of Nawagai, resenting the favour shown to his younger brother Ahmad Jan by the Nawab, managed to gather various adjoining tribes to his standard, and fighting began. Muhammad Ali was almost uniformly successful and practically ousted his father from the chiefship of Nawagai and established himself as the *de facto* ruler in Bajaur.

Swat. 6. As usual, faction fighting was rife in Upper Swat. In Lower Swat the conduct of the tribes was excellent and the jirgas performed the work of local self-Government sensibly and justly.

Chitral. 7. The administration of the Mehtar was satisfactory and the people were contented and prosperous. There was a slight decrease in the Chitral trade with India, due chiefly to the increase in the popularity of Russian piece-goods imported from Badakhshan. The Chitral Scouts continued to do good work.

PESHAWAR.

General. 8. The Peshawar border was again seriously harassed by gangs from Afghan territory consisting for the most part of outlaws and Zakha Khel Afridis.

Mohmands. 9. The Tarakzai and Halimzai behaved excellently. Some of the younger Dawezai, however, were apparently discontented with the distribution of the allowances, and as an indication of their displeasure fired a few harmless shots in the direction of the Regulator Fort at the head works of the Swat River Canal.

KHYBER.

General. 10. The survey of the Mullagori, Shinwari and Shilman country of the Khyber Valley and the Lashora Hills was completed in June, and the duplication of the Khyber road was almost finished by the end of the year.

The latter work was a topic of heated discussion among the Afridis and threatened at one time to lead to trouble. Work on the Shilman Railway progressed smoothly and without interruption.

11. With the exception of the Zakha Khel the behaviour of the Afridi clans was excellent. This section, however, were more active and insolent in their misconduct than in former years, and in concert with the Nazian outlaws harried the defenceless villages of Peshawar and Kohat with profit and impunity. They received, however, one sharp check in a most successful ambush laid for them at the head of the Kajuri plain by a party of the Khyber Rifles. In consequence of their persistent misconduct the Zakha Khel were not summoned to receive their allowances in the winter, and a full statement of the case against them was submitted to the Government of India. **Afridis.**

KOHAT.

12. The tribes on the Kohat border conducted themselves well during the year and were not responsible for any serious act of organized crime. The border villages, however, continued to suffer from the depredations of gangs from Khost. These, however, met with a considerable check at the hands of some parties of the Samana Rifles and Border Police who were sent to clear the Khattak and Shakardarra hills of these marauders. **General.**

13. The behaviour of the Pass Afridis continued to be exemplary. The manufacture of rifles and ammunition in the Pass is a prosperous industry though a source of considerable trouble to the district authorities. **Pass Afridis.**

14. The general conduct of the tribe was good. Territorial responsibility was enforced against the Daulatzais, Sepahias and Sturi Khel for giving passage to raiders, but there was nothing to show that these tribes had given active assistance in the matter. **Orakzais.**

15. These tribes showed some ill-temper over the refusal of the authorities to re-open the Spin-Thal boundary question. But they were soon brought to their senses by the withholding of the Biland Khel lungis. **Kabul Khel and Biland Khel.**

KURRAM.

16. Settlement proceedings were satisfactorily concluded during the year. The acquisition of land for the railway extension from Thal was effected as far as Sultan, a distance of 40 miles. Further work, however, on the railway was suspended under the orders of Government. Two serious criminal cases, in which the Militia were unfortunately concerned, gave an impetus to faction feeling always dominant in Upper Kurram. Lower Kurram was the subject of numerous raids by gangs from Khost with which the Afghan officials are apparently powerless to deal. **General.**

17. The occupation of Chinarak by the Wazirs was the main topic of local politics, and schemes were discussed for the expulsion of these interlopers. But the inherent lack of cohesion in the tribe rendered these plans nugatory and the Wazirs remained in possession. **Zaimusht.**

18. Although the other sections remained quiet the Khani Khel maintained the attitude noticed last year and continued when opportunity offered to commit depredations in Kurram. **Para-Chamkanni.**

BANNU.

19. The general peace of the Bannu border remained undisturbed by serious crime except in two instances. In the first case, in pursuance of an existing feud, a party of Jalal Khel Mahsuds attacked the Khwajdar Khel section of the Jani Khel Wazirs near the mouth of the Shaktu just within British territory. In the second case the village of Shamuni Khattak was raided by a gang from Khost led by the free-booter Rangin. As a punishment **General.**

for their failure to turn out and join in the hue and cry after the raiders the frontier land revenue remission of the Hathi Khel, amounting to Rs. 2,500, was confiscated. The effect of this promised to be salutary.

TOCHI.

General. 20. With the exception of two serious cases of murder of Government servants, in the one of a Sub-Overseer of the Military Works Services, in the other of two Afridi Sepoys of the Northern Waziristan Militia, there was a marked decrease in serious crime in the Valley. The behaviour of the tribes in the Agency was generally exemplary. The new Miramshah post was occupied in June. The old Militia post was demolished, while the old Civil post, in spite of its dilapidated condition, was turned into a Civil Hospital.

WANA.

General. 21. The year was happily marked by an absence of fanatical outrage. In August heavy floods in the Gomal carried away the bridge below Spinkai and damaged the Gomal road. A new bridge is under construction chiefly by Mahsud labour. The survey of the protected area was completed during the year and the work was then extended westward into the unprotected area without untoward incident. Owing to the refusal of the Mahsud Jirga to accept tribal responsibility for men serving in the Southern Waziristan Militia the Mahsud Company was disbanded and now no Mahsuds are serving in the Corps.

Wazirs. 22. The conduct of the Wazirs in protected area was satisfactory, and they gave proof of their satisfaction with the present administration by petitioning for an extension of the protectorate up to the Durand Line. The Wazirs of unprotected area also gave no trouble, though the usual raiding between them and the Mahsuds continued with characteristic zest.

Mahsuds. 23. The tribe at the beginning of the year petitioned for pardon for the murder of Captain Donaldson, which was granted on the understanding that Pashakai, the only one of the abettors of the murder still at large, should be surrendered if found in Mahsud country, and that failing his surrender a sum of Rs. 10,000 should be cut from the Mahsud allowances. Further, on the recommendation of the Political Agent the Government of India sanctioned a grant of land in British territory to the Mulla Powindah and a redistribution of the Maliki allowances. The result of these measures was to create severe friction between the Maliks and the Mulla Powindah, which after various vicissitudes served to re-establish the Mulla in his position of power with the tribe. The year closed with the struggle between the Mulla and the Maliks at its height, a struggle fraught with danger to the peace of the border and the lives of British Officers.

BORDER MILITARY POLICE AND MILITIA.

Border Military Police. 24. The re-armament of the Border Military Police with Martini-Henry rifles was carried out during the year. Uniformity in the rates of the sepoy's pay was effected by the raising of the pay of the Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat Corps to Rs. 8 per man. Recruiting, except in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, was satisfactory. The Dera Ismail Khan Corps had to sustain through an outbreak of *surra* the severe loss of about 30 horses. The Samana Rifles and Kohat Border Military Police did excellent work in clearing the Khattak hills of raiding gangs.

Militia. 25. The work done by the Militia was satisfactory. Musketry and signalling required greater attention, but the recently sanctioned grant of musketry prizes will doubtless have a good effect as regards the former. A party of

the Khyber Rifles under Captain Bickford were successful in ambushing an important gang of raiders at Tandai. The Kurram Militia with a new staff of officers under Major Kemball showed a marked improvement in discipline.

10. Condition of the People.

General condition.

26. The autumn harvest of 1906 and the spring harvest of 1907 were both above the average. The year as a whole was therefore prosperous, but the health of the people was seriously affected by the severe epidemic of malarial fever which prevailed throughout the Province during the closing months of 1906, while business was further disorganized by the outbreak of plague in the spring of 1907. The stock of food-grains was, however, ample in all districts, and prices were generally lower than in the preceding year. The demand for unskilled labour is steady even in normal years. In the spring of 1907, owing to the large area to be harvested and the evil effects of the rumours prevalent with regard to plague, the rate for harvest labour rose in some cases to 8 annas per diem. In Dera Ismail Khan the wages of agricultural labourers were Rs. 7-12-0 per mensem throughout the year, while in Bannu and Hazara they ranged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 and from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 respectively. The outbreak of plague in Peshawar was followed by a rise in wages from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15, and there was a similar rise in Kohat, where the conversion of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway to the broad gauge created a special demand for labour.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1905-06 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1905-06.]

Demand and Collection.

27. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The following table shows the comparative demand and realization on account of fixed land revenue in the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 :—

	1904-05.	1905-06.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	15,91,310	15,83,149
Realization	15,25,900	15,71,143

From this it will be seen that the percentage of realization to demand for the year under report reached the remarkably high figure of 99·2 as compared with 95·89, the percentage of the previous year. This improvement was due to good harvests and general agricultural prosperity throughout the Province. The decrease in the total demand of fixed land revenue was due principally to the substitution of fluctuating for fixed assessments in Dera Ismail Khan. Collections on account of previous years were satisfactory, *viz.* Rs. 30,652 in 1905-06 against Rs. 8,812 in 1904-05. This is a striking proof that the new assessments recently introduced in three of the settled districts are moderate and well distributed. The Peshawar District showed a clean balance sheet, probably for the first time since it came under British rule.

28. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—During 1905-06 Rs. 4,613 of the land revenue demand were suspended. Of this Rs. 1,505 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,108 under suspension.

At the beginning of the year the amount under suspension was Rs. 51,613. Of this Rs. 31,400 were finally remitted, Rs. 6,701 collected, and Rs. 13,512 were still under suspension. The final balance on the year's transactions was Rs. 3,108 + Rs. 13,512, or Rs. 16,620.

The large decrease in the amount suspended in 1905-06 as compared with the previous year was largely due to the fact that the Peshawar District was not again visited by hailstorms of such appalling severity as those which devastated the rabi crops of 1905.

The remissions of the year amounted to Rs. 2,360. As usual they were granted chiefly on account of damage done by hailstorms.

29. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The total demand under this head showed a large rise from Rs. 1,72,671 in 1904-05 to Rs. 2,30,041 in 1905-06. Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan were mainly responsible for this. In the former district the Haripur and Mansehra tahsils had not yet been brought on to the fixed rent-roll, while the re-assessment of the Abbottabad Tahsil still further increased the fluctuating revenue. In Dera Ismail Khan the large increase was due to better harvests.

The collections under this head were satisfactory, the balance at the close of the year being Rs. 4,561 as compared with Rs. 27,646 in the previous year.

30. *The system of Fluctuating Assessment.*—This system is in force throughout almost the whole of Dera Ismail Khan. It is popular with the people, but the financial results are disappointing. The reason is not far to seek. Remissions are granted with too great liberality and the interests of the State too often needlessly sacrificed to those of the cultivator. Enquiry has shown that the decision in the matter of a failed crop is left to Patwaris and Kanungos, and that superior Revenue Officers have failed to exercise proper supervision and control. Until this is remedied satisfactory financial results cannot be expected.

31. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head was Rs. 1,31,527, of which Rs. 1,21,258 were collected against Rs. 60,774 realized out of a demand of Rs. 61,854 last year.

This large increase is accounted for as follows :—

(*a*) In Hazara fees were imposed for the first time on goats grazing in certain village forests at the rates of one and two annas per head.

(*b*) In Peshawar the receipts of the Khwarra-Zira Forests were credited under this head for the first time.

(*c*) In Dera Ismail Khan the tirni rates having been raised 50 per cent. since last year, there was a considerable increase in the fees collected from the Powindah tribes.

That these enhanced rates did not check the annual immigration in the smallest degree is an eloquent testimony of the wealth of these tribes.

Land Revenue Assignments.

32. The assigned revenue in this Province during 1905-06 amounted to Rs. 3,87,392 as compared with Rs. 3,42,540 in the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to the revision of assessment in the Hazara District.

In Kohat a part of the jagir of the late Khan Bahadur Usman Khan of Hangu and the life jagir of the late Sir Sultan Jan, K.C.I.E., were resumed.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

33. There was a steady decrease in the issue of coercive processes for the collection of land revenue. The Peshawar District still retained its unenviable notoriety in this respect, and was responsible for 70 per cent. of the processes issued during the year.

Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.

34. The new forms prescribed by the Government of India for the granting of loans under the two Acts were introduced in the Province. The advances made during the year under both Acts amounted to Rs. 73,673 as against Rs. 97,308 in the previous year. The fall in advances under Act XII of 1884 was due to general agricultural prosperity. Misapplications of loans were reported from Kohat, where there was some improvement in the methods of inspection. The total amount outstanding at the beginning of the year under both Acts was Rs. 1,73,192.

Copying Agencies.

35. Copying agencies worked well in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan. In Peshawar there was still room for improvement in this respect. In Kohat the system of sending copies by value-payable parcel was introduced with satisfactory results. In Bannu no such agency existed.

Ejectment of occupancy tenants.

36. There were only two cases of ejectment of occupancy tenants. These occurred in the Kohat District.

Ejectment of non-occupancy tenants.

37. There was a slight increase in 1905-06 in the number of applications filed for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants. Out of 1,334 applications 144 were disallowed.

Enhancement of rents.

38. During the year 15 cases for the enhancement of rents were instituted. There was no suit for reduction of rent.

Land Acquisition Act.

39. An area of 2,755·93 acres was permanently acquired by Government during the year at an average rate of Rs. 65 per acre. In the Peshawar District a large area of 2,056·1 acres was acquired for the new Nowshera Cantonment at the rate of only Rs. 28 per acre, which accounts for the low general average.

2. Surveys.

Departmental operations.

40. The proposals of the Survey Committee in regard to this Province were accepted by the Government of India. It was decided that there should be five Survey parties on the North-West Frontier to prepare new topographical maps for the settled districts and the adjoining trans-border tracts. In pursuance of these arrangements No. 14 Party, Survey of India, resumed its work of the re-survey of the Kohat District in October 1906, while the traverse work which was in progress there during the previous year was completed. Survey work was begun in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu districts, and No. 15 Party, which had arrived in the latter district during the preceding cold weather, completed the survey of a large trans-border area. Another Survey party was at work on the Waziristan border.

Settlement survey.

41. The Settlement survey of Bannu was completed during the year.

3. Settlements.

42. Settlement operations in the Province were approaching completion.

Hazara.

43. Measurements had been completed during the previous year. The new demand was announced in the course of 1905-06, and the work of distributing this over the holdings was in hand at the close of the year.

Kohat.

44. The Settlement work proper had been finished. But the Settlement Officer's proposals regarding the revision of muafis, jagirs and inams in May 1906 were still under consideration.

Bannu.

45. Excellent progress was made in Bannu. The re-measurement of the remaining area of the Bannu Tahsil was finished in April 1906, and maps of 142 villages completed. It was anticipated that the operations would be finally wound up by the end of 1907. The Assessment Report of the Marwat Tahsil was received in January 1906, and orders of the Chief Commissioner were passed in respect of the unirrigated tract of the tahsil.

Dera Ismail Khan.

46. The new assessment in the Indus Valley tract and the Tank Tahsil came into force from Kharif 1903, and in the Daman tract with effect from Rabi 1905. The Final Settlement Report was printed.

Kurram.

47. The orders of the Government of India on the Assessment Report were received in February 1906. The total assessment of the valley has been raised from Rs. 31,528 to Rs. 71,500 initial and Rs. 88,000 final demand after five years. Only one objection was preferred against the assessment.

4. Land Records.

Establishment.

48. *Patwaris.*—The Patwari establishment showed improvement both in respect of its educational qualifications and of its recruitment from the agricultural classes. At the end of 1906 the number of Patwaris and their Assistants was 798, of whom 251 were agriculturists.

The number of Patwari candidates on the rolls at the end of 1906 was 425, of whom 56 per cent. were agriculturists. The number of unqualified candidates was still large. During the year a Patwari school was opened in Dera Ismail Khan. The Patwari fund was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1906, and all charges are now met from Imperial Revenues.

Kanungos.—The number of Kanungo candidates was kept well within the limit prescribed by the Revenue Commissioner, and only four new candidates were accepted during the year. It is satisfactory to note that 10 out of the 16 vacancies in the Kanungo staff were filled up by candidates belonging to the agricultural classes.

49. Very heavy mutation work was done during the year. No less than 170,662 mutations were attested. The pending file was only 17,441 as compared with 33,566 in 1904-05. **Mutation Work.**

50. In 1905-06 the total number of revenue cases disposed of was 25,442 as against 28,625 in the previous year. **Business returns.**

5. Government Waste Lands.

51. The working of the Hazara Forest Regulation continued to be satisfactory. The grazing dues levied on goats in certain tracts brought an income of Rs. 10,083. The tax is primarily intended to ensure the preservation of village forests. **Hazara.**

52. The area of unclassed forests and Government waste lands remained practically unaltered. The area let out for cultivation was 5,738 acres. The income derived from this class of land throughout the Province amounted to Rs. 22,323, or Rs. 3,408 more than that of the previous year. **Miscellaneous.**

6. Wards' Estates.

53. One more estate—that of Nawab Allahdad Khan, Saddozai, of the Dera Ismail Khan District—was brought under the management of the Court of Wards, which raised the number of estates under its control to eight. **Extension of management.**

There was an increase of 2,462 acres in the total area under management, of which 32,624 acres were under cultivation.

54. The assets of all the estates—with one exception—increased, and gave a total of Rs. 3,01,230. The total liabilities rose from Rs. 31,947 to Rs. 58,131, but this included the sum of Rs. 30,000 borrowed by the estate of Nawab Allahdad Khan from that of Daulat Khan. **Assets.**

55. The total gross income amounted to Rs. 1,13,971, an increase of Rs. 46,973 over the previous year's figures. The total expenditure of all the estates rose from Rs. 77,336 to Rs. 1,02,571. **Income and Expenditure.**

7. Revenue and Rent paying classes.

56. During the year no changes were effected in the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, which as modified by Regulation I of 1904 became operative in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan from June 1904. The Act continued to be unpopular with the money-lenders, but the zamindars fully recognized the advantages conferred on them by it. **Punjab Alienation of Land Act.**

57. The area transferred during the year by way of gift and exchange was 22,468 acres as compared with 43,563 acres in the preceding year, while the cultivated area under mortgage was 37,900 acres against 28,119 acres in 1904-05. The area sold amounted to 14,096 acres against 13,249 acres in 1904-05. **Transfers of land.**

In four cases only was permission granted to alienate land to persons not entitled to purchase. The total area mortgaged by agricultural tribes during the year amounted to 62,888 acres, while the area acquired in mortgage by them amounted to 54,396 acres. The net loss to agricultural tribes therefore in this respect was only 8,492 acres against 23,718 acres in 1904-05. Similarly the net loss to them in sales amounted to only 2,223 acres as against 12,734 acres in the previous year. This all-round reduction is satisfactory. The bulk of the transactions were inter-tribal.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

58. Five of the eight Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in the year 1906 affected the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.* :—

(1) Act No. I of 1906, an Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

(2) Act No. III of 1906, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Coinage and the Mint.

(3) Act No. V of 1906, an Act further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

(4) Act No. VII of 1906, an Act to amend the Excise Act, 1896.

(5) Act No. VIII of 1906, an Act to amend the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

Two Regulations having the force of law were made by the Supreme Executive Council, *viz.* :—

The North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice (Amendment) Regulation, 1906 (Regulation No. I of 1906).

The North-West Frontier Province Pre-emption Regulation, 1906 (Regulation No. II of 1906).

The latter regulation extended to the North-West Frontier Province the provisions of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1905, Punjab Act II of 1905.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1906 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section VII.]

Cognizable crime.

59. The total number of cognizable offences reported to and registered by the Police for the year 1906 was 5,162, of which 3,409 were offences under the Indian Penal Code. In 1905, 5,259 offences were reported, out of which 3,716 were under the Code.

Working.

60. Of the cases reported 4,091 were admitted as true, and in 2,594 of these, that is in 63 per cent., convictions were obtained. In 1905 the percentage of convictions to cases admitted as true was 60.

During the year 2,327 admittedly true cases were reported to Magistrates direct, or 554 more than last year, and it may be noted that in the year under report cases attributable to public and local nuisances alone increased by 436.

The percentage of convictions in cases of offences under the Indian Penal Code only for the year under report as compared with 1905 was as follows:—

	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	
	1905.	1906.
Police and Magistrates' cases	40	41
Police cases only	48	50

In Police cases of a violent nature only, namely dacoity, murder, robbery and trespass of all kinds, the returns showed that in 49 per cent. convictions were obtained.

Serious offences under the Indian Penal Code.

61. There were 184 admitted murders during the year as against 196 in 1905. In one case there were four victims—two were triple and five were double murders. Dacoits were responsible for 10 less murders than last year, while there was a slight increase in the number of those killed by poison. Out of the 184 murders 79 arose out of the relation between the sexes. As usual more than half the murders were committed in the Peshawar District, where, it was noted, daggers and pistols were the favourite instruments of destruction. No cases of infanticide were reported in the Province during the year.

There were 28 cases of dacoity in the Province, of which 14 were strictly speaking raids, as they were the work of trans-border men, while last year out of 47 dacoities 31 were committed by trans-border raiding parties. 127 riots were registered during the year, or 14 less than in 1905. The number of coining cases was 13. There was one case of forged notes, which happily was discovered before the gang had time to put their designs into practice. There was a decrease of 17 in the number of robberies compared with last year, though the value of property stolen under these circumstances was greater.

Stolen property.

62. The value of property stolen by robbery and theft of all kinds during the year was Rs. 1,21,510 as compared with Rs. 1,47,720 in 1905. The proportion of property recovered was about the same as last year, *viz.* about 20 per cent.

Theft of arms and ammunition.

63. There were no cases of theft of Lee-Enfield rifles. 2,251 rounds of ammunition were stolen from a Frontier regiment, but this was due to factions among the men. Illegal traffic in arms and ammunition with the trans-border tribes was brisk during the year, and Bhopal was once more marked down as being the favourite resort for procuring arms and ammunition to be smuggled across the border.

Bad characters.

64. The number of persons prosecuted for bad livelihood rose from 529 in 1905 to 760 in 1906. The surveillance of bad characters received very careful attention throughout the Province. In the Peshawar District alone there were no less than 1,636 persons under surveillance at the beginning of the year. During the year 971 persons were convicted of offences against property, of whom 137 were old offenders.

Punitive Police posts.

65. A punitive post was established during the year at Kakki in the Bannu District.

Outlaws.

66. 27 proclaimed offenders were arrested, leaving 767 still at large.

Fanatical outrages.

67. During the year there were no fanatical outrages or attempts.

Assistance to other Provinces.

68. Good work was done by the Police of this Province lent to other provinces in connection with the visit to India of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan. The Peshawar Police were very liberally rewarded by the Superintendent of Police, Ajmer, for their assistance in arresting a noted rifle thief in that district.

Internal economy of the Force.

69. The estimated cost of the Force was Rs. 7,48,997; of which Rs. 6,92,138 was debitable to Imperial Revenues; the balance to Municipal and other funds. During the year 374 members of the Force were punished departmentally and 41 judicially. There were three cases of illegal gratification: in two of them convictions were obtained, and all three accused were dismissed the Force. The total number of men dismissed during the year was 55. Money rewards were granted to 456 members of the Force. The men who went through the Phillaur Training School turned out well. 383 recruits were enrolled during the year. Recruiting was as difficult as ever. In spite of the recent rise in the pay of Constables, the daily labourer can earn a higher wage with no more work and less responsibility than a Constable. The health of the Force was good. A high standard of discipline was maintained throughout, and the conduct of the Force was most satisfactory.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1906 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section IV.]

General.

70. The following is a comparative statement of the principal figures for 1906 and the two preceding years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of offences of all kinds reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Relation per cent. between the figures in columns 3 and 2.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons convicted.	Relation per cent. between the figures in columns 7 and 6.
1904 ...	17,959	13,247	73·76	12,491	27,787	12,955	46·62
1905 ...	17,958	12,861	71·61	11,970	26,625	12,849	48·25
1906 ...	18,471	12,958	70·15	12,148	26,320	12,492	47·46

Of the total number of offences reported in 1906, 10,383 or 56 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 10,183 or 57 per cent. in 1905, and 6,347 or 61 per cent., as against 6,411 or 63 per cent. in 1905, were returned as true. Of these, 5,519 were brought to trial and 1,907 ended in conviction compared with 5,567 and 2,125 in 1905. The steady diminution of serious crime observed in 1903, 1904 and 1905 continued in 1906, and was shared by all districts except Peshawar, which exhibited an unimportant rise. Of the 24 dacoities committed in that district in 1906, 10 were the work of trans-border gangs. There was a marked decrease in the number of admitted cases of rioting, unnatural offence, dacoity (other than dacoity with murder), receiving stolen property, and criminal trespass (other than criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt). The statistics regarding trials on charges of offences relating to marriage seemed to show that in the majority of these cases the complaint of a criminal offence was false.

Strength of the Magistracy.

71. The number of officers invested with criminal powers at the close of 1906 was 101, the same as at the end of 1905.

Work of the Magistracy.

72. The statistics again showed that unremitting vigilance on the part of the superior courts is necessary to ensure an adequate exercise of the provisions of Sections 203 and 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chief Magistrates of Districts.

73. District Magistrates disposed of 1,512 cases under the Frontier Crimes Regulation, 42 under their enhanced powers under Section 30, Code of Criminal Procedure, and 69 under their ordinary powers as compared with

1,531, 53 and 133 respectively in 1905. Additional District Magistrates disposed of 113 cases under their enhanced powers as against 105 in 1905. District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates also disposed of 548 appeals and 178 applications for revision.

Punishments.

74. Solitary confinement was awarded to 1,162 out of the 2,385 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 98,547 as against Rs. 76,647 in 1905. The increase was mainly due to the imposition of heavy fines on villages in the Peshawar District. Of the fines realized Rs. 11,143 was paid as compensation. 173 sentences of whipping were passed under the Whipping Act and 15 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. In both cases the number was considerably lower than in 1905, and represented only 15·6 per cent. of the number of cases in which whipping might have been awarded. 5,167 persons were required to furnish security as against 5,363 in 1905. The power of enhancement of sentence was again used most sparingly, and was exercised in the case of only 28 persons.

Sessions Courts.

75. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 104 Sessions cases, 696 appeals and 148 applications for revision as against 84, 590 and 165 respectively in 1905. Of the 912 persons who appealed to the Courts of Session 273 had their sentences altered or reversed. The average duration of Sessions cases was 37 days and of appeals 11 days.

Judicial Commissioner.

76. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 38 references in murder cases, 163 appeals, and 146 applications for revision as compared with 27, 109 and 104 in 1905. Capital sentences passed by the Courts of Session were confirmed in the case of 20 persons and commuted to transportation for life in the case of 5 persons.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

77. 163 cases, representing the trial of 586 persons, were referred to Councils of Elders as against 185 cases and 664 persons in 1905, and 254 persons were convicted as against 271 in 1905.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of Jails of the Province for 1906 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section V.]

Convicts.

78. At the beginning of the year the convict population contained in the five jails of the Province numbered 1,040. This total included 28 women. During 1906, 3,183 were admitted as compared with 3,332 in 1905, and at the close of the year 990 remained. Of the convicts admitted 94·50 per cent. were Muhammadans and only 1·7 per cent. were literate. The number of previously convicted persons rose from 261 in 1905 to 295 in 1906, or from 8 to 9 per cent. of the total admissions. The year's admissions included 10 male juveniles—one more than in 1905. There were 12 executions and 27 deaths as against 19 and 23 respectively in the previous year.

Under-trial prisoners.

79. At the beginning of the year the jails and lock-ups contained 216 under-trial prisoners, and 3,970 were admitted during the course of the year. On the 31st December 1906 the cases of 153 were still undecided.

Civil prisoners.

80. 118 civil prisoners were dealt with as against 136 in the preceding year.

Daily average Jail population.

81. The daily average of prisoners of all classes fell from 1,326 to 1,319.

Accommodation.

82. At the close of the year there was accommodation in the jails of the Province for 1,515 prisoners against 1,508 in the preceding year. Overcrowding was much less marked than in the previous year in all jails except Peshawar, where, owing to difficulty in arranging for the transfer of prisoners, the jail population was in excess on 201 days of the year. The pressure was relieved by erecting tents inside the Jail, and no serious consequences ensued.

Vital Statistics.

83. The rate of sickness and mortality among the prisoners was abnormally high, but not greater than that prevailing among the free population. A severe malarial epidemic rendered the closing months of the year peculiarly unhealthy. The prison death-rate rose to 23·47 per *mille* as against 19·69 in 1905.

Conduct and Discipline.

84. The conduct of the subordinate establishment continued satisfactory. The number of punishments awarded was 174 as against 198 in 1905. One case of escape occurred during the year. The prisoner was promptly recaptured.

Among prisoners the aggregate number of offences against prison discipline was 1,540 as compared with 1,561 in the preceding year. The great majority of offences related to work, but offences relating to prohibited articles were very numerous in the Peshawar Jail. Exemplary punishments were awarded in the more flagrant cases. The total number of major punishments inflicted was 415, the same as in the previous year. Seven whippings were administered.

Employment of convicts.

85. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days rose from 1,060 in 1905 to 1,074 in 1906.

The average number of convict officers employed during the year was the maximum permissible, *viz.* 8 per cent. of the convict population. Their conduct was highly satisfactory, only 24 punishments being incurred.

Paper-making and lithographic printing were the most lucrative industries, the former yielding a profit of Rs. 4,799. Endeavours are being made to develop the oil-pressing industry by the introduction of modern machinery.

The sum paid into the Treasury on account of manufactures was Rs. 31,826. Net cash earnings fell from Rs. 10,412 to Rs. 6,078, but this is partially accounted for by heavy book debits. Indirect profits calculated on Jail duties performed by convicts amounted to Rs. 24,180 as against Rs. 25,635 in 1905. Although the general unhealthiness of the year had some effect on the annual profits, the financial statistics compare favourably with those of previous years.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1906 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section III.]

Institutions; and nature of suits.

86. 22,282 suits of all kinds were instituted in 1906 as against 20,810 in 1905. The number is the highest recorded in any year since the formation of the Province. 16,365 as compared with 16,062 in 1905 were for money or moveable property, while title and other suits numbered 5,917 as against 4,748 in 1905. Of the rise of 1,169 in title and other suits the Peshawar District accounts for 578. This increase has occurred mainly in suits relating to land in Yusafzai which will benefit by the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal. The number of pre-emption suits in the Peshawar District alone was 861, which is in excess of the total for the Province in 1905.

Hazara continued to exhibit the extraordinary increase in litigation observed in this district in recent years. Suits instituted by money-lenders against agriculturists increased from 1,216 in 1903 to 3,326 in 1906. The increase is ascribed to the effect of the introduction of the Land Alienation Act in July 1904 and the prevention of illicit sales of forest produce in curtailing the credit and resources of the agriculturists. Title and other suits have also shown a steady rise, but it is hoped that, with the completion of the Settlement, this class of litigation will return to its normal level.

Pre-emption cases rose from 854 in 1905 to 1,397 in 1906, the rise being most marked in Peshawar. The number of matrimonial suits was 514, against 372 in 1905 and 241 in 1903.

87. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 28,39,324 in 1905 to Rs. 26,53,779 in 1906. Only 3 per cent. exceeded Rs. 500 in value; 64 per cent. were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 100, while 18 per cent. did not exceed Rs. 10. Value of suits.

88. The following statement shows the strength of the judicial agency and the number of suits disposed of by each class of that agency during the past two years:— Agency for the disposal of original civil business.

Grade of Officers.	Number of officers at the close of the year.		Number of cases disposed of.		Percentage to total disposals.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Divisional Judges	2	2	7	12	...	...
District Judges	4	4	249	276	1·1	1·1
Sub-Judges with appellate powers ...	1	2	54	145	·2	·6
Assistant Commissioners	10	8	567	740	2·6	3·0
Extra Assistant Commissioners	16	14	1,398	1,433	6·2	5·9
Small Cause Court Judges	2	2	610	620	2·8	2·8
Munsifs	6	6	13,978	15,302	62·8	63·5
Tahsildars	16	16	3,165	3,019	14·2	12·5
Naib Tahsildars	2	2	170	292	·8	1·2
Honorary Civil Judges	7	7	2,073	2,254	9·3	9·3
Total ...	66	63	22,271	24,093	100	99·6

89. The Courts decided 24,093 suits out of 26,065 for disposal. 5,000 cases were disposed of without trial, 5,017 by compromise and 743 on reference to arbitration. At the close of the year 1,972 suits were pending as against 2,006 in 1905. The average duration of contested cases has fallen from 42 days in 1902 to 36 days in 1906 in spite of the great increase in the amount of business before the Courts. Disposals.

90. District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers disposed of 675 appeals as against 666 in 1905. Appellate work— District Courts.

91. The two Divisional Judges disposed of 1,021 regular and 83 miscellaneous appeals as compared with 745 and 59 in 1905. Of the regular appeals 674 were disposed of in the Peshawar Divisional Court. At the close of the year only 5 appeals were pending over three months. The average duration of regular appeals was 67 days in the Peshawar Division and 64 days in the Derajat Division. Divisional Courts.

92. The civil business before the Judicial Commissioner's Court was— Judicial Commissioner's Court.

Particulars.	Appeals from Original decrees.	Appeals from Appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Revisions.
For disposal	15	58	34	140
Disposed of	15	50	32	136

The average duration of regular appeals was 83 days.

93. The Courts disposed of 15,163 out of 16,518 applications for execution of decrees. 31 per cent. were satisfied in full and 17 per cent. in part. Out of Rs. 12,25,817 under execution Rs. 4,05,392, or 33 per cent., were realized as compared with 32 per cent. in 1905. Executions.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1906 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province), and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section IX.]

General. 94. The effect of the introduction in 1904 of the Land Alienation Act in Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan had been to reduce the number of documents registered in these districts. But this restricting influence showed signs of giving way during the year under report. Indeed the number of documents registered in these three districts was 26 per cent. higher in 1906 than in 1905. For the whole Province the figure rose from 7,425 to 8,456.

Business. 95. The total value of the property affected by registered deeds was 50·4 lakhs as against 42·5 lakhs in 1905.

Agency. 96. No new Registration office was opened during the year and none closed.

Finance. 97. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 24,175 in 1905 to Rs. 27,880 in 1906, and expenditure increased from Rs. 7,698 to Rs. 8,058.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1905-06 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section XVIII.]

Constitution. 98. No changes were made during the year either in the constitution or in the jurisdiction of the District Boards.

Working. 99. With the exception of the Hazara District Board, which held three instead of four ordinary meetings, all the District Boards held the prescribed number of meetings. The attendance of members was fair, the average attendance for the whole Province being 45 per cent. of the members against 46 per cent. in the previous year. The reports showed that the system of Sub-Committees was not equally successful in all the five districts. While those which dealt with finance seemed to work satisfactorily in most cases, it appeared that in some districts, especially in the Kohat District, the members of other Sub-Committees took but little interest in the work assigned to them.

On the whole the working of the District Boards was satisfactory, though there was still a regrettable apathy on the part of the non-official members. Possibly this is due to the absence of any traditions of public life, and, if so, time may bring an improvement and the apathy of members gradually give place to a sense of responsibility and a desire to co-operate for the benefit of the community.

Finance. 100. The accounts of the District Boards are now audited under the peripatetic system. The closing balances of all the District Boards on the 31st March 1906 amounted to Rs. 60,497 against Rs. 51,510 in the previous year. With one exception none of the individual balances fell below the prescribed minimum and no District Board overdrew its balance.

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,60,856, an increase of Rs. 41,717 over last year's income, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,51,868 against Rs. 2,28,413 in the previous year.

The aggregate increase of income is mainly accounted for by the grant of Rs. 41,000 from Imperial Revenues.

Of the total expenditure Rs. 60,906 were spent on education. Other items of importance were Rs. 37,859 under the head of "Medical" and Rs. 84,542 on "Civil Works."

As mentioned above, Rs. 41,000 were placed at the disposal of this Administration by the Government of India for distribution amongst the District Boards. This grant-in-aid was designed to supplement the inadequate

resources at the disposal of District Boards for expenditure upon roads and communication, hospitals and dispensaries, and veterinary aid for cattle. This sum was distributed among the five districts, and generally speaking the Boards utilized their allotments to considerable advantage. In view of the promised provision of a similar grant in future years the Boards were directed to draw up a three years' programme for approval.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1905-06 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1905-06, Section XVII.]

101. The boundaries of the Tank Notified Area were revised, and the villages of Becketganj and Khwajaganj in Peshawar were constituted into a joint Notified Area. This area with a population of 5,566 includes the head-quarters of the Mardan Sub-Division and the important trade centre of Khwajaganj. **Constitution.**

102. The aggregate number of meetings held throughout the Province was larger than last year, but the Municipalities of Abbottabad, Nawashahr and Baffa in Hazara and Edwardesabad in Bannu did not hold the number of meetings prescribed by law. Three of these Municipalities failed in the same respect last year, and it is regrettable that there was no improvement. **Working.**

Sub-Committees existed in all important Municipalities and appeared to work satisfactorily. The system of dividing the Municipal area into wards obtained in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohat, Bannu and Laki.

The Municipal Account Code was adopted as a bye-law by all Municipal Committees, and came into force during the year. In Kohat bye-laws were framed under Section 143 (1) (*f*) and (*e*) (iv) of the Municipal Act for the revision of the octroi limits, for the regulation of the pipe water-supply and for securing better sanitary conditions generally, while the provisions of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880, were extended to Kulachi and to the newly constituted Notified Area of Becketganj.

103. The recently instituted local audit system revealed serious defects in certain Municipalities in connection with the methods of taxation, octroi collection, and the system of accounts generally. The Committees, on the whole, seemed to show a desire to put matters on a sounder footing. The separation of the Municipal accounts from the District Local Funds Office was a step towards improvement, and there is little doubt that the defects mentioned above will quickly disappear under the new system of accounts and audit now inaugurated. **Finance.**

The aggregate opening balance of all Municipalities and Notified Areas amounted to Rs. 1,78,496, while the aggregate closing balance was Rs. 1,82,869. In no case did the balance fall short of the minimum prescribed. Their total income amounted to Rs. 5,59,255, of which octroi receipts accounted for Rs. 3,75,634, an increase of Rs. 23,097 over the previous year. The total expenditure incurred by Municipalities and Notified Areas during the year amounted to Rs. 5,41,306 and Rs. 13,576 respectively against Rs. 5,34,201 and Rs. 10,533 in 1904-05.

The main heads of expenditure and the proportion devoted to each were :—

General Administration	11·4
Public Safety	15·7
„ Health and Convenience	57·7
„ Instruction	10·0
Miscellaneous	4·8
Debt	0·4

104. It is satisfactory to note the increased interest in municipal affairs that is being evinced by the members of the Committees and the educated public generally. **General.**

10. Military.

105. The number of recruits belonging to this Province who entered the Native Army in 1906 was 1,168 as against 1,273 in 1905. Their distribution among the Commands was as follows:—Punjab Army 519, Bengal Army 61, Bombay Army 341, Madras Army 247.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1905-06, in the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1905-06, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending the 30th June 1906.]

Agricultural Department.

106. The establishment of Experimental Farms and the appointment of a Superintendent of Farms were sanctioned, and, in order to enable this Administration to share the services of the staff of Punjab specialists, it was arranged that the Superintendent of Farms should be under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab. A hundred acres of land were purchased in the Peshawar District for agricultural experiments. Agricultural scholarships were instituted and three students sent to the Cawnpore Agricultural College.

Agricultural experiments.

107. Egyptian, American and Hissar cotton seed were distributed to district officers for experimental purposes. Owing to the lateness of the sowings and the ravages of insects the results were unfortunately inconclusive, but tended to show that the yield of the American variety is heavier than that of the others both as regards outturn and the percentage of lint.

Prices.

108. Although prices ruled fairly low during the autumn harvest of 1905, there was a rise in the winter months, and as the result of large exports the prices of the staple food-grains were, for the year as a whole, considerably in excess of those which prevailed in the previous year (1904-05).

Condition of cattle.

109. The condition of cattle was good almost everywhere, except in the Daman tract of the Dera Ismail Khan District, where there was some scarcity of fodder during the first few months of the year.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1906-07 (Government Press, Peshawar).]

The weather and its effect upon the crops.

110. In the year 1906-07 there was more than the normal rainfall throughout the Province. From February to April 1906 the rainfall was heavy and well distributed, with the result that large areas were prepared for the sowing of autumn crops, while further good showers in May and June were followed by extensive sowings on unirrigated land, especially in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The rainfall was normal from July to September, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where it was unusually abundant and greatly improved the standing crops. Copious rain fell in October and was of the greatest value in maturing the crops, but the severe epidemic of malarial fever which prevailed during the autumn months interfered to some extent with the harvesting of the autumn crops and the sowing of the spring crops. November proved an absolutely dry month, but excellent winter rains set in throughout the Province in the third week of December and enabled the cultivators to complete their sowings on unirrigated land. The weather remained most favourable until the middle of February 1907. It then became wet and cloudy, and remained so until the middle of April, when it was followed by frequent hailstorms and an invasion of locusts. The spring harvest was fortunately too far advanced to suffer much from the latter, but the standing crops were destroyed by the former in 87 villages of the Kohat District, while considerable damage was done in 26 villages in the Bannu District, in the Peshawar, Mardan and Swabi tahsils of

the Peshawar District, in the Daman tract of Dera Ismail Khan, and in the Tochi. In spite of this damage the harvest as a whole was above the normal both in area harvested and in outturn.

General results of the year.

111. The total area sown—2,903,974 acres—exceeded that of 1905-06 by 255,495 acres and the normal area by 341,586 acres, while the area harvested was 2,472,453 acres as compared with 2,235,759 in 1905-06 and 2,153,107 the normal area.

The autumn harvest.

112. The area sown was 936,192 acres, or 7 per cent. more than in the previous 'kharif,' but 3 per cent. less than the normal. The increase as compared with 1905 was shared by all the districts, but was greatest in the unirrigated areas of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. The area harvested amounted to 794,561 acres as against 667,789 acres in 1905 and 809,777 the normal area. The yield was above the average in Peshawar and Hazara, normal in Bannu, and below the average in Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan. The areas under the principal autumn crops were maize 399,829 acres, "bajra" 170,487 acres, "jowar" 81,093 acres, cotton 62,036 acres, rice 45,261 acres, and sugarcane 28,885 acres.

The spring harvest.

113. 1,967,782 acres were sown as against 1,776,244 in 1906 and a normal area of 1,594,372. The increase was greatest in Dera Ismail Khan, but was shared by all the districts except Hazara, where the rains were untimely and excessive. The area harvested was 1,677,892 acres as compared with 1,567,970 in 1906 and 1,343,330 in a normal year. Dera Ismail Khan accounted for 134,776 out of the total area of 289,890 acres which failed to mature. The most important crop in the Province is wheat, which covered 1,153,239 acres, or 128 per cent. of the normal. The estimated yield was 314,427 tons or 611 lbs. per acre as against 279,747 tons or 612 lbs. per acre in 1906. The area sown with barley fell from 320,177 to 304,727 acres, while the area under rapeseed rose from 89,968 to 217,739 acres, or more than twice the normal area. The area sown with gram was 162,318 acres, but of this only 87,671 acres were harvested as compared with 112,602 in the spring of 1906.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities and District Boards for 1905-06.]

114. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 14,625 on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation as compared with Rs. 20,791 during 1904-05. The municipal income derived from the sale of land, garden produce, trees, grass and wood amounted to Rs. 17,993, as against Rs. 6,189 in the previous year. District Boards spent Rs. 20 on experimental cultivation, Rs. 5,913 on public gardens and Rs. 13,129 on the planting and tending of road-side trees; and realized Rs. 2,565 under the head Public Garden Receipts and Rs. 3,418 from the sale of trees and grass.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1905-06.]

Alteration in area.

115. A more accurate survey of the Kagan and Siran Range forests resulted in a net increase of 304 acres. A transfer of 40 acres to Civil and Military locations was sanctioned by the Local Government without disforestation.

Forest Settlements and demarcations.

116. The boundaries of all the forests have now been settled, though the repairs to certain boundary pillars in connection with the above were not quite completed owing to the dilatoriness of the subordinate officers concerned. Ten to twelve foot lines were also cleared along 27 miles of boundary of two forests in the Khanpur Range.

117. The 4-inch detailed survey of the reserves in the Dungagali Range was completed. 18 maps on the 4-inch scale of the forests of the Kagan and Siran ranges were published during the year. **Surveys.**

Good progress was made in the preparation of the maps of the Khanpur and Dungagali ranges.

The total expenditure for the forest year on Forest Survey was Rs. 5,450, of which Rs. 3,874 were chargeable to the Forest Department.

118. Just before the close of the year sanction with retrospective effect from 1905 was accorded to a Working Plan for the forest composing the Siran Range. Working Plans for the Dungagali-Thandiani Range and the Khanpur Range were prepared and were shortly to be submitted for sanction. **Working Plans.**

The above plans, together with that now in operation for the Kagan forests, will cover the whole area under the Forest Department.

119. 30 miles of new paths were constructed and 45 miles of existing paths repaired at a total cost of Rs. 2.868, while Rs. 2,239 were spent on the up-keep of existing and the construction of new buildings. **Communications and buildings.**

120. The forest offences reported during the year amounted to 702, an increase over the number in previous years, which, it is hoped, was due rather to the employment of more efficient protective measures than to the growth of mischievous tendencies among the people. **Forest offences.**

121. During the year there were only 24 forest fires, 11 less than last year, and only 221 acres were affected compared with 480 acres in 1904-05. These satisfactory results were due to the efficient methods of fire-protection now in operation, the total cost of which for the year amounted to Rs. 909. **Protection from fire.**

122. Steps were taken to enforce the decision of Government that no rights to the grazing of sheep or goats should be admitted. **Protection from cattle.**

123. The deodar seed crop was very poor and that of *Pinus longifolia* was a complete failure. However, a fair deodar seed crop was expected during the year, and every effort will be made to spread this species. Owing to a bad seed year sowings could not be made to the extent contemplated. The condition of the ash nurseries was good. 2¼ acres were successfully stocked with deodar and 2½ acres with miscellaneous species. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 564 against Rs. 754 in 1904-05. **Improvement of forest growth.**

124. An outturn of 1,163,037 cubic feet of timber and 450,500 cubic feet of fuel was removed from the forests during the year. **Outturn of forest produce.**

There was a large increase in the quantity of timber extracted by purchasers, chiefly due to the increased demand in the Dungagali and Thandiani ranges.

During the year 5,363 deodar logs containing 181,979 cubic feet of timber were launched, out of which 4,906 logs or 149,349 cubic feet were received at the sale depôts, while 12,795 and 7,809 deodar scantlings were launched and received respectively.

125. Up to the end of 1905-06 the percentage of logs not received to logs launched for the last 21 years was 18, while the percentage of scantlings not received was 19. There has been a gradual reduction of the percentage of logs still in transit, and as 3,244 were counted in the Kunhar River, and as a number must be stranded in the Jhelum, the actual losses are probably not high. **Timber launched and received.**

126. 31,642 maunds of firewood were cut, collected and made over to the Military authorities at a net profit of 1 anna per maund. Owing to the contractors complaining that they were left with 14,000 maunds of firewood unsold at the end of the year, it was arranged that the Forest Department should again take over the retail supply of this commodity and also of charcoal. **Firewood and charcoal.**

Finance.

127. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the division for the last three years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902-03	99,148	56,034	43,114
1903-04	1,00,940	64,188	36,752
1905-06	1,50,760	93,730	57,030

During the years 1902-03 to 1904-05 an annual credit of Rs. 35,000 was made to the Division on account of produce received from the Hazara Forest in the Jhelum and Shahpur divisions. This was then raised to Rs. 76,000 per annum, but during the year under report only Rs. 50,000 were credited. About 87 per cent. of the total revenue was derived from major produce, and the expenditure incurred on the extraction of forest produce was about 32 per cent. of the total expenditure. The constitution and improvement of the forests accounted for 17 per cent. against 9 per cent. in 1904-05, while 34 per cent. of the total was expended on administrative, executive and protective measures.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1905-06 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Kohat Salt Mines.

General.

128. From March 1903 to March 1905 the duty on cis-Indus salt was Rs. 2 per maund, while the duty on Kohat salt was Re. 1-8-0 per maund. On the 22nd March 1905 the duty on the former was reduced to Re. 1-8-0 per maund. The duty on Kohat salt remained unaltered, with the result that the imports of rock salt from the cis-Indus and Kalabagh mines rose from 1,368 maunds in 1904-05 to 47,527 maunds in 1905-06, and the wholesale price in Peshawar of cis-Indus rock salt fell from Rs. 2-7-0 per British maund in 1904-05 to Rs. 2-1-6 in 1905-06.

The sale of Kohat salt fell from 453,903 maunds in 1904-05 to 362,862 maunds in 1905-06, and the issues from 454,136 maunds to 363,540 maunds. The issues intended for trans-frontier consumption fell by 14,266 maunds. The increase in the imports from the Kalabagh depôt should be set off against the decrease of 75,729 maunds in the exports to trans-Indus districts. The remainder of the decrease was attributed to the heaviness of the winter rains, which interfered with the transport of salt by road.

There was a more than corresponding decrease in the despatch of Kohat salt by rail, the amount falling from 84,885 maunds in 1904-05 to 2,184 maunds in 1905-06.

Means of communication.

129. The earthwork of the metalled road which was to connect the Jatta mine with the Kohat-Bannu road was almost completed, and the short distance separating the latter road from the Government depôt at Bahadur Khel was metalled.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07.]

General.

130. The only factory which employed more than 20 hands was a steam cotton ginning factory in Peshawar City. There were no prosecutions under the Factories Act. The average number of operatives was 60. The sanitary

condition of the factory was good and the operatives did not live on the premises. The average wage earned by the unskilled operatives was 6 annas per diem in the case of men and 4 annas in the case of women. Children were not employed. A fire occurred, but did not result in serious damage.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the three years ending with 1906-07]

131. The trade post of Domandi in the Dera Ismail Khan District was removed to Mughal Kot in April 1906. There were no other changes in the system of registration or in the number or location of trade posts. Various steps, however, were taken to render the present system more satisfactory. District and Political Officers were instructed to pay surprise visits to trade posts, and arrangements were made to have two literate Muharrirs at each post. General.

During the three years 1904-05 to 1906-07 there was a steady development in the amount and value of the external trade of the Province. The total volume of trade amounted to 293 lakhs in 1904-05, 299 lakhs in 1905-06, and 313 lakhs in 1906-07. As compared with the last triennial report, imports rose from 90 lakhs in 1903-04 to 119 lakhs in 1906-07, while exports increased from 154 lakhs to 194 lakhs. Thus the total value of trans-frontier trade increased during the last three years from 244 to 313 lakhs, or by 28 per cent. The chief causes of this satisfactory development were the peace and comparative security reigning throughout the frontier, favourable seasons, the opening of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway, and the more liberal trade policy of His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan.

132. The total volume of trade with Tirah amounted in 1906-07 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in 1903-04, the last year of the previous triennial period. In 1905-06 the amount was $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, so that the trade with Tirah increased by 3 lakhs during 1906-07—an indication of increased prosperity and a higher standard of living amongst the Afridi tribes. Tirah.

Imports increased by 1 lakh since 1905-06, and the chief increase was in fruit, firewood and timber. The only noticeable decrease since last year was under the head "Horses, Ponies and Mules," probably due to these animals being required to carry the local trade of Tirah.

As compared with 1905-06 the main increase in exports was under the heads "Fruits," "Piece-goods, Indian" (+ Rs. 98,000), and "Manufactured articles."

133. The total volume of trade with Afghanistan—exclusive of treasure—during the triennium was as shown below :— Afghanistan.

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	26,95,548	61,38,659
1905-06	23,67,754	62,79,320
1906-07	27,95,792	69,19,369

Imports.—The import trade in fruit amounted in 1906-07 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with an average of about 8 lakhs in the three previous years, while imports of ghi rose more than a lakh compared with 1905-06.

"Raw wool," "tobacco," and "other drugs, non-intoxicating," were imported during the triennium ending with 1906-07 in continually increasing quantities.

There was a decrease in 1906-07 in the imports of hides and skins as compared with the two preceding years. Possibly this was due to decreased mortality amongst cattle. The slight decrease in imported timber was caused by restriction of the timber trade from the Peiwar Kotal.

Imports of silver fell from Rs. 11,73,132 in 1905-06 to Rs. 5,43,845. This was due to His Majesty the Amir's prohibition of the export of coined money from Kabul and the financing of Kabul traders by the issue of letters of credit on the Amir's Agent in Peshawar.

Exports.—The value of "Piece-goods (European)" exported rose in 1906-07 to Rs. 33,38,000 from Rs. 28,00,000 in 1905-06. This one item accounted for nearly half the total export trade. The export of Indian piece-goods on the other hand, though it rose slightly as compared with 1905-06, fell off by two lakhs as compared with 1904-05. These variations may be ascribed to the *Swadeshi* movement in India, and also to the fact that the well-to-do classes in Afghanistan prefer the superior finish of the European article. "Twist and yarn," "leather, unmanufactured," "brass," "copper," and "iron" were exported in larger quantities than last year on account of the extra trade facilities afforded by the opening of the Khushalgarh-Kohat-Thal Railway and the greater demand for these articles in Afghanistan.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

134. The trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur amounted during 1906-07 to 119 lakhs. In the preceding year it was 103 lakhs. The greater part of the rise in 1906-07—*viz.* 13 lakhs out of 16—was under the head of imports, and was the result of good harvests all over the country. "Fruits" exceeded the previous year's figures by Rs. 72,000, "gram" by Rs. 43,000, "rice, husked," by Rs. 1,16,000, "hides of cattle" by Rs. 1,11,000, "rapeseed" by Rs. 1,28,000, "ghi" by Rs. 4,87,000, and "timber" by Rs. 1,49,000. Since 1903-04 the imports of ghi rose in weight from 50,000 to 70,000 maunds and in value from 13½ lakhs to 23½ lakhs. As regards exports, there was, compared with the preceding year, a decrease in European piece-goods of Rs. 1,58,000 and an increase in Indian piece-goods of Rs. 2,09,000. It is curious that the variations here were the exact opposite of those noticed in the trade with Afghanistan.

Boner.

135. As compared with the previous triennial period, trade with Boner declined considerably. The imports during 1906-07 amounted in value to Rs. 1,47,000, while in the previous year they were worth Rs. 1,67,000 and Rs. 2,09,000 in 1904-05. Exports shrank to Rs. 1,53,000 in 1906-07. Two years before they amounted to Rs. 3,29,000. Boner obtained most of its supplies from Swat, and consequently did less trade with cis-frontier markets.

Kashmir.

136. Trade with Kashmir through Hazara fell to 61 lakhs as compared with 68 lakhs in 1905-06. The decrease was entirely under exports, which dropped to 34 lakhs from 43 lakhs in 1905-06. Trade with Kashmir was carried on equally by the Rawalpindi-Murree and the Hasan Abdal-Abbottabad routes, which are not far apart from each other. Consequently variations follow from the state of the road and the weather and the whims of traders and commission agents.

The import trade on the other hand showed the usual progress. As compared with previous years the falling off in exports was chiefly under the heads "European piece-goods," "Refined sugar," "European twist and yarn," "Petroleum," "Brass and Copper," "Iron," "Tobacco" and "Manufactured articles of merchandise." There were important increases under the head of "Indian piece-goods," "Unrefined sugar," and "Salt."

In imports there were noticeable decreases under the heads of "Hides," "Skins of sheep and goats," and "Wool manufactured piece-goods," while imports of fruit and ghi increased by no less than Rs. 1,26,000 and Rs. 3,93,000 respectively.

Tea trade.

137. The total value of Indian tea exported to foreign countries fell from Rs. 3,78,294 in 1905-06 to Rs. 3,64,372 in the year under review. The export of foreign tea decreased from Rs. 3,99,386 in 1905-06 to Rs. 2,68,642 in 1906-07. There was a decrease in Indian teas and foreign teas exported to Afghanistan. In Dir, Swat and Bajaur Indian tea was more popular than the foreign variety, while in Kashmir Indian black tea is drunk practically to the exclusion of other kinds.

Salt.

138. Exports in salt showed little variation in amount, but a considerable falling off in value consequent on the decrease in the duty.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1906-07.]

139. The expenditure on Civil Works amounted to Rs. 15,28,438 compared with Rs. 21,28,467 in 1905-06. **Expenditure on Civil Works.**

140. The following were the principal works in the five districts into which the Administration is divided for the purposes of the Public Works Department:— **Works begun, continued and ended during the year 1906-07.**

Derajat.

141. *Buildings.*—The construction of a new Court for the Divisional Judge at Dera Ismail Khan, of a Militia post at Tanai, a Civil post and three detached towers at Sarwakai, and the reconstruction of the Militia post at Spinkai Kach were completed. A Border Military Police post was commenced at Nishpa and good progress made with improving the post at Tank.

Communications.—Small culverts were constructed on the road from Dera Ismail Khan to Chaudwan and the Murtaza-Wana road was finished. The abutments and approaches of a steel girder bridge to replace the old bridge over the Gomal River which was swept away by a flood in August 1906 were completed, but heavy floods delayed the construction of the pier foundations.

Kohat.

142. *Buildings.*—A Munsif's Court at Bannu, quarters for the Agency Surgeon at Parachinar, a rest-house at Spinwam, and the reconstruction of the combined Civil and Militia post at Miramshah were completed.

The Katira Post of the Tochi Militia was reconstructed; and the conversion of the Sessions House at Kohat into a combined Circuit and Sessions House, the construction of quarters for the Adjutant, Samana Rifles, at Hangu, and the reconstruction of the Bannu Post Office were commenced.

Communications.—A bridle path was constructed connecting the Doaba-Gurguri road with Mianji Khel in the Kohat District. The metalling of the portion of the Kohat-Peshawar road lying in Independent Territory and of the first three miles of the Thal-Parachinar road was completed. Some six miles of the Bannu-Miramshah road were remetalled; a bridge was begun between Islam Chauki and Saidgi and a western approach to the Miramshah Post was put in hand.

Peshawar.

143. *Buildings.*—Electric light was introduced into the residence of the Secretary, Public Works Department. Considerable alterations were undertaken in the Border Military Police Lines, Peshawar, and good progress was made with the construction of new courts and offices for the Divisional and District Judges.

Communications.—The improvement of a portion of the Grand Trunk Road in the vicinity of the Civil Jail was commenced.

Nowshera.

144. *Buildings.*—A house and court for the Assistant Commissioner, a new Telegraph Office at Nowshera, and a rest-house at Charsadda were completed, and preliminary work in connection with a Circuit House at Malakand was commenced.

Communications.—The metalling of the road from Peshawar through Charsadda and Mardan to Swabi was continued.

ABBOTTABAD.

145. *Buildings.*—A rest-house was commenced at mile 30 of the second section of the Hazara Trunk Road, and additions were made to the Dâk Bungalow at Changlagali and to the office of the District Judge, Hazara.

Communications.—Nil.

Miscellaneous works.

146. The provision of a water-supply on the Mullagori road in the Khyber Agency was completed.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1906-07.]

A.—LOWER SWAT RIVER CANAL.

General.

147. With effect from the 1st April 1906 the Lower Swat River Canal ceased to be classified as a "Protective Work," and was included among "Productive Public Works."

Expenditure.

148. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure under this head was Rs. 31,194 as against Rs. 8,964 in 1905-06, and was incurred on the construction of Assistant Engineer's quarters and an inspection house at Mardan and on surveying and demarcating the Doaba and Sholgarh Canals.

Maintenance and Repairs.—The expenditure was Rs. 31,922 compared with Rs. 31,363 during the previous year. The principal works were the remodelling of two distributaries and the digging of catch-water drains on the left bank of the Kalpani distributary.

Extensions and Improvements.—The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,186 in 1905-06 to Rs. 5,395 during the year under review owing to the construction of Zilladar's quarters at Dosehra and of certain rapids in the Nisetha Branch Canal.

Area irrigated.

149. Ample rainfall caused a decrease in the area irrigated from 158,808 to 151,460 acres. The average area irrigated during the preceding six years was 165,366 acres.

Financial Results.—The net profits of the year were Rs. 4,38,404, representing 10·41 per cent. on the capital invested as against 9·5 in the previous year.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was above the average, 9·40 inches having fallen in the kharif season and 8·45 in the rabi compared with 13·97 inches, the average annual rainfall during the last 20 years.

B.—KABUL RIVER CANAL.

Expenditure.

150. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,69,194 during 1905-06 to Rs. 99,510. A combined rest-house and Sub-Divisional Officer's quarters at Peshawar and godowns for three mills were completed and the construction of the Hazar Khani branch and the extension of the Bara superpassage undertaken.

Maintenance and Repairs.—The expenditure rose from Rs. 32,718 to Rs. 38,130. The greater part of the increase was due to the enlargement and strengthening of the main canal.

Extensions and Improvements.—The expenditure rose from Rs. 1,640 to Rs. 8,211. A subordinates' rest-house at Mathra and a godown and storage yard at Taikal were completed.

Area irrigated.

151. The opening of the Hazar Khani branch and increased resort to irrigation led to the rise of the area irrigated from 31,668 acres in 1905-06 to 35,395 acres in 1906-07.

152. The net profits decreased from Rs. 90,847 in 1904-05 and Rs. 51,867 in 1905-06 to Rs. 48,442 during the year under review, giving a return of 4·85 per cent. on the capital invested. **Revenue.**

153. The rainfall was 2·91 inches in the kharif and 7·78 in the rabi compared with 3·88 and 8·09 inches in the preceding year. **Rainfall.**

C.—Canals under construction.

154. The regulators at the head of the main canal and of the Kot Hafiz distributary, 3 inspection houses, 13 bridges and 4 hill torrent crossings were completed; and the earthwork of the main line and Kot Hafiz distributary all but completed. **Paharpur Canal.**

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,91,624.

D.—Projected Canals.

155. A separate division was created and the final survey commenced. The alignment of the main canal and of a large portion of the branches was determined upon and a site selected for the head-works and weir. **Upper Swat River Canal.**

E.—Canals not under Departmental Management.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1905-06.]

156. The scheduled canals in the Peshawar District worked well. The gross earnings of the Michni-Dilazak Canal were Rs. 11,982 compared with Rs. 11,153 in 1904-05, but the net income fell from Rs. 5,094 to Rs. 4,460 owing to increased expenditure on improvements. In spite of the cost of regrading the bed of the Shabkadr branch the net profits from this canal rose from Rs. 988 in 1904-05 to Rs. 1,545 in 1905-06. **Peshawar.**

The Bara weir was carried away by heavy floods and the Bara Canals had to be fed by means of temporary catch-water dams.

The Joe Sheikh gave excellent results.

157. In Kohat, where there are no Government canals, the area irrigated from private channels rose from 38,175 acres in 1904-05 to 38,294 acres during the year under review. **Kohat.**

158. The irrigation from the Kurram was satisfactory; but the supply of water from the Gambila (Tochi) was again inadequate. An extensive project was prepared by an Executive Engineer of the Irrigation Department for improving the general system of irrigation. The proposal to irrigate the Sheratala plain in Independent Territory from a tributary of the Kurram was abandoned, as the project was likely to interfere injuriously with irrigation in Bannu. **Bannu.**

159. In Dera Ismail Khan much benefit was derived from the improvements introduced by the late Captain Crosthwaite into the system of Daman or flood irrigation from hill torrents. **Dera Ismail Khan.**

F.—Minor Irrigation Works.

160. Rs. 24,949 was expended on dams, embankments, tanks and similar minor works in the districts of Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. **Expenditure.**

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CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1906-07.]

161. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1905-06 and 1906-07. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Head.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	32,92,169	37,50,723	60,14,775	60,93,905	...	...
„ „ (P. W. D.)...	23,009	26,676	21,28,467	15,28,433	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated	4,14,468	3,27,691	3,94,343	3,21,720	1,70,792	70,855
Excluded	3,05,813	3,73,031	3,08,462	3,38,568	1,11,503	1,45,966
Municipal Revenue ...	6,02,519	6,53,837	5,96,315	6,67,818	1,90,100	1,76,119
Total ...	46,37,978	51,31,958	94,42,362	89,50,449	4,62,395	3,92,940

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

162. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1905-06.	1906-07.	Expenditure.	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	19,22,004	23,03,151	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	19,010	18,865
II—Opium	8,747	9,256	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	20,923	20,413
IV.—Stamps	4,06,315	4,21,659			
V.—Excise	2,11,197	2,24,797	3.—Land Revenue ...	6,30,938	7,15,565
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	5,457	17,795	6.—Stamps ...	17,938	17,458
VII.—Customs	...	...	7.—Excise ...	7,709	7,622
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,16,836	1,24,011	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	831	853
IX.—Forest	1,28,529	1,83,214	11.—Forest ...	95,258	93,650
X.—Registration ...	26,456	27,994	12.—Registration ...	6,895	8,051
XII.—Interest	8,847	9,948	13.—Interest on Ordinary debt	...	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	...	14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	97,448	1,02,409	15.—Post Office ...	28,799	...
			18.—General Administration ...	2,69,778	2,70,939
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	17,405	19,209	19-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,93,706	5,23,928
XVII.—Police	82,040	78,172	19-B.—Law and Justice—Jails...	1,08,045	1,14,552
XIX.—Education ...	30	106	20.—Police ...	11,39,139	12,03,527
XX.—Medical	2,687	2,451	22.—Education ...	46,758	61,093
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	205	204	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	33,885	37,726
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c. ...	11,272	12,781	24.—Medical ...	95,157	87,381
			25.—Political ...	26,14,581	25,73,918
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	9,651	8,235	26.—Scientific ...	60,140	20,795
			27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	57,128	62,077
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,15,350	85,204			
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...	29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.	1,17,817	1,17,567
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...			
XXXVI.—Civil Works ...	1,21,693	1,19,327	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	72,499	60,078
			32.—Miscellaneous ...	16,651	15,410
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works ...	...	...
			43.—Minor Works ...	32,061	36,023
			45.—Civil Works ...	29,126	26,474
Total ...	32,92,169	37,50,723	Total ...	60,14,775	60,93,905
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXIX.—Civil Works ...	23,009	26,676	45.—Civil Works ...	21,28,467	15,28,433
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	4,88,292	5,62,563	42.—Major Works ...	2,52,079	2,85,890
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	1,14,600	1,24,873	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	62,733	76,431
Salt Department	5,44,453	5,81,957	Salt Department ...	82,631	86,557
Grand Total ...	44,62,523	50,46,792	Grand Total ...	85,40,685	80,71,221

C. Local Funds.

163. There were the following changes during the year under report :—

(1) The Karawa Cess Fund was abolished with effect from the 1st April 1906 and amalgamated with the Canal Clearance Fund.

(2) The Patwari's Fees Fund was amalgamated with the Imperial Revenues, *vide* Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1719-A., dated the 23rd March 1906.

(3) A Chaukidari Clothing Fund was opened in the Hazara District, *vide* Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 649-A., dated the 5th February 1906.

(4) A Saddana or Embankment Fund was sanctioned in the Dera Ismail Khan District, *vide* Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 1193-Ex., dated the 28th February 1906, but there were no transactions under this head during the year under report.

(5) The question of the absorption of the Copying Agency Funds into the Imperial Revenues was under consideration, *vide* Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 5320-A., dated the 21st September 1906.

Incorporated Local Funds.

District Funds.

164. There were five such funds, one in each district, the transactions of which are shown below—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	16,750 14 10	1,35,456 7 4	1,52,207 6 2	1,29,751 3 10	22,456 2 4
Hazara	13,752 9 10	58,115 11 2	71,868 5 0	50,805 6 7	21,062 14 5
Kohat	12,611 8 10	37,815 11 8	50,427 4 6	43,489 15 2	6,937 5 4
Bannu	17,169 11 3	38,552 1 11	55,721 13 2	46,609 1 9	9,112 11 5
Dera Ismail Khan	2,890 9 8	45,651 9 2	48,542 2 10	39,541 1 5	9,001 1 5
Total ...	63,175 6 5	3,15,591 9 3	3,78,766 15 8	3,10,196 12 9	68,570 2 11

The opening balance differs from the closing balance on the 31st March 1906 by Rs. 2,678, which is due to an adjustment made after the publication of the Administration Report for 1905-06.

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,15,591-9-3 as compared with Rs. 2,60,855-13-5 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 3,10,196-12-9 compared with Rs. 2,51,867-4-7.

The expenditure of the Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara and Bannu District Boards exceeded the estimates. The actual total income and expenditure of all the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 44,591-9-3 and Rs. 21,196-12-9 respectively.

Copying Agency Funds.

During the year there were transactions in three districts only.

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	1,343 9 10	7,900 2 6	9,243 12 4	7,330 12 4	1,913 0 0
Hazara	350 2 5	3,827 8 9	4,177 11 2	3,817 6 0	360 5 2
Dera Ismail Khan	15 1 7	371 10 6	386 12 1	375 0 0	11 12 1
Total ...	1,708 13 10	12,099 5 9	13,808 3 7	11,523 2 4	2,285 1 3

The total receipts were Rs. 12,099-5-9 as compared with Rs. 10,241-9-5 during the preceding year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 11,523-2-4 as against Rs. 9,604-13-6. The total receipts and payments fell below the estimated income and expenditure by Rs. 1,900-10-3 and Rs. 2,131-13-8 respectively.

Excluded Local Funds.

Cantonment Funds.

165. There were nine such funds, the principal figures regarding which are given in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	2,983 10 5	25,694 14 10	28,678 9 3	26,493 9 1	2,185 0 2
Peshawar	27,520 5 9	93,251 12 0	1,20,772 1 9	98,431 6 11	22,340 10 10
Nowshera	14,272 4 11	65,722 15 11	79,995 4 10	46,640 0 6	33,355 4 4
Mardan	853 13 9	7,870 13 6	8,724 11 3	7,362 12 2	1,361 15 1
Cherat	1,142 14 6	6,975 5 3	8,118 3 9	6,944 4 8	1,173 15 1
Kohat	1,599 12 3	14,046 5 10	15,646 2 1	14,457 8 10	1,188 9 3
Edwardesabad	797 15 11	9,312 3 7	10,110 3 6	9,449 7 8	660 11 10
Dera Ismail Khan	1,354 6 1	15,745 3 5	17,099 9 6	15,498 7 11	1,601 1 7
Nowshera Cavalry	...	21,803 6 0	21,803 6 0	18,247 11 7	3,555 10 5
Total (1906-07) ...	50,525 3 7	2,60,423 0 4	3,10,948 3 11	2,43,525 5 4	67,422 14 7
Total (1905-06) ...	51,000 2 8	2,05,582 11 8	2,56,582 14 4	2,06,057 10 9	50,525 3 7

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There were three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province in 1906-07. The transactions are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	6,520 14 3	6,520 14 3	6,520 14 3	...
Nowshera	....	4,253 2 3	4,253 2 3	4,253 2 3	...
Cherat	...	1,541 11 2	1,541 11 2	1,541 11 2	...
Total ...	...	12,315 11 8	12,315 11 8	12,315 11 8	...

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District was the only fund under this head. It opened with a balance of Rs. 1,433-10-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 605-12-2 as compared with Rs. 1,241-8-7 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 832-14-5 as against Rs. 674-7-8 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,206-7-9.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	1,593 11 1	2,057 4 5	3,650 15 6	1,931 9 5	1,719 6 1
Hazara	– 643 4 10	737 0 0	93 11 2	694 6 1	– 600 10 11
Kohat	558 15 1	350 11 0	909 10 1	150 1 0	759 9 1
Bannu	– 6 3 9	1,095 10 6	1,089 6 9	1,192 7 0	– 103 0 3
Dera Ismail Khan	96 15 11	452 3 2	549 3 1	1,270 5 0	– 721 1 11
Total (1906-07) ...	1,600 1 6	4,692 13 1	6,292 14 7	5,238 12 6	1,054 2 1
Total (1905-06) ...	2,970 15 0	7,707 1 7	10,678 0 7	9,077 15 1	1,600 1 6

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, existed in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	34,916 3 2	29,166 13 2	64,083 0 4	21,281 10 9	42,801 5 7
Bannu	15,641 14 11	13,235 13 4	28,877 12 3	19,088 14 5	9,788 13 10
Dera Ismail Khan	5,739 3 0	47,179 5 11	52,918 8 11	35,251 12 0	17,663 12 11
Total (1906-07) ...	56,297 5 1	89,582 0 5	1,45,879 5 6	75,622 5 2	70,257 0 4
Total (1905-06) ...	58,173 9 8	77,144 4 10	1,35,317 14 6	79,020 9 5	56,297 5 1

The receipts from the Peshawar Canals, hitherto known as the *mirabi* cess, began to be credited to this fund with effect from Kharif 1903. The balance of Rs. 694-3-6 at the credit of the Karawa Cess Fund in the Dera Ismail Khan District on the 1st April 1906 has been included in the above statement.

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates had been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment was credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 1,465-1-11 ; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,888-2-0 as compared with Rs. 1,894-4-2 in the previous year, and the payments to Rs. 1,032-14-11 as against Rs. 1,054-4-1 ; the closing balance was Rs. 2,320-5-0.

Famine Fund.

This fund existed only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

The Hazara District alone had a Chaukidari Clothing Fund, the opening of which was sanctioned in 1906. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,523-5-3 and the expenditure was *nil*.

Municipal Funds.

There were 10 Municipalities and 3 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	1,73,418 11 5	6,35,584 5 9	8,09,003 1 2	6,50,929 1 1	1,58,074 0 1
Notified Areas	16,681 6 4	18,252 15 1	34,934 5 5	16,889 2 11	18,045 2 6
Total (1906-07) ...	1,90,100 1 9	6,53,837 4 10	8,43,937 6 7	6,67,818 4 0	1,76,119 2 7
Total (1905-06) ...	1,83,896 2 3	6,02,519 7 4	7,86,415 9 7	5,96,315 7 10	1,90,100 1 9

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.

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CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1906 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07.]

166. The number of births recorded was 76,834, the highest since the formation of the Province. This represents a birth-rate of 38·6 as compared with 33·2, the mean rate for the five previous years, and 35·4, the rate for 1905. 41,722 of the recorded births were males. **Births and Deaths.**

The close of the year 1906 was marked by a severe epidemic of malarial fever, and the death-rate for the whole year rose from an average of 25·6 per thousand for the five preceding years to 33·73, in spite of the almost entire absence of plague. In the Punjab, in many parts of which plague raged with the utmost severity, the rate was 36·9.

The death-rate among Hindus (27·84) was again far below the average for the Province.

167. There was no cholera; but plague was imported and led to 44 cases, 41 of which occurred in Hazara. The deaths from small-pox numbered 1,127 as compared with 571 in 1905. 86 per cent. occurred in the Peshawar District. **Chief diseases.**

The deaths from fevers during the last four months of 1906 amounted to more than half of the total deaths during the year.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Sanitary Administration of the North-West Frontier Province for 1906 (Commercial Press, Peshawar).]

168. No sanitary work of major importance was undertaken during the year 1906, but the Municipalities and Notified Areas of the Province continued to pay due attention to sanitary improvement.

The Municipal expenditure on conservancy establishment and on sanitary works, including water-supply and the up-keep and improvement of roads and bridges, amounted to Rs. 1,44,566 as against Rs. 2,09,174 in 1905. The percentage of this expenditure to the total income for the year was as follows:—

Dera Ismail Khan	30·2
Peshawar	22·3
Tank	22·3
Bannu	21·4
Kulachi	21·0
Kohat	19·2
Abbottabad	16·9
Baffa	12·8
Nawashahr	11·1
Haripur	10·5
Lakki	8·9

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1906 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section XIV.]

Attendance at Dispensaries and Hospitals.

169. The opening of a dispensary at Paharpur raised the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province to 66. 8,888 in-door patients were treated as against 8,129 in 1905. Of these, 6,740 were discharged cured, 1,074 relieved, and 531 were discharged "otherwise." The number of out-door patients increased from 528,016 to 575,744. The general increase in the number of patients treated was due to the severe epidemic of malarial fever which prevailed during the last four months of the year. The growing popularity of the trans-frontier dispensaries is highly satisfactory. It is interesting to note that the number of women who attend them has increased year by year.

The dispensary presented by Khan Bahadur Raja Jahandad Khan, C.I.E., to the Hazara District was formally opened by the Chief Commissioner in October 1906 although the buildings had not been quite completed owing to the sudden death of the donor.

Operations.

170. Apart from the work done in private hospitals 23,682 operations were performed during the year. Surgical work in the district dispensaries suffered from want of funds to remedy the existing defects in equipment. Out of the Government grant-in-aid to Local Funds Rs. 1,500 were set aside during the year for the improvement of dispensaries in the Hazara District.

Finance.

171. The total income of all dispensaries was Rs. 1,15,270 as against Rs. 1,21,240 in the preceding year, and expenditure fell from Rs. 1,15,905 to Rs. 1,10,691 in 1906.

Private Hospitals.

172. The private hospitals of the Province maintained 200 beds during the year. The general ill health prevalent in the autumn months had a marked effect on the attendance at these institutions. During 1906, 2,982 in-door patients were treated and 93,295 out-door patients. In Peshawar City particularly useful work was done at the recently founded Victoria Diamond Jubilee Dispensary.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1906-07 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section XVI.]

General.

173. The number of operations performed was 91,893 as against 100,866 in 1905-06. The decrease in the settled districts amounted to 9,997 in spite of an increase of 1,084 in the Peshawar District, and was due in large measure to a severe epidemic of malarial fever during the vaccination season.

Of the 76,604 primary operations 98·95 per cent. were successful. The percentage of successful re-vaccinations was 83·67.

Establishment and Finance.

174. The permanent establishment remained unchanged, and the expenditure, Rs. 11,216, was practically the same as in the two foregoing years. The cost of each successful operation was Re. 0-2-2 as compared with Re. 0-2-0 in 1905-06 and Re. 0-2-5 in 1904-05.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for the period ending 31st March 1907 and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Section X.]

General.

175. The number of public educational institutions increased from 191 in 1901-02 and 241 in 1905-06 to 265 in 1906-07, while the corresponding figures for private schools were 927, 844 and 848 respectively. The total number of children under instruction rose from 26,581 in 1901-02 and 28,496 in 1905-06 to 29,017 in 1906-07 notwithstanding a decrease of 1,570 in the attendance in private schools. The proportion of children in receipt of education to those of school-going age was 8·8 per cent. in 1906-07 as compared with 8·0 per cent. in 1901-02, the greatest improvement being in the districts of Kohat and Bannu, which showed a rise from 5·0 and 11·5 to 9·4 and 15·6 respectively. The Hazara District alone exhibited a decrease during the quinquennium, and this was ascribed to the growing unpopularity of the indigenous schools in which instruction is confined to the learning of the *Koran* by rote. Of the Rs. 40,000 sanctioned by the Government of India for the extension of primary education Rs. 15,196 was allotted to the Normal School at Peshawar and Rs. 5,930 set aside for strengthening the inspecting staff, while 38 new Primary Schools and 11 Indigenous Schools were opened and Rs. 17,480 expended upon buildings and equipment.

Finance.

176. The total expenditure upon public instruction was Rs. 2,37,754 in 1906-07 as against Rs. 2,12,529 in 1905-06 and Rs. 1,52,969 in 1901-02. The expenditure in 1906-07 included Rs. 53,088 from Imperial Revenues and Rs. 63,894 from District Funds, Rs. 42,068 contributed by Municipalities, and Rs. 39,611 realized from fees. 44 per cent. of the increase in expenditure since 1901-02 was met from Imperial Revenues. The expenditure on scholarships rose from Rs. 5,621 in 1901-02 to Rs. 10,081 in 1906-07, the latter figure representing 4·2 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Public Examinations.

177. There were 10 candidates for the Intermediate Examination, 3 of whom were successful as against 4 out of 9 in 1901-02. The Entrance Examination of the Punjab University was passed by 111 out of 245 candidates as compared with 80 out of 149 in 1901-02. 42 boys passed the Vernacular Middle Examination in 1906-07. In the same year girls appeared at this examination for the first time, and both candidates passed. 811 boys and 28 girls passed the Upper Primary Examination as against 585 and 5 in 1901-02.

Colleges.

178. The Edwardes Church Mission College, Peshawar, continued to be the only College in the Province. The number of students was 22 in 1906-07 as against 21 in the previous year and 17 in 1901-02.

District Board Schools.

179. The number of schools under District Boards increased from 135 in 1901-02 to 173 in 1905-06 and 187 in 1906-07. Of the latter, 10 were Secondary and 177 Primary. The following figures show the advance made during the quinquennium under review in the proportion borne by the gross expenditure on education to the minimum which could be demanded :—

	1901-02.	1906-07.
Peshawar	81·9	82·7
Hazara	69·1	85·5
Kohat	41·7	78·5
Bannu	39·3	63·1
Dera Ismail Khan	34·3	72·4

The management of the schools was satisfactory on the whole. There was marked improvement as regards furniture and appliances, but much still remained to be done in respect of the up-keep of existing buildings and the provision of additional accommodation.

Municipal Board Schools.

180. There was a steady rise in the expenditure on Municipal Schools, and the management was generally satisfactory, but the difficulty of attracting and retaining qualified teachers referred to in previous years was accentuated by the improvement in the prospects of trained teachers in the Punjab.

Secondary Schools for boys.

181. The unaided Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools at Surkh Dheri and Dera Ismail Khan and the Secondary Department of the Frontier School, Peshawar Cantonment, were closed during the quinquennium, and the Radha Krishna Patshala, Peshawar, was re-classified as a Primary School. On the other hand the Primary Schools at Tank and Mansehra were raised to the status of Secondary Schools. The number of Secondary Boys' Schools thus fell from 28 in 1901-02 to 26 in 1906-07. The latter were made up of 12 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools (of which 5 were Board Schools, 4 aided and 3 unaided), 4 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Board Schools, and 10 Vernacular Middle Board Schools. Including pupils in the primary classes the attendance increased from 5,082 in 1901-02 and 5,613 in 1905-06 to 5,760 in 1906-07, while the number of agriculturist students rose from 1,688 in 1901-02 to 2,202 in 1906-07. The number of candidates—66—for the Vernacular Middle Examination was the same in 1901-02 as in 1906-07, but 49 were successful in the latter year as compared with 33 in the former.

Primary Schools for boys.

182. The number of public Primary Schools for boys rose from 154 in 1901-02 to 201 in 1905-06 and 217 in 1906-07. Of the latter, 183 were District Board Schools as against 131 in 1901-02. Zamindari Schools increased from 18 to 23 during the quinquennium under review, during which the attendance in Primary Schools rose from 7,365 to 9,928. Including the attendance in Primary Departments of Secondary Schools the number of pupils rose from 11,035 to 14,040, amongst whom there were 8,121 agriculturists as against 6,098 in 1901-02. 31 indigenous schools were examined for grants as compared with 19 in 1901-02, and the abolition of individual examination and the introduction of the block-grant system were expected to encourage the growth of these institutions. Gurmukhi was taught in 13 schools, 10 of which were indigenous and managed by Singh Sabhas.

Training Institutions.

183. A Normal School for providing a 2 years' course of training was opened at Peshawar in May 1906. A house had to be rented for the purpose, but sanction was received for the construction of Government buildings and plans and estimates were being prepared. Provision was made for 30 stipends to be awarded each year, but owing to the recent creation of the school there were only 25 stipendiaries at the close of the year, and for the same reason no candidates could be sent up for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination held in the Punjab. Physical education was well attended to, and the conduct of the students was good. The inmates of the boarding-house numbered 25. A branch of the High School was provided by the Municipality of Peshawar to serve the purposes of a model school. It is hoped that the work of the Normal School will in course of time remove much of the difficulty at present experienced in attracting and retaining the services of trained teachers. Out of 392 teachers employed in 1906-07 in Primary Schools for boys only 147 were both trained and certificated, while no less than 222 were neither trained nor certificated.

Female education.

184. Among Hindus and Sikhs female education advanced steadily during the quinquennium under review. On the other hand, so far as there was any change in the attitude of the mass of the Muhammadan population, the change was mainly from opposition to indifference. The year 1906 was marked by the raising of the Arya Kanya Patshala in Dera Ismail Khan to the status of a Middle School, the first Secondary School for girls in the Province. The attendance at the end of the year was 182. Primary Schools numbered 19 as against 8 in 1901-02. The total number of girls under instruction rose from 2,119 in 1901-02 to 3,506 in 1906-07, but of the 35 teachers employed in Girls' Schools only two were trained.

185. The number of Muhammadan boys at public institutions rose from 8,246 in 1901-02 to 10,565 in 1906-07, and 629 passed public examinations—a rise of 159; but partly owing to decline in the popularity of indigenous schools, and partly owing to the omission from the returns of indigenous schools attended by less than 6 pupils, there was a decrease of 2,600 in the attendance in private schools, with the result that the percentage of boys at school on those of school-going age fell from 11·7 to 11·5 among Muhammadans as compared with a rise from 36·3 to 45·1 and from 22·3 to 26·6 in the case of Hindus and Sikhs respectively. Only ·3 per cent. of the Muhammadan boys of school-going age were in receipt of secondary education as compared with 5·1 and 2·8 for Hindus and Sikhs. The disparity in the proportion in the Primary and Secondary Departments was ascribed partly to the apathy of Muhammadans towards higher education and partly to want of means. The number of Muhammadan girls under instruction rose from 1,228 to 1,910 during the five years under review, but the proportionate rise in the case of Hindus was very much greater. **Education of Muhammadans.**

186. There was a considerable decrease (79) in the number of schools which do not conform to departmental standards or submit to a public test, and are therefore classed as Private Schools. The decrease was most marked in the case of those schools in which instruction is confined to committing the Koran to memory. The number of Mahajani Schools which teach a script widely used by merchants increased from 15 to 20. **Private Schools.**

187. The number of public schools in the Kurram Valley was the same as in 1901-02, namely 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and 6 Primary Schools. The attendance increased from 167 to 285, and there were in addition 24 private schools. 12 students passed the Upper Primary Examination, and further improvement in primary education was anticipated as the result of the appointment of a separate Inspector for Kohat and the Kurram. Great difficulty continued to be experienced in obtaining trained teachers. The expenditure in 1906-07 was Rs. 3,073, towards which Imperial Funds contributed Rs. 2,677. **Education in the trans-Border Agencies—Kurram.**

188. The number of Primary Schools—4—was the same as in 1905-06 with an attendance of 102 pupils, 4 of whom passed the Upper Primary Examination. There were also 35 private schools with 385 pupils. The cost of the public schools amounted to Rs. 1,419, the whole of which was defrayed from Imperial Revenues. **Tochi.**

189. The attendance in the Primary School opened at Drazinda in 1905-06 remained practically the same. **Sherani Country.**

190. 53 boys were in receipt of instruction at the three Primary Schools in the Khyber Agency. **Khyber.**

3. Literature and the Press.

191. There were 19 printing presses in the Province, 11 of which were in Peshawar, 4 in Dera Ismail Khan, 2 in Bannu, and 1 each in Kohat and Abbottabad. Two newspapers were published, one in Dera Ismail Khan and one in Bannu, the latter under the direction of the Church Mission Society. Both had a small circulation.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

General.

192. Upon the departure of Dr. Stein on deputation in October 1905 the Superintendent, Northern Circle, was placed in charge of the archæological work of the North-West Frontier Province, of which he was relieved by Dr. Brainerd Spooner in the autumn of 1906.

Dr. Vogel's other duties made it impossible for him to visit this Province. The most important work which Dr. Brainerd Spooner was able to undertake was the commencement of excavations at Sahribahlol in the Peshawar District and the conservation of some of the Buddhist remains at Takht-i-Bahi in the same district.

Sahribahlol.

193. Excavations in a mound about a mile south of the village disclosed the remains of a Buddhist religious establishment with the monastic quadrangle to the east and the religious precinct to the west. The buildings had apparently been destroyed by fire. The quadrangle exhibited the usual arrangement of cells built round the sides of a courtyard, in the middle of which there appeared to have been a tank.

In the precinct to the west were found the remains of a central religious edifice, the destruction of which was too complete to admit of a conclusive determination of its nature. A small stupa west of this central building was ornamented with two lines of delicate stucco figures, the upper line consisting of alternate elephants and Atlases, the lower of seated Buddha figures between Corinthian pilasters. Further excavation disclosed a stone pavement which led to the site of the central edifice and on either side of which was found a line of sculptures originally about 4′ 6″ high. These were, with one exception, Bodhisattva figures, unfortunately badly damaged.

Conspicuous among the other sculptural finds were a Buddha figure about 3′ 10″ of great delicacy of execution and in perfect condition, and a large sculpture about 3′ 10″ × 4′ 6″ representing Kubera and Hariti.

The absence of epigraphical evidence and the imperfection of the coins found rendered it impossible to determine the age of the buildings.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province), for 1906-07.]

Introductory.

194. The office of Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, which was abolished early in 1905, was re-established in November 1906. A third Superintendent was sanctioned for the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province with head-quarters at Rawalpindi instead of at Lahore; and the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province and North Punjab, was placed in independent charge of all veterinary work in this Province with the exception of horse-breeding in Hazara, which is a selected district under the Army Remount Department.

General.

195. The number of Inspectors—two—remained unaltered. The sanctioned scale of Veterinary Assistants was raised from 12 to 20, but it was found impossible to fill all the posts. In spite of the number of vacancies there was a satisfactory increase in the work accomplished by the Department, especially in the number of animals treated by the itinerant Veterinary Assistants, which rose from 2,970 in 1905-06 to 10,386 in the year under review.

Disease.

196. There was a marked increase in the mortality from contagious diseases in all the districts in the Province. The increase was, however, again to some extent apparent rather than real owing to more accurate reports of outbreaks. There were seven cases of glanders in Peshawar and a few cases of *surra* in Bannu. The Province was reported to be free from dourine; but there were a few cases of tetanus among horses. 1,542 cases of rinderpest were reported and 651 deaths. The disease appeared in the Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts, while a severe outbreak occurred in the Kurram Valley. 12,361 inoculations were performed against this disease in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan with excellent results in both districts.

There was an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the Kurram Valley. The reported cases numbered 5,468 and the deaths 89. There were 797 cases of and 670 deaths from hæmorrhagic septicæmia. The disease occurred in the Peshawar, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. The results of the 4,946 inoculations performed against it in the Peshawar District were very satisfactory. 189 cases of black-quarter were reported with 183 deaths, and 1,500 vaccinations were performed against the disease.

Breeding operations.

197. Although the number of stud bulls was increased from 6 in 1905-06 to 11 in the year under review, the number was still very inadequate, and a remedy was difficult owing to the absence of a satisfactory source of supply of the stamp of bull required. The number of horse, pony and donkey stallions remained the same as it was at the end of the previous year, *viz.* 8, 10 and 10 respectively. The need for a larger number of donkey stallions was pressing, and as the requirements of the Province could not be met by the Hissar Farm, arrangements were made for obtaining a number of donkeys from Europe. The average number of mares covered by each horse, pony and donkey stallion was respectively 45, 32 and 51. Of the seven Merino rams imported with a view to improving the best local breeds two were sent to the Kurram and five to the Kagan Valley. The number of rams was, however, considered inadequate.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

198. 8,536 animals were treated at the four Veterinary Hospitals compared with 5,513 during the previous year. The construction of a new hospital at Bannu was commenced and structural improvements effected in the Dera Ismail Khan Hospital.

The number of animals treated in dispensaries rose from 3,173 in 1905-06 to 8,258 in 1906-07, and the number of dispensaries from 7 to 9.

Expenditure.

199. The departmental expenditure was reported to have been Rs. 27,498 as against Rs. 44,645 in 1905-06, but owing to the system of accounts these figures do not necessarily represent the exact expenditure actually incurred in this Province.

Horse and Cattle Shows—Hazara.

200. Instead of having a joint Horse and Cattle Show for the three districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat, a separate Cattle Show for Hazara was held near Haripur in October 1906. The number of entries was most encouraging and exceeded 400; but the quality was poor in most of the classes. Good stud bulls of a suitable type were required to improve the standard of the working bullock. A silver medal was given for the best cow, and Rs. 500 were distributed in prizes. The medal for the best bull was not awarded.

Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

201. The annual Horse Fair for the two districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was converted into a combined Horse and Cattle Show, and was held at Bannu in March 1907. There were about 900 entries under horses, mules and donkeys and almost 280 under cattle. Rs. 1,778 were distributed in prizes in the equine sections and Rs. 723 in prizes for cattle. The bulls and mules were disappointing, and the silver medals offered for these classes were not awarded.

Peshawar and Kohat.

202. A Horse and Cattle Show for the districts of Peshawar and Kohat was held at Peshawar in March 1907. In spite of the exclusion of the Hazara District and of bad weather just before the show, there were more entries than in 1906. 273 horses, mules and donkeys were exhibited and Rs. 1,095 distributed in prizes and a medal awarded for the best brood mare. The cattle were superior to the horses, and the entries numbered 306. Two silver medals were awarded and Rs. 562 distributed in prizes.

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1907-08.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. The year was marked by almost constant trouble along the Frontier. In the Peshawar and Kohat districts Zakha Khel gangs committed a series of armed dacoities on a scale and characterised by a boldness almost unprecedented on this border. Indeed matters came to such a pass that it was found necessary to use Military force, and in February sharp punishment was inflicted on this lawless section by the Bazar Valley Field Force under the Command of Major-General Sir James Willcocks. The unrest which necessitated these strong measures had, however, proved infectious, and towards the close of the year the adjoining Mohmands under the influence of fanatical preaching from Afghanistan began to give serious trouble and the situation was strained. On the western border of the Kohat District gangs of Khattak outlaws were constantly busy, lifting cattle and kidnapping Hindu shop-keepers. Relations with the Mahsuds were as unsatisfactory as ever; and the notorious outlaws resident near Ghazni committed, doubtless at the instigation of the Mulla Powindah, several outrages of a brutal and revolting character. The advent of plague to the Province gave mischievous intriguers an opportunity of poisoning the minds of the people both within and beyond the border. Happily the wild stories, which for a time gained credence and shook the confidence of the ignorant, were soon discredited.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. There was steady progress in the Frontier Militia, and with the exception of one or two regrettable incidents in the Southern Waziristan Militia the discipline of the Force was excellent. The Khyber Rifles greatly distinguished themselves during the Bazar Valley Expedition when they were called upon to fight, many of them in their own country in circumstances most trying to their loyalty. It is gratifying to note that their conduct was unimpeachable. Good work was also done by the Samana Rifles in connection with the depredations of the Khattak outlaws.

Condition of the people.

3. A period of drought lasting from October to January coinciding with an outbreak of malarial fever had an injurious effect upon both the autumn and the spring harvests. The prevailing scarcity in Upper India also assisted to raise the prices of food-grains to a high level. There was a general rise in the wages of labour throughout the Province, especially in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the conditions were abnormal owing to the demand for labour on the Paharpur Canal and the outbreak of plague.

Realization of the revenue.

4. The high proportion of the realizations of land revenue achieved last year was maintained in spite of some falling off in the quality of the harvest. More effective control was exercised by the revenue-collecting agency. Collections were prompt, and from the fact that the people had no difficulty in meeting their liabilities it was evident that the assessments were by no means burdensome. There was a small increase in the number of coercive processes issued. There was a considerable increase in the amount of loans taken by agriculturists under Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884. The growing popularity of loans under the latter Act was due to the fact that loans were generally disbursed on the spot by Revenue Officers without the intervention of any subordinate agency, and that short loans for purchase of seed were given free of interest. Collections under the head of Miscellaneous Land Revenue again increased, the most noticeable features being the rise in grazing dues and the grant of a license for gold-washing in the Indus.

Surveys and Settlements.

5. Settlement operations were closed, the re-settlement of the Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts and the first regular Settlements of the Tochi and Kurram Agencies having been effected since the formation of the Province. No new survey work or boundary demarcation was undertaken during the year. Two Topographical Survey parties were at work,—one on the Bhittani border, the other in the Bannu District.

Revenue and rent paying classes.

6. The landowners exhibited a growing appreciation of the benefits derived from the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act as applied to the Province. The slight contraction of credit has caused no serious trouble, and the feeling is gaining ground that it was credit that was causing the ruin of the peasantry.

Police.

7. The statistics of the year showed a slight decrease in the total number of cases admitted, but there was a recrudescence of violent crime especially in the Peshawar District. The number of murders reached a higher figure than for many years past. The result of police working, judged by the standard of percentage of convictions, was somewhat less satisfactory than usual, but the conditions of the year were exceptional owing to the troubled state of the border. Of 32 dacoities 25 were raids committed by trans-border raiding parties, the chief offenders being Zakha Khel and outlaws from the Khattak country. In spite of the increased rates of pay the recruiting problem was still prominent. This was especially the case in Peshawar, where the rate of pay for constables compared unfavourably with the rate of wages obtaining in the labour market.

Criminal Justice.

8. The gradual improvement in the criminal returns, which had been very marked during preceding years, came to an abrupt termination in 1907. The total number of offences reported was the highest recorded since 1902. This reaction was partly due to the disturbing influence of an unsettled border, but also to insufficient use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of convictions obtained to offences brought to trial was 33 as against 35 in the previous year, but the falling off did not occur under the more serious heads of crime. In spite of their increased burden the criminal courts worked with efficiency and despatch. There was a satisfactory decline in the number of criminal cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation and an increase in the percentage of convictions obtained by their verdicts. The Honorary Magistracy again performed good work.

Prisons.

9. In spite of the lack of accommodation in the Jails of the Province no serious instances of overcrowding occurred during the year, and this circumstance exercised a favourable influence on the health of the Jail population. At the same time this result was only achieved by numerous transfers of short-term prisoners, but no other remedy exists so long as the accommodation available in the local prisons remains inadequate. The reconstitution of the Jail service had a satisfactory effect on the efficiency of the Upper Subordinate establishment, but the shortcomings in the conduct and discipline of the Warder service noted in last year's report have yet to be removed. The industrial statistics bear witness to a careful supervision of Jail labour.

Civil Justice.

10. The total number of civil suits instituted attained the highest figure recorded since the creation of the Province. A heavy burden was again imposed on the civil courts of the Peshawar District by the number of speculative suits relating to land inspired by the Upper Swat Canal Scheme. The average duration of cases was 36 days, as in the preceding year. The value of money decrees in execution was approximately 13 lakhs, but only 27 per cent. of this amount was realised. This unsatisfactory result was entirely due to the returns from the Hazara District. There was some decline in the work performed by the Honorary Judiciary.

Registration.

11. The restricting influence on transfers of immoveable property which was at first exercised by the Alienation of Land Act disappeared during the year and the number of registered documents, both compulsory and optional, affecting land, returned to a normal figure. This expansion was due to the violent speculation in land in the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, due to the projected construction of the Upper Swat Canal, and also to the people becoming better acquainted with the provisions of the new law.

District Boards.

12. The working of the District Boards was, generally speaking, satisfactory. A sum of Rs. 48,000 was placed at the disposal of this Administration by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid, which, coupled with arrears amounting to Rs. 2,678 from the previous year, was devoted to the carrying out of a number of more important and necessary works.

Municipalities.

13. The introduction of the Municipal Account Code and the audit of accounts by the Examiner of Local Funds Accounts resulted in a marked improvement in the working of the Municipalities. A check has been placed on leakage and peculation and the Municipal accounts have been considerably simplified. The average incidence of income and taxation per head of population of Municipalities was Rs. 3-3-1 and Rs. 2-4-8 respectively. The expenditure on public works fell from Rs. 1,15,300 to Rs. 98,148. Peshawar was again responsible for the largest expenditure, its outlay being no less than Rs. 81,850. Plague appeared in the Province, for the first time since its formation, at the very close of the year.

Agriculture.

14. The post of Deputy Director of Farms was not filled and consequently little was done in the way of scientific agricultural experiment. The Peshawar Experimental Farm was under the temporary management of the Deputy Commissioner. An experimental seed farm was established in the Dera Ismail Khan District. Trials were made of various imported machines in the Bannu and Peshawar districts, but none were marked by any noteworthy success.

Weather and Crops.

15. Good and well distributed rains fell during the spring months, but in September the rains practically ceased and the drought told heavily on the unirrigated area. The autumn harvest was considerably below the normal. The spring crop was also adversely affected by drought and the area harvested was below the average. The decrease was chiefly confined to the unirrigated area which constituted 74 per cent. of the whole cropped area. Locusts appeared in no part of the Province except in Peshawar, and there no injury was caused to the standing crops. Considerable damage was done to the spring crops in the Kohat District by hailstorms and the fruit crop of the Kurram Agency was partially destroyed. The total area harvested during the year was approximately two million acres, that is half a million acres less than the preceding year. Wheat occupied 37 per cent. of the total area sown.

Forests.

16. The completion of the working plans for all ranges placed the forest operations on a more regular footing. There was a slight decrease in the number of forest offences reported and a considerable falling off in cases of cattle trespass. There was also a satisfactory decrease in the number of forest fires, due to the prompt and vigorous measures taken to punish offenders and also to the endeavours made to enlist the co-operation of the people in preserving the forests. The outturn removed from the forests during the year included nearly 5,000 deodar logs and amounted to over 900,000 cubic feet of timber and nearly 400,000 cubic feet of fuel.

Trade.

17. There was a nominal decrease in the total bulk of trade from 313 lakhs to 304 lakhs, due to the exclusion of the figures dealing with Kashmir from the statistics. In reality the year was one of steady development, though the prevailing scarcity in India exercised a restricting influence on the export trade. Certain improvements were introduced into the method of registration which will ensure greater accuracy in future. The most noticeable feature in the statistics of the year was the increasing commercial enterprise evinced by Afghan traders.

Public Works.

18. The expenditure on Civil Works increased by about one lakh and a half. The following were the chief works :—

The conversion of the existing Sessions House, Kohat, into a combined Circuit and Sessions House.

The construction of court-houses and offices for the District and Divisional Judges at Peshawar.

A new Circuit House at Peshawar.

A bungalow for the Superintendent of Agriculture near Peshawar.

A Circuit House at the Malakand.

A Provincial Rest House on the Hazara Trunk Road.

Irrigation.

19. The Swat River Canals Circle was constituted in October 1907 and formed into two divisions with head-quarters at Mardan and the Malakand respectively. Work in connection with the Upper Swat River Canal progressed favourably, offices and quarters were constructed and most of the necessary machinery and plant was received. The working of the Lower Swat River Canal and the Kabul River Canal continued to be satisfactory. Considerable

advance was made in the construction of the Paharpur Canal, but the work in connection with hill torrent crossings has been heavier than was anticipated and necessitated the submission of a revised estimate.

Revenue and Expenditure.

20. The total revenue under Imperial heads rose from 37 to 38 lakhs, while the expenditure rose from 60 to 63 lakhs. The increase in revenue was mainly under heads "Forest", "Stamps" and "Excise", and of expenditure under heads "Police", "Law and Justice" and "Political." The income of Municipalities rose by over half a lakh, while there was a slight decrease in the expenditure.

Vital Statistics.

21. The severe malarial epidemic which marked the closing months of 1906 and the first three months of 1907 had an appreciable effect upon the vital statistics of the year under report. The death-rate rose to 35·1 per mille as against 33·7 in the previous year and 29·6 for the five previous years. The outbreak of plague in an epidemic form accounted for 1,547 deaths. The birth-rate fell from 38·6 per mille in 1906 to 32·5, a decrease of 3·8 on the mean ratio for the previous five years.

Medical relief.

22. The number of those who sought medical relief during the year 1907 was considerably lower than in the preceding year. The year was certainly less unhealthy, but the mischievous stories spread abroad by political malcontents also had some effect in reducing the attendance at Government hospitals and dispensaries. These institutions maintained their popularity in the trans-frontier Agencies.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

23. Due attention was paid by the Municipalities to sanitary matters, but no works of special importance were undertaken during the year. Malicious rumours connected with the advent of plague accounted for a slight decrease in the number of persons vaccinated during the year. The expenditure under this head showed a slight increase.

Education.

24. The number of public institutions advanced from 265 to 309, and in spite of the scarcity prevailing throughout the Province the number of scholars rose from 16,961 to 18,871. The popularity of private institutions continued to diminish and with it their number and attendance roll. The decrease was most marked in the case of schools in which instruction is confined to teaching the Koran by rote. The Peshawar Normal School showed signs of rapid development, and the success of this institution should do much to diminish the difficulty at present experienced in providing trained teachers. The aggregate expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 2,69,602. Some advance was made in the matter of female education, while the facilities for primary education at present existing in the trans-border Khyber, Kurram and Tochi Agencies were developed and extended.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The late Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., held charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General throughout the year 1907-08.

9. Frontier Affairs.

General.

2. From the Swat River to the Gomal there was constant trouble during the year under report. In the Peshawar and Kohat districts Zakha Khel gangs committed incessant depredations, which culminated in a successful dacoity on Peshawar City itself. This unruly section, however, received sharp punishment in February from the Bazar Valley Field Force under the command of Major-General Sir James Willcocks, and a satisfactory settlement was effected. The advent of plague to the frontier districts at the beginning of the year gave mischievous intriguers an opportunity for the dissemination of malicious stories against Government, which for a time gained credence with the

ignorant. On the western border of the Kohat District gangs of Khattak outlaws gave incessant trouble. In Southern Waziristan relations with the Mahsuds continued to be as unsatisfactory as before.

HAZARA.

Black Mountain.

3. The vacancy in the Chiefship of Seri caused by the murder of Ibrahim Khan divided the Isazais into two camps, one of which supported the pretensions of Sher Ali Khan, the son of exiled Hashim Ali Khan, while the other faction favoured Ghulam Ahmad, the son of the late Chief.

DIR, SWAT AND CHITRAL.

Dir and Bajaur.

4. Dir again furnished an arena for intrigue and bloodshed, and another chapter in the interminable rivalry between Badshah Khan and his younger brother was opened and closed with scant hope of peace in the sequel. After hostilities of more or less serious character, in which the position of the Chief was alarmingly threatened, a truce for six months was concluded, and this was respected by both parties up to the close of the year. In Bajaur the Nawab appeared for the time being to have accepted defeat at the hands of his usurper son, Muhammad Ali Jan, who strengthened his position in his *de facto* Chiefship.

Swat.

5. In Upper Swat faction fighting went on unabated, but the relations of Government with these tribes were satisfactory. In Lower Swat the conduct of the people was excellent and reflected great credit on the working of the tribal jirgas.

PESHAWAR.

General.

6. The year was marked by an abnormal number of raids, which induced a state of tension and alarm throughout the district. The chief offenders were gangs of Zakha Khel Afridis, whose depredations continued with unprecedented audacity until February, when retribution was exacted by the Bazar Valley Field Force.

Mohmands.

7. This action on the part of Government, however, came too late to prevent the contagion of lawlessness spreading along the border, and the infection extended to the Mohmands, who commenced to raid into the district from the hills behind Shabkadr. One Ghulam Khan, Malik of Pandiali, evinced conspicuous loyalty by intercepting a gang of raiders, arresting and surrendering one of them to Government, and by rescuing a captured Hindu. In retaliation he was attacked by the Pandialis and driven from his home. This incident induced a crisis. The tide of fanaticism which had been gradually rising from Afghanistan behind the passes swept over the Mohmand country, and at the close of the year military operations appeared inevitable.

Afridis.

8. On the whole the Aka Khel and Hassan Khel behaved well and showed no sign of hostility to Government. In the summer a curious belief took root among the Hassan Khel and Kohat Pass Afridis generally that plague was being spread among them by Kaka Khel emissaries under the orders of Government. The panic at one time threatened to attain serious proportions, but died down in the course of time.

KHYBER.

General.

9. With the exception of the Zakha Khel, all the tribes of the Khyber Agency behaved admirably throughout the year and rendered valuable service to Government. The bad behaviour of the Zakha Khel was due doubtless in part to the belief that if an expedition was sent into the Bazar Valley all the Afridi clans would rise in their defence, and that they would receive material assistance in money, arms and ammunition from Kabul. Now that the Zakha Khel see how mistaken they were in both these beliefs there is some hope that they will behave better in the future. Indeed the sensible and self-restrained conduct of the other Afridi clans on this occasion is a valuable guarantee for the peace of this border. Work on the Loi-Shilman Railway proceeded steadily and without interruption, but it was not popular,

and whenever any attempt was made to survey the right bank of the Kabul River in Shilman limits the Mohmand inhabitants of the left bank showed their hostility in an unmistakeable manner.

KOHAT.

10. In addition to the constant depredations of Zakha Khel gangs the district was harried on the west by Khattak outlaws from Khost. The Zakha Khel were responsible for five serious raids, the most important of which was the organized attack on Lachi in November. The gallant action of the villagers of Kachai and Marai, assisted by contingents of cavalry and of Samana Rifles, against a Zakha Khel raiding party in November to some small extent squared accounts. The Khattak outlaws numbering some 50 persons formed a settlement on the Khost border at Zangoi Khula, which threatened to become a second and more inaccessible Gumatti. General.

11. The struggle raging round Chinarak referred to in the Kurram Report brought the Gar and Samil clans into active opposition. Most of the Western Orakzais became involved and severe fighting ensued. Orakzais.

KURRAM.

12. Among the trans-border tribes the most noticeable event was the recrudescence of the Zaimusht internal feud over Chinarak and the active participation in that quarrel of a number of Orakzai clans. Within the Kurram itself faction feeling was less pronounced than in former years, and the peace of the valley was strengthened by the conclusion of a truce for two years between the Turis and Maidan Jajis. In the autumn the tranquillity of Lower Kurram was disturbed by two serious raids from Khost. In the second of these a part of the Kurram Militia, skilfully led, contrived to intercept the gang and inflicted losses amounting to 17 killed. The Khani Khel Para-Chamkanni continued their lawless course, but owing to the vigilance of the Militia and the better armament of the villagers their activity resulted in but little damage. General.

BANNU.

13. Only one serious raid took place within the limits of the district. This was organized by Mahsuds, who carried off a large number of cattle from Narmi Khel in Bakka Khel limits. As the result of the complicity of certain Hathi Khel outlaws in an offence at Shamshi Khel in December pressure was brought to bear on the tribe, and full compensation was exacted with salutary effect. General.

TOCHI.

14. The behaviour of the tribes during the year was satisfactory, though a considerable strain was put upon them owing to the attempt of the Mulla Powindah, the Lala Pir of Khost, and other fanatical preachers to tamper with their allegiance. The Tochi was visited also by a number of *soi-disant Ghazis*, all adherents of the Mulla Powindah, on the look out for opportunities to attempt the lives of British Officers. The strictest precautions were observed, and happily no untoward incident has to be recorded. General.

WANA.

15. With the Wazirs no serious trouble was experienced either within or outside protected area. The Mulla Hamzulla after a comparatively unsuccessful visit to Kabul attempted by vague promises to unite the Wazirs and Mahsuds under him, but signally failed to effect his object. Wazirs.

16. The year opened with the struggle between the Mulla Powindah and the Mahsud Maliks at its height. But the Maliks lacked alike power and sincere intention, and before long they were forced to admit their inability to cope openly with the Mulla, who continued to indicate his hostility to Mahsuds.

Government by the constant despatch of emissaries of murder to the adjoining British districts and protectorates. The situation became intolerable, and in August the Government of India authorized the issue of a warning to the Mahsud tribe to the effect that they were responsible for the acts of every member of the tribe, and that if further emissaries of murder should visit British territory the whole allowances of the tribe would be stopped until such punishment as Government thought suitable had been inflicted. This warning was met by prompt defiance. Raiding by the Mulla's *Sheikhs* and by the Mahsud outlaws from Afghan territory was continuous, and the despatch of fanatical agents continued intermittently. Matters culminated in the brutal murder of the Political Agent's bearer and munshi in the Khuzma Nullah in March. On hearing of the offence the Political Agent effected a general reprisal of the Mahsuds and their property, capturing 379 persons and 1,800 head of cattle. At the close of the year the Chief Commissioner proceeded to Tank to interview the Mahsud Jirga with a view, if possible, of coming to some working arrangement with the more law-abiding members of the tribe.

Dera Ismail Khan.

General.

17. The district was disturbed by a recrudescence in the activity of Mahsud raiding gangs, who found a bold leader in Surab, the notorious Jat outlaw. There was continual skirmishing round Jandola between the Bhittanis and Mahsuds. The peace of the Shiranni country was somewhat disturbed by the re-appearance of some of the outlaw members of Ahmad's gangs.

Border Military Police and Militia.

Border Military Police.

18. The record of the year was on the whole satisfactory, though the period was trying, harder work coinciding with dearer food. In Peshawar and Kohat the increased pay brought forward a good number of useful recruits for service.

Militia.

19. The discipline of the Force was on the whole excellent, with the exception of the conduct of the Marwats in the Northern Waziristan Militia and of some regrettable incidents of shooting and desertion in the Southern Waziristan Militia. The excellent work done by the Khyber Rifles during the Bazar Valley Expedition was brought to the special notice of Government by Major-General Sir James Willcocks. The Samana Rifles also did well in connection with the raids by Zakha Khel and Khattak outlaws.

10. Condition of the People.

General condition.

20. Both the autumn and the spring harvests were adversely affected by a period of drought which lasted from October until the second week in January. This absence of rain and the prevalence of famine conditions in parts of Upper India had the effect of raising prices of all food-grains throughout the year. Stocks of grain were generally sufficient except in Hazara, where the people felt the pinch of scarcity towards the end of the year even after the rabi grain had come on to the market.

Wages of agricultural labourers in Hazara ranged from Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per mensem in the first half of the year, the same as during the second half of the previous year, but in the second half they averaged from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 8-8-0 per mensem. In Peshawar owing in part to the presence of plague and cholera in the district, but mainly to the great demand for other labour, the wages remained at Rs. 15 per mensem throughout the year. In Kohat the wages of agricultural labourers remained the same as last year, while in Bannu they averaged from Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per mensem. Owing to the construction of the Paharpur Canal and the outbreak of plague the demand for labour was abnormally great at the head-quarters of the Dera Ismail Khan District, and wages rose here from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 15 per mensem in the year under report.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1906-07 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1906-07.]

21. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The annexed table shows the comparative demand and realization on account of fixed land revenue in the years 1905-06 and 1906-07 :— Demand and Collection.

	1905-06.	1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	15,83,149	17,16,708
Realization	15,71,143	17,00,679
Percentage of demand realized ...	99·2	99

The fact that the high percentage of realization achieved last year was again maintained, though mainly the result of good harvests, was also partly due to more effective control by the revenue-collecting agency. Recoveries on account of previous years were unimportant as the balance left at the close of the preceding year was very small. They amounted to Rs. 5,166 only as compared with Rs. 30,652 in 1905-06. Collections were prompt, and it was evident that the recent revision of the land revenue assessments in three out of the five settled districts and in both the revenue-paying agencies had not proved burdensome to the people, who had no difficulty in meeting their liabilities. There was an increase of Rs. 1,33,559 in the demand. Hazara alone accounts for Rs. 1,14,100, the new assessments having been brought on the fixed rent-roll during the year. The only other important items, *viz.* Rs. 5,535 and Rs. 10,901, in Kohat are accounted for by the resumption of a life jagir and the expiry of the period of three years, for which part of the new assessments were deferred in certain villages.

22. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—As the kharif of 1906 was normal and the rabi of 1907 was above the average, there was little necessity for suspensions of revenue. Rs. 342 were suspended in Bannu, but realized before the close of the year.

At the beginning of the year the amount under suspension was Rs. 16,620. Of this sum Rs. 4,858 were collected and the remaining Rs. 11,762 were remitted. At the close of the year there was no revenue under suspension in the Province. Rs. 8,252 were remitted during the year on account of damage done to crops by hail in the rabi harvest.

23. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head rose from Rs. 2,30,041 to Rs. 2,51,061 notwithstanding a large falling off from Rs. 1,14,538 to Rs. 2,027 in Hazara when the new assessments were incorporated in the fixed rent-roll. The rise was therefore very striking, and was due to the fact that the assessments in Dera Ismail Khan rose from Rs. 1,02,220 to Rs. 2,33,383 owing to an excellent rabi harvest. Collections were again satisfactory, the outstanding balance shrinking from Rs. 4,561 to Rs. 2,914.

24. *The system of Fluctuating Assessments.*—Certain defects in the working of this system in Dera Ismail Khan were pointed out in last year's report. The results of the current year show some improvement owing to better supervision by the higher revenue officials. The remissions allowed for failed crops fell to 44 per cent., but this is still considerably in excess of the Settlement Officer's estimate of 26 per cent., which was based on the average of ten years prior to the Settlement.

25. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head—including arrears of Rs. 9,861 for 1905-06—amounted to Rs. 1,60,755, of which Rs. 1,57,127 were collected, as against Rs. 1,21,258 in the previous year. In Hazara the increase amounted to Rs. 10,954 and in Kohat to Rs. 13,368. The rise in Kohat was chiefly due to the recovery of Rs. 13,000 on account of cost of settlement from assignees. The same cause operated in Hazara, while tirni realized on goats grazing in certain tracts was more strictly supervised. In Peshawar a license for gold-washing in the Indus was given for Rs. 1,000, and the receipts from the Khwarra-Zira Forest showed an increase. In Bannu revenue fines were higher than in the preceding year, as the frontier remissions allowed to the Wazir village of Hathi Khel were resumed for one year owing to the negligence of the villagers in a dacoity case.

Land Revenue Assignments.

26. Land Revenue assignments rose during the year from Rs. 3,87,392 to Rs. 4,64,302. The increase was not of a permanent nature, being solely in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where the value of the assignments is regulated by the harvests of the year.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

27. The number of writs and warrants of demand issued for the collection of land revenue rose from 2,201 to 2,535. Peshawar was responsible for over 80 per cent. of the total number, and accounted for 42 out of the 46 cases of sale of defaulters' moveable property.

Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.

28. During the year Rs. 26,782 were advanced under Act XIX and Rs. 73,750 under Act XII as against Rs. 30,209 and Rs. 43,464 respectively in the preceding year. The increase in advance under Act XII was chiefly due to two causes—(*a*) the loans were disbursed by Revenue Officers on the spot without the intervention of subordinate agency; (*b*) loans for purchase of seed recoverable at the following harvest were given free of interest.

Ejectment of occupancy tenants.

29. The number of proceedings for the ejectment of occupancy tenants was as usual small. Ejectment was effected in three cases. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of ejectment of non-occupancy tenants. The number of applications fell from 1,334 to 1,041, and the total number of actual ejectments was 341. The decrease in the figures is attributed to the termination of Settlement operations and the existence of an accurate record-of-rights in all districts except Peshawar.

Land Acquisition Act.

30. An area of 1,262·26 acres was permanently acquired by Government at an average rate of Rs. 219 per acre as against Rs. 65 in 1905-06 and Rs. 170 in 1904-05. The rise was principally due to the acquisition of land under houses and other areas of superior quality in Hazara and Bannu for the extension of cantonments. In Hazara Rs. 600 per acre was paid and in Bannu Rs. 591. Neither the recent increase of revenue assessment nor the introduction of the Land Alienation Act appear to have had any effect in reducing the very high value of land in the Province.

2. Surveys.

Settlement Surveys.

31. No new survey work or boundary demarcation was undertaken during the year.

Departmental operations.

32. Two Topographical Survey parties were at work in the Province—No. 14 in Kohat re-surveying the district and No. 18 working on the Bhittani border of Dera Ismail Khan and in the Bannu District.

3. Settlements.

33. Settlement operations in the Province came to an end during the year. Since its formation in 1901 the re-settlement of the Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts and the first regular settlements of the Tochi and Kurram Agencies have been carried out. No further operations will be undertaken until the revision of the Peshawar Settlement is put in hand some years hence.

34. The Final Settlement Report was completed and submitted to the Government of India. Though the enhancements were considerable, the total assessment being raised from Rs. 3,05,665 to Rs. 5,11,639, only 90 appeals were received from 900 estates affected. The total cost of the operations amounted to more than 7½ lakhs, which will be recouped by the enhanced revenue of four years. The operations lasted for 6½ years instead of 4½ as originally estimated, but the work was heavier than expected owing to the difficult nature of the country and the defective nature of the old records. **Hazara.**

35. The Final Settlement Report was received during the year and was submitted to the Government of India for confirmation of the assessment. **Kohat.**

36. The Settlement work proper was finished. The new demand was announced and distributed over holdings and the new record-of-rights was filed. The total assessment of the district was raised from Rs. 2,62,239 to Rs. 4,34,124, an increase of 66 per cent. The first instalment was realized without difficulty. The total cost of the operations was Rs. 3,20,681 against the estimate of Rs. 2,62,000. **Bannu.**

37. Subsidiary operations were completed during the year. The general code of tribal custom and the *Dastur-ul-amal*, or rules for working the system of fluctuating assessment, were printed and distributed. The total cost of the Settlement was Rs. 3,09,000. **Dera Ismail Khan.**

38. The new assessments continued to work smoothly. **Kurram.**

4. Land Records.

39. *Patwaris.*—The agriculturist element in the Patwari staff was steadily strengthened, and educational qualifications showed signs of progress. The total number of candidates fell from 434 to 321 owing to a large number of appointments being made at the close of the Settlements. **Establishment.**

Kanungos.—The number of candidates was kept within proper limits. In Bannu, as a result of the Settlement and the increase in the number of Patwaris employed, the strength of the Kanungo staff was raised from 9 to 12. Three vacancies occurred during the year, and all were given to Patwaris.

40. Owing to the close of the Bannu and Hazara Settlements mutation work was less heavy than in the previous year. 123,675 mutations were attested and 21,213 remained pending. **Mutation work.**

41. In 1906-07 the total number of revenue cases disposed of was 25,022 as against 25,442 in the previous year. **Business returns.**

5. Government Waste Lands.

42. The working of the Hazara Forest Regulation was carried on without friction, and the people showed signs of co-operating in the arrangements for the conservancy of State and village forests. **Hazara.**

43. The area of unclassed forests and Government waste lands increased from 125,861 to 128,747 acres. The area let out for cultivation was 7,716 acres as against 5,738 acres in 1905-06, and consequent on this increase the income realized rose from Rs. 22,323 to Rs. 27,912. **Miscellaneous.**

6. Wards' Estates.

Extension of management.

44. Two new estates were brought under the control of the Court of Wards, while one was released. There were thus nine estates under management as compared with eight in the previous year.

The two additions were the estates of the late Raja Jehandad Khan, C.I.E., of Khanpur in Hazara and of Fateh Muhammad Khan of Tangi in Peshawar. The former is an important estate, and the scheme of management provides for an estimated annual income of Rs. 39,000.

There was an increase of 32,171 acres in the total area under management.

Assets.

45. The total assets of the estates under management were Rs. 3,81,258 as against Rs. 3,01,230 in the previous year, while the total liabilities fell from Rs. 58,131 to Rs. 56,449.

Income and Expenditure.

46. The total gross income amounted to Rs. 1,74,929 as against Rs. 1,13,971 in the previous year. The total expenditure of all the estates rose to Rs. 1,35,632 as against Rs. 1,02,571.

7. Revenue and Rent paying classes.

Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

47. The Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, as modified by the North-West Frontier Province Regulation No. I of 1904 continued operative in the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In the Punjab the Act was further amended by Punjab Act No. I of 1907, but in respect of the two most important features of the amendment, *viz.* the abolition of the statutory agriculturist and the inclusion of "occupancy rights" in the definition of "land," the law of this Province had anticipated the new Punjab law by a period of three years. The zamindars exhibited a growing appreciation of the provisions of the Act, the working of which was favoured by good harvests.

Transfers of land.

48. The area transferred during the year by gift and exchange fell from 22,468 to 10,661 acres, while the total cultivated area under mortgage was 30,703 acres as against 37,900 in 1905-06. The cultivated area sold went down from 14,096 to 12,177 acres. During the year 100 applications were presented for permission to sell land to persons not entitled to purchase without sanction as against 18 in the previous year. Permission was granted in 18 cases. The net result of mortgage transactions was that agricultural tribes suffered a loss of 9,591 acres as against 8,492 in the previous year. Their net loss by sales was 5,291 as against 2,223 acres. These transfers for the most part took place amongst the agricultural tribes, generally between members of the same tribe.

CHAPTER III.
PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1905.)

2. Course of Legislation.

49. Only one of the six Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council in the year 1907 affected the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.*—

Act No. IV of 1907, an Act to repeal and amend certain enactments relating to abolished rates and cesses.

The following Punjab Acts were extended to the North-West Frontier Province during 1907 :—

(1) Punjab Minor Canals Act No. III of 1905, as amended by Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 780, dated 19th February 1907.

(2) Punjab Tenancy Act No. I of 1906.

During the year the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act No. VIII of 1873 with Rules and Notifications thereunder were made applicable to the Lower Swat River and Kabul River Canals in the North-West Frontier Province.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1907 and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part VI.]

50. The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police fell from 5,162 to 4,904, of which 3,480 were offences under the Indian Penal Code. **Cognizable crime.**

51. Of the cases reported 3,911 were admitted as compared with 4,091 in the previous year. Of this total more than half occurred in the Peshawar District. During the year 2,817 admittedly true cases were reported to Magistrates direct as against 2,327 in the preceding year, but of this number 1,048 were connected with public nuisances and 743 were under special and local laws. **Working.**

The percentage of convictions in Police cases falling under the Indian Penal Code was 49 per cent. as compared with 50 per cent. in 1906. The result of Police working in offences of a violent nature is given in the following statement :—

Offences.	Percentage of cases convicted to admitted.	
	1906.	1907.
Dacoities	39	34
Murders	50	48
Robberies	34	30
Trespass of all kinds, including house-trespass ...	24	24

There was a marked falling off under dacoities, murders and robberies.

Serious offences under the Indian Penal Code.

52. The number of murders committed during the last five years is as follows :—

1903	180
1904	152
1905	196
1906	184
1907	207

The figures for the year include one case in which 6 persons were killed, four in which 3 persons were killed, and six cases of double murder. Of the total increase of 23 cases the district of Peshawar was responsible for 18 and Kohat for 8. There were 32 cases of dacoity in the various districts of the Province, but this total includes 25 cases which should properly be termed raids by trans-border raiding parties. The number of burglaries of all kinds was 764 compared with 640 in 1906. Peshawar District alone accounted for 74 cases of the total increase. 11 cases of abduction were reported in Kohat, the majority of persons carried off being Hindus who were held up to ransom.

Theft of arms and ammunition.

53. During the year 10 Lee-Enfield rifles were lost or stolen as compared with 3 lost or stolen in 1906. Of these 10, 5 were carried off by deserters. 12,172 rounds of ammunition were reported as lost or stolen during the year as compared with 3,226 in the preceding year. This great increase was due to the loss of 8,800 rounds by the troops crossing the Lowarai Pass during the Chitral Reliefs. The movements of rifle thieves were carefully watched. Special measures were taken with regard to the Military Camp at Agra during the visit of His Majesty the Amir, and 4 Ut Khels were arrested. Dalil, a notorious rifle thief, was killed at Nowshera whilst on a rifle-thieving expedition.

Stolen property.

54. The value of property stolen by robbery and theft of all kinds during the year was Rs. 1,72,589 as against Rs. 1,21,510 in 1906. The proportion of property recovered rose from 23 to 44 per cent. mainly owing to accidental circumstances.

Bad characters.

55. The surveillance of bad characters received close attention, the total number on the registers at the close of the year being 1,449. Of the 1,100 persons convicted of offences against property 116 were old offenders.

Punitive posts.

56. No new punitive post was established during the year, while four were abolished.

Absconded offenders.

57. The number of proclaimed offenders at the close of the year was 781. During the year 55 were arrested and 31 died or were allowed to settle.

Internal economy of the Force.

58. The grade of Constables on Rs. 11 per mensem was introduced during the year, thus completing the revision of the rates of pay of Constables sanctioned by the Government of India. Discipline was well maintained, the number of judicial punishments falling from 41 in 1906 to 21 in 1907. 550 recruits were enrolled, but there were still 500 vacancies at the close of the year. In spite of the improved rates of pay the recruiting of the Force to full strength presents great difficulties.

The estimated cost of the Force was Rs. 7,48,649, of which Rs. 6,92,154 was debitable to Imperial Revenues; the balance to Local and other Funds.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1907 and in the Statistics of British India, Part VI.]

General.

59. The steady diminution in crime which was noticeable during the triennium 1904—1906 received a check. The following statement shows the chief statistics for 1907 compared with preceding years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of offences of all kinds reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Relation per cent. between the figures in columns 3 and 2.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons convicted.	Relation per cent. between the figures in columns 7 and 6.
1904 ...	17,959	13,247	73·76	12,491	27,787	12,955	46·62
1905 ...	17,958	12,861	71·61	11,970	26,625	12,849	48·25
1906 ...	18,471	12,958	70·15	12,148	26,320	12,492	47·46
1907 ...	19,720	14,004	71	13,125	28,077	13,361	47·58

Of the total number of offences of all kinds reported during the year 10,804 or 55 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code as compared with 10,383 or 56 per cent. in 1906, and 6,792 or 63 per cent. were returned as true as against 61 per cent. in the previous year. Of these 5,944 were brought to trial and 1,967 ended in conviction as compared with 5,519 and 1,907 in the preceding year. There was a marked increase in the number of burglaries, especially in the Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and trans-border raiders were responsible for 18 dacoities in the Peshawar District and 13 in the Kohat District. There were 180 murders as against 164 in 1906, and cases of rioting rose from 77 to 121.

Strength of the Magistracy.

60. The number of officers invested with criminal powers at the close of the year was 112 as against 101 in the previous year.

Work of the Magistracy.

61. There was a steady rise in the number of complaints dismissed summarily during the year, but the falling off in the proportion of convictions secured in cases of petty offences, *e.g.*, hurt, criminal force, criminal trespass, &c., showed that there was scope for still freer recourse to Section 203 of the Indian Penal Code. A further decline in the number of cases in which complainants who preferred frivolous or vexatious complaints were ordered to pay compensation to the accused persons showed that the subordinate Magistracy again failed to appreciate the importance of the judicious application of Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Punishments.

62. 22 persons were sentenced to death and 51 to transportation as compared with 20 and 27 in 1906. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to whom solitary confinement was awarded fell from 49 per cent. to 44 per cent. The total fines imposed amounted to Rs. 83,420 as against Rs. 98,547 in the previous year. Out of the total realized Rs. 14,302 were paid out as compensation. Sentences of whipping totalled 173 under the Whipping Act and 15 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. 5,191 persons were required to furnish security as against 5,167 in 1906. Sentences were enhanced on appeal or revision in 27 cases as against 28 in the preceding year.

Sessions Courts.

63. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 90 Sessions cases, 543 criminal appeals and 143 applications for revision as against 104, 696 and 148 respectively in 1906. The average duration of Sessions cases was 44 days in Peshawar and 45 in Derajat, while that of appeals was 13 and 9 days respectively. Only 20 appeals were pending at the close of the year.

Judicial Commissioner.

64. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 37 references in murder cases, 115 criminal appeals and 78 applications for revision as compared with 38, 163 and 146 in the preceding year. Capital sentences were confirmed in the case of 24 persons and commuted in the case of 11 persons, while 1 person under sentence of death was acquitted.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

65. The number of Criminal references to Councils of Elders fell from 163 to 153, while the percentage of convictions rose from 43 to 44. The number of persons so tried fell from 586 to 436.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1907 and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part VI.]

Convicts.

66. At the beginning of the year there were 990 convicts in the five jails of the Province against 1,040 in 1906. This total included 19 women. During 1907, 3,030 convicts were admitted as compared with 3,183 in 1906, and at the close of the year 1,060 remained. Of the convicts admitted 94·62 were Muhammadans. As usual, the great majority of the convicts were illiterate and drawn from the agricultural classes. The number of re-convicted persons fell from 295 in 1906 to 244 in 1907, or from 9 to 8 per cent. of the total admissions. Among those admitted were 8 male and 1 female juveniles, none of whom had been previously convicted. There were 24 executions and 19 deaths against 12 and 27 respectively in the previous year.

Under-trial prisoners.

67. The numbers awaiting trial on the 1st January 1907 were 124 male and 11 female prisoners as compared with 165 male and 6 female prisoners in 1906. 3,003 persons were admitted during the year, and on the 31st December 1907 the number of under-trial prisoners under detention was 141, inclusive of 4 females.

Civil prisoners.

68. 126 civil prisoners were dealt with during the year as against 118 in 1906.

Daily average Jail population.

69. The daily average of prisoners of all classes fell from 1,319 to 1,196.

Accommodation.

70. The accommodation in the jails of the Province for prisoners of all classes was the same as that for the previous year, *i.e.* 1,515. There was no overcrowding in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail, and only a small percentage in the other jails in the Province. The result was satisfactory, and was principally due to a system of transferring prisoners whose transfers had been formally sanctioned whenever overcrowding seemed imminent. At the same time this method involves considerable trouble and expense, but no other remedy exists as long as the accommodation available in the local prisons remains inadequate.

Vital Statistics.

71. The health of the Jail population was, on the whole, better than in the previous year, though the death-rate at the Dera Ismail Khan Jail was very heavy. The prison death-rate fell to 17·47 per *mille* as against 23·47 in 1906.

Conduct and Discipline.

72. The reconstitution of the Jail service had a satisfactory effect on the efficiency of the Upper Subordinate establishment. The shortcomings in the conduct and discipline of the Warder service noted in last year's report have not yet been removed. 189 punishments were awarded against 174 in 1906. There were no escapes nor attempts to escape during the year.

Among prisoners the aggregate number of offences against prison discipline was 1,401 as against 1,540 in the previous year. While there was a reduction in the number of offences relating to work, the number of offences relating to prohibited articles increased. It was, however, found possible to maintain discipline without excessive recourse to the severer forms of punishment. The total number of major punishments awarded was 332 against 415 in the previous year. Only two whippings were administered.

Employment of convicts.

73. There was a decline of 128 in the average number of prisoners sentenced to labour, *i.e.* from 1,074 to 946.

The average number of convict officers employed during the year was 10 per cent. of the convict population. 60 punishments were awarded. The increase in the percentage employed was due to a larger number of such convicts having been received on transfer from Punjab jails for release. The percentage to the entire population did not exceed 8 per cent., the maximum allowed. The large rise in the number of punishments awarded is due at Peshawar to the special efforts which were made to stop the introduction of forbidden articles.

Paper-making and lithographic printing were again the most lucrative industries, the former yielding a profit of Rs. 5,456. There was a loss of Rs. 1,013 on the working of oil factories.

The sum paid into the Treasury on account of manufactures was Rs. 30,552. The net cash earnings rose from Rs. 6,078 to Rs. 7,200. With the exception of the Kohat Jail, there was an increase in the earnings of every jail in the Province. Indirect profits calculated on jail duties performed by convicts amounted to Rs. 22,592 against Rs. 24,180 in 1906, or a decrease of Rs. 1,588, which is due to fewer convicts having been employed on prison duties than in previous years. The statistics bear witness to a careful supervision of jail labour.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1907 and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part VI.]

Institutions and nature of suits.

74. 22,573 suits of all kinds were instituted in 1907 as against 22,282 in 1906. This total is the highest recorded since the creation of the Frontier Province. The increase in title and other suits in the Peshawar District was particularly marked, and was due to the keen competition in land likely to be commanded by the new canal through the Malakand. Suits for money or moveable property numbered 16,415 as against 16,365 in the previous year, and the total of title and other suits rose from 5,917 to 6,158.

There was an extraordinary rise from 445 in 1906 to 1,689 in 1907 in suits brought by money-lenders against agriculturists in the Peshawar District, probably due to a rumour without foundation to the effect that the Land Alienation Act was to be extended to the district.

Suits to establish a right of pre-emption rose from 854 in 1905 and 1,397 in 1906 to 1,474 in 1907. The Peshawar District alone contributed 963 suits to the latter total, and the heavy increase in this class of suit, inspired by a spirit of speculation and land grabbing, threw a severe burden on the Civil Courts of the district.

Institutions in matrimonial suits numbered 503 as against 514 in 1906.

Value of suits.

75. In spite of the rise in the volume of litigation the total value of suits fell from Rs. 28,39,924 in 1905 and Rs. 26,53,779 in 1906 to Rs. 26,03,349. The bulk of the litigation was of a petty nature, 80 per cent. of the institutions being under Rs. 100.

Agency for the disposal of original civil business.

76. The following statement shows the strength of the Judicial agency available and the amount of civil business disposed of by each class of that agency during the past two years :—

Grade of Officers.	Number of Officers at close of the year.		Number of cases disposed of.		Percentage to total disposals.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Divisional Judges ...	2	2	12	3	...	...
District Judges	4	4	276	305	1·1	1·3
Sub-Judges with appellate powers.	2	2	145	206	·6	·9
Assistant Commissioners ...	8	9	740	605	3	2·5
Extra Assistant Commissioners	14	16	1,433	2,276	5·9	9·4
Small Cause Court Judges ...	2	2	620	341	2·5	1·4
Munsifs	6	6	15,302	15,341	63·5	63·4
Tahsildars	16	16	3,019	2,902	12·5	12·0
Naib Tahsildars	2	6	292	412	1·2	1·7
Honorary Civil Judges ...	7	8	2,254	1,791	9·3	7·4
Total ...	63	71	24,093	24,182	99·6	100·0

Disposals.

77. The Courts decided 24,179, or 92 per cent., out of a total of 26,376 suits for disposal. 4,918 cases were disposed of without trial, 4,377 by compromise and 554 on reference to arbitration. At the close of the year 2,197 cases were pending as against 1,972 in the previous year. The average duration of contested suits was the same as in 1906, namely 36 days, and in uncontested suits 23 days.

Appellate Work—District Courts.

78. District Courts disposed of 608 appeals as against 675 in 1906.

Divisional Courts.

79. The two Divisional Judges disposed of 848 regular and 69 miscellaneous appeals during the year as compared with 1,021 and 83 during the preceding year. The Divisional Judge of Peshawar disposed of 539 regular appeals as compared with 309 decided by the Derajat Judge. The average duration of appeals was 82 days in Peshawar and 60 days in the Derajat Divisional Court.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

80. The Civil business before the Judicial Commissioner's Court was—

Particulars.	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Revisions.
For disposal	11	52	96	90
Disposed of	6	43	94	86

The average duration of regular appeals was 84 days.

Executions.

81. Out of 16,601 applications for execution before the Courts, 14,944 were disposed of: of these 31 per cent. were satisfied in full and 14 per cent. were satisfied in part. The value of money decrees in execution was returned at Rs. 13,21,956, out of which Rs. 3,61,471 or 27 per cent. were realized. This ratio compares unfavourably with the figures of former years, and was entirely due to the low proportion of realizations in the Hazara District.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1907, and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part IX.]

General.

82. The total number of documents, both compulsory and optional, affecting immoveable property, registered during the triennium 1905 to 1907, are given below:—

1905	7,117
1906	8,093
1907	8,567

The restricting influence of the Land Alienation Act, introduced into certain districts of the Province in 1904, speedily declined. The subsequent expansion of the figures was due to people becoming better acquainted with the new law and to the violent competition for land in the Mardan Sub-Division of the Peshawar District, due to the projected construction of the Upper Swat Canal.

Business.

83. The total value of the property affected by registered deeds was 50 lakhs as against 50·4 lakhs in 1906.

Agency.

84. No new registration office was opened during the year and none closed.

Finance.

85. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 27,880 in 1906 to Rs. 30,490 in 1907 and expenditure increased from Rs. 8,058 to Rs. 8,681.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1906-07 and in the Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Part VIII.]

86. No changes were effected during the year in either the constitution or in the boundaries of any District Board. Constitution.

87. All Boards held the prescribed minimum number of meetings during the year. The attendance of members was fair, the average attendance for the whole Province being 46 per cent. of the members against 45 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of attendance, however, varied from 62 in Hazara to 38 in Peshawar. The system of Sub-Committees, more particularly those which dealt with finance, worked well in all the districts. Working.

The working of the District Boards was on the whole satisfactory, and indications were not wanting that the non-official members are gradually awakening to a sense of their duties and responsibilities. With the liberal grants-in-aid from Imperial funds the Boards now find more scope for useful activity.

88. The accounts of the District Boards were audited under the peripatetic system. The audit of the Peshawar District Board accounts brought to light some serious irregularities, which received due attention. The closing balance of all the District Boards on the 31st March 1907 amounted to Rs. 68,901 against Rs. 60,497 in the previous year. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum and no District Board overdrew its account. Finance.

Excluding debt transactions, the total income for the year amounted to Rs. 2,90,658 against Rs. 2,38,113 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 52,545; the expenditure rose from Rs. 2,31,930 to Rs. 2,86,495, an increase of Rs. 54,565.

The increase in income was chiefly accounted for by the enhanced Imperial grant-in-aid and a larger income from local rates, particularly in Hazara.

Of the total expenditure Rs. 73,017 were spent on education. The expenditure on "Civil Works" rose from Rs. 84,542 to Rs. 1,18,349, and under "Medical" from Rs. 37,859 to Rs. 39,714.

The Imperial grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 48,000 *plus* Rs. 2,678 on account of arrears for 1905-06. This grant was chiefly utilized upon roads, communications, hospitals and dispensaries. The District Boards have been much hampered in the past by want of funds, and advantage was taken of the relief now afforded to carry out a number of the more important and necessary works. A three years' programme was drawn up by each Board.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1906-07 and in the Statistics of British India for 1906-07, Part VIII.]

89. No change took place in the number and constitution of Municipalities and Notified Areas in the Province during the year, but a proposal to convert the small Municipality of Laki in the Bannu District into a Notified Area was given effect to after the close of the year. Constitution.

90. In all 126 ordinary and 39 special meetings were held against 129 and 50 respectively in the previous year. The Municipalities of Laki and Dera Ismail Khan held only 10 and 11 ordinary meetings respectively, the prescribed minimum being 12. It is hoped that in future ordinary meetings will be held at least once a month. Working.

Sub-Committees existed in all important Municipalities and are reported to have proved of much assistance. The system of dividing the Municipal area into wards which obtains in all the larger Municipalities may possibly be adopted in Abbottabad and Haripur, and would doubtless have the effect of stimulating the interest and responsibility of individual members.

In Kohat bye-laws were framed for—

(*a*) the revision of octroi limits;

(*b*) additions to the existing building bye-laws.

The provisions of the Vaccination Act, XIII of 1880, were extended to the four Municipalities of the Hazara District and sanction accorded to the necessary rules under the Act.

The introduction of the new Municipal Account Code and the audit of accounts by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts have, as was anticipated, resulted in a great improvement in the working of the Municipalities. The question of increasing the powers of Committees in regard to expenditure received consideration.

Finance.

91. The results of the audit under the peripatetic system were most satisfactory and have done much to stop leakage and peculation. The first audits brought to light serious irregularities in Peshawar, and the officials at fault were severely dealt with and a new Secretary appointed. On the recommendation of the Accountant-General it was decided that the audits should in future be confined ordinarily to a check extending over the previous 12 months. The introduction of the Municipal Account Code resulted in a considerable simplification of the accounts.

The aggregate opening balance of all Municipalities and Notified Areas amounted to Rs. 1,82,869, while the aggregate closing balance was Rs. 1,75,121. In no case did the balance fall short of the prescribed minimum. The total income amounted to Rs. 5,44,851, showing a decrease of Rs. 16,081 in the income of Municipalities and an increase of Rs. 3,867 in that of Notified Areas. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 5,50,960, showing a decrease of Rs. 6,244 in the expenditure of Municipalities and an increase of Rs. 4,269 in that of Notified Areas. These figures exclude "Debt Head" transactions.

The main heads of expenditure and the proportion devoted to each were:—

General Administration	11·5
Public Safety	15·5
„ Health and Convenience	55·4
„ Instruction	11·3
Contribution	·1
Miscellaneous	6·2

General.

92. The immunity from plague hitherto enjoyed by the Province ceased at the close of the year, and a few cases occurred in Peshawar City. Every effort was made to combat the spread of the disease.

10. Military.

93. The number of recruits belonging to this Province who entered the Native Army in 1907 was 1,090 as against 1,168 in the previous year. Their distribution was as follows:—Northern Army 863, Southern Army 227.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1906-07, in the Agricultural Statistics of British India, 1906-07, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending the 30th June 1907.]

Agricultural Department.

94. The post of Deputy Director of Farms, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1906, continued vacant and consequently little progress was made in experimental work. The land purchased for the Peshawar Experimental Farm was under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar. The farm was cultivated in order to bring the soil into a suitable state for future experiments.

An experimental seed farm was established in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and experiments made in wheat cultivation proved instructive.

Experiments.

95. In Bannu a maize-shelling machine obtained from America was given a trial, but the local maize cobs were too small to fit the receiver. Two machines, a winnower and a reaper, were tried in Peshawar, but were found too heavy to be worked by the local bullocks.

Prices.

96. Owing to the lack of rain in the autumn of 1907 and to the prevalence of famine conditions in parts of Upper India the prices of all food-grains remained high throughout the year. Military operations on the Frontier also had some effect upon the grain market, and the great demand down-country led to unprecedented exports from the Province.

Condition of cattle.

97. Fodder was generally sufficient except in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rinderpest was severe in the latter district and also appeared in Kohat. Outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported from all districts as well as from the Tochi and Kurram Agencies, but the mortality among bovines was below the average.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1907-08.]

The weather and its effect upon the crops.

98. Good and well distributed rains fell during the spring months enabling cultivators to prepare large areas for kharif sowings, and further showers in May and June facilitated extensive sowings both on irrigated and unirrigated lands, especially in Dera Ismail Khan. The July rains were also well distributed, but in amount they were much below the average. These, however, were followed by good and copious rain in August, which was considerably above the average in Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the standing crops were greatly benefited. But in September the rains practically ceased, only Hazara and Kohat receiving a few showers. The other districts received no rain at all, and the drought told heavily on the unirrigated areas, the standing crops beginning to wither. October again was a totally dry month, and this greatly reduced the outturn of those unirrigated crops which had so far escaped. Thus there was a marked contrast in the conditions that prevailed in the early and later stages of the kharif harvest, and in the end the outturn was only fair in Bannu, Tochi and Kurram, while in Kohat it was poor. The yield of the irrigated crops was about normal in Peshawar, but below normal in Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan, while that of the unirrigated crops in all these

three districts was distinctly poor. The partial failure of the monsoon and the consequent absence of moisture at sowing time prevented the zamindars from sowing on any large scale. November too was a totally dry month, and the first fall was delayed until January 10th, when excellent rain was received all over the Province. The total area sown was 1,708,626 acres, or 259,156 acres less than in the previous year, the contraction being chiefly in the unirrigated area. The prospects of the crops were distinctly good up to February, but hot winds in the month of March did much harm to the oilseeds and gram crops in Dera Ismail Khan, and hailstorms in April also caused appreciable damage in more than one district, and in the end this harvest too was below the normal both in area sown and in outturn.

In Rabi 1908 hailstorms occurred as usual in a few villages of the Peshawar District. In Kohat much damage was caused by hailstorms during the month of April 1908, and a remission of Rs. 1,219 was necessitated, while the fruit crop in the Kurram Agency was partially destroyed and a remission of Rs. 2,609 was sanctioned.

General results of the year.

99. The total area sown was 2,657,906 acres, or 4 per cent. above the normal area but 8 per cent. below the figure of the previous year. The total area harvested amounted to 2,066,319 acres against 2,472,453 acres in the preceding year and 2,153,107, the normal area.

The autumn harvest.

100. The area sown with kharif crops was 949,280 acres—1 per cent. more than the previous year but 2 per cent. below the normal average. The area harvested amounted to 732,387 acres, being 62,174 acres less than that of 1906 and 77,390 acres less than the normal area.

The spring harvest.

101. The succession of dry months from September to December resulted in a considerable contraction of rabi cultivation. As compared with 1907 the total area sown fell from 1,967,782 acres to 1,708,626 acres, the decrease being chiefly confined to the unirrigated area, which fell from 1,503,410 acres to 1,263,066 acres. All the districts suffered, but the most marked decreases occurred in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Of the total area sown 22 per cent. failed to yield a crop.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities and District Boards for 1906-07.]

102. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 13,382 on arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation as compared with Rs. 14,625 during 1905-06. The Municipal income derived from the sale of land, garden produce, trees, grass and wood amounted to Rs. 8,003 as against Rs. 17,993 in the previous year. District Boards spent Rs. 6,925 on public gardens and Rs. 14,647 on the planting and tending of road-side trees; and realized Rs. 3,247 under the head Public Garden Receipts and Rs. 5,138 from the sale of trees and grass.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for 1906-07.]

Alteration in area.

103. The 234 square miles of forest under the control of the Forest Department was reduced by 42 acres during the year under report. Owing to a correction in the boundary of the Diwan Bela Forest in Kagan by the Settlement Department 26 acres were excluded, while in the Dungagali and Siran Ranges 16 acres were transferred, under the orders of Government, to military control.

Forest Settlements and demarcations.

104. The Settlement Officer accepted as a record of the boundaries of the Reserved Forests the 4-inch maps prepared by the Survey Department. No area remains to be settled. In addition to the usual annual repairs of boundary pillars, the necessary additional pillars were erected in accordance

with the Settlement Officer's orders. Lines 20 feet wide were cleared along 41 miles of the boundaries of forests in the Khanpur Range, and the trees in a 10-foot line along 21 miles of the boundaries of the Dungagali Range forests sold standing.

Surveys.

105. With the exception of the completion of 5 square miles of 4-inch detail survey in the Dungagali Range, no forest survey work was done during the year. A sum of Rs. 693 was expended during the year, of which Rs. 491 were chargeable to the Forest Department.

Working Plans.

106. A Working Plan for the 61·2 square miles of the Dungagali and Tandiani Range forests at a cost of Rs. 1,486 was sanctioned with retrospective effect to the year 1905-06. A Working Plan for the Khanpur Range was also submitted for sanction. The prescriptions of existing plans were for the most part carried out.

Communications and Buildings.

107. 14 miles of new paths were constructed and 17 miles repaired at a cost of Rs. 1,067 and Rs. 545 respectively. Proposals were also made for a five years' scheme of road-making, and it is hoped that such a scheme will be sanctioned shortly. Rs. 2,075 was expended on the up-keep of existing and the construction of new buildings.

Forest offences.

108. The total number of forest offences reported during the year was 674 as compared with 702 in the previous year. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of unauthorized fellings, and the increase under other offences is accounted for by a large number of purchasers of standing trees being required to pay compensation for damage done through their negligence in the forests in which they were working.

Protection from fire.

109. The results of fire protection were even more satisfactory than in the previous year, the total number of fires being 18, which affected only 20 acres. The total cost of fire protection was Rs. 477.

Protection from cattle.

110. No alterations were made in the grazing arrangements of the previous year. Under the orders of the Local Government sheep and goat grazing were prohibited except in the high-lying parts of the Kagan forests.

Improvement of forest growth.

111. The deodar seed crop was exceptionally good and good regeneration is expected. At the same time the lack of natural regeneration of silver fir in the Galis was very noticeable, and there are many areas in which the blue pine is obviously taking its place. In Kagan, for want of sufficient plants, most of the area prescribed for stocking with deodar had to be sown. The results of these sowings were fairly satisfactory. In the Tandiani and Dungagali Ranges no cultural operations except the sowing of four acres with miscellaneous species in the Bagnotar Forest were carried out. About 8,000 square feet of deodar nursery beds were prepared and also a small area of nursery beds for other species. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 439 against Rs. 564 in the previous year.

Outturn of forest produce.

112. An outturn of 926,556 cubic feet of timber and 355,396 cubic feet of fuel was removed from the forests during the year.

The decrease in the quantity of timber is mainly accounted for under that removed by purchasers, the volume sold having actually been somewhat lower, while at the same time the volume of the trees was more accurately calculated.

During the year 1,622 deodar logs containing 69,504 cubic feet of timber were launched, while 4,965 logs or 168,603 cubic feet were received at the sale depôts; 7,334 and 5,025 deodar scantlings were launched and received respectively.

Timber launched and received.

113. Up to the end of 1906-07 the percentage of logs not received to logs launched for the last 22 years was 10, and for scantlings 20. The reduction in the percentage of logs lost or in transit was satisfactory, and from enumerations of those in transit in the Hazara Division it appeared that the actual loss was probably less than 5 per cent.

Firewood and charcoal.

114. 23,936 maunds of firewood were cut and made over to the Military authorities. The basis on which these supplies were made in the past has proved unsatisfactory to the Military authorities, and it is hoped to introduce some scheme more satisfactory to the troops. The retail supply of firewood and charcoal by the Forest Department proved inconvenient, and it is proposed to introduce a system of selling firewood standing to purchasers if possible.

Finance.

115. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the division for the last three years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1904-05	99,729	82,115	17,614
1905-06	1,50,760	93,730	57,030
1906-07	1,68,841	85,467	83,374

The fixed nett credit from the Punjab was raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 76,000 in the year under report. The increase of Rs. 26,000 more than accounts for the increased receipts. The income derived from major produce amounted to 91 per cent. of the total revenue. Of the expenditure on conservancy and works 3 per cent. was spent on the constitution of State forests, 11 per cent. on improvement, and 86 per cent. on the exploitation of the forest property (inclusive of 31 per cent. for seigniorage).

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1906-07 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Kohat Salt Mines.

General.

116. The duty on Kohat salt was not reduced, but salt was cheaper by $3\frac{3}{4}$ annas a maund in Peshawar and by $7\frac{3}{4}$ annas a maund in Dera Ismail Khan than it was four years previously.

The sales, 391,448 maunds, and issues, 389,360 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year increased by 28,586 maunds and 25,820 maunds, respectively, compared with those of 1905-06. Grazing was abundant during the year, and to this and the facility for cart traffic afforded by linking the Jatta Depôt by a good road with the Kohat-Bannu cart road the increase is apparently mainly due.

The quantity declared at the Mine for export to Kabul and Independent territory fell during the year from 43,359 maunds to 36,379 maunds, a decrease of 6,980 maunds. The falling off occurred in exports to Swat as well as to Tirah and Kabul. There were small increases in the quantity declared for Bajaur and Waziristan. The quantity declared for places in British territory, 352,981 maunds, increased by 32,800 maunds. Exports to Peshawar and Kurram fell off by 26,924 maunds and 700 maunds respectively. On the other hand, there was a large increase of 47,533 maunds in the quantity declared for Kohat; and exports to Bannu and the Derajat increased by 6,796 maunds. The quantity declared for local consumption, 39,334 maunds, increased by 6,176 maunds.

6,088 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by railway to stations in the Peshawar Valley, compared with 2,184 maunds so carried in 1905-06.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India, Part I, for 1907-08.]

117. There were two steam cotton ginning factories in Peshawar which employed more than 20 hands. No accidents occurred during the year nor were there any prosecutions under the Factories Act. The average number of operatives was 98. The sanitary conditions of the factories was good and the operatives did not live on the premises. The average wage earned by unskilled workers was 8 annas per diem in the case of men and 5 annas in the case of women. Children were not employed. General.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1907-08.]

118. There was no change during the year in the system of registration of trade or in the location of trade posts, except that with effect from 1st December 1907 the registration of trade with Kashmir was abolished. The statistics relating to this region are now included in the Internal Trade Report of the Punjab. General.

The arrangement by which two literate Muharrirs are placed at each post came into force on April 1st, 1908, and free quarters were also provided where necessary. A further difficulty in the way of accurate registration was removed by the introduction of uniform standard loads for ordinary trade vehicles and pack animals.

The total value of the trade during the year was 304 lakhs of rupees as against 313 lakhs in the previous year. This decrease was, however, nominal as the trade with Kashmir was not included in the figures for the last four months of the year and the figures for this item in the corresponding months of the previous year amounted to 20 lakhs.

Imports rose in value from Rs. 1,18,60,131 to Rs. 1,19,10,173, while exports decreased from Rs. 1,94,38,820 to Rs. 1,84,64,237.

119. The trade with Tirah increased by 4 per cent., *viz.* from 12½ lakhs to about 13 lakhs. Imports rose from Rs. 5,83,161 to Rs. 6,85,549 on account of the high prices of food stuffs prevailing in British India, while the exports fell from Rs. 6,69,268 to Rs. 6,11,894. Under the latter head the most noticeable decrease was under "Piece-goods, Indian" (— Rs. 23,000). Increases in exports of "Iron" (+ Rs. 32,000), "Petroleum" (+ Rs. 10,000) and "Manufactured articles of Merchandise" (+ Rs. 6,000) evidenced a gradual improvement in the standard of living. The considerable decrease in export under the head of "Fruits, other kinds" (— Rs. 40,000) is explained by the unfavourable nature of the seasons. Tirah.

120. The total trade with Afghanistan, exclusive of Treasure, amounted to Rs. 1,04,79,898 against Rs. 97,15,161 in the previous year. The import trade rose from Rs. 27,95,792 to Rs. 37,34,539, but the export fell from Rs. 69,19,369 to Rs. 67,45,359. The improvement in imports chiefly occurred in horses, ponies, mules, asafœtida, hides, skins, ghi, fruit and wheat. Generally speaking, the expansion in the import trade was due to good harvests in Afghanistan and to scarcity in India of which the Powindahs were not slow to take full advantage. The import of silver fell further from Rs. 5,43,845 to Rs. 2,24,887, due to the same causes which operated last year. Afghanistan.

Increasing enterprise in Afghanistan and a widely spreading taste for more refined articles of consumption and household use have given impetus to the export trade. The most noticeable increases are under the heads of "Petroleum" (+ Rs. 21,000), "Manufactured articles of Merchandise" (+ Rs. 18,000), "Leather manufactured" (+ Rs. 18,000), "Earthenware and Porcelain"

(+ Rs. 14,000), "Apparel" (+ Rs. 8,750) and "Glass-beads and false pearls" (+ Rs. 10,000). The export of Silver also showed a marked increase and may be assigned to—

(1) the large demand for the British rupee in Balkh and Bukhara, where it can be sold at a profit of one anna over its face value.

(2) the use of the British rupee for jewellery worn by the Powindah women.

(3) the profit to be made from Afghan rupees valued at Re. 0-7-0 to Re. 0-8-0 in India and sold at Re. 0-9-0 to Re. 0-10-0 in Afghanistan.

(4) the large profits made by the Powindahs over the sale of fruits, ghi and wool imported in the winter of 1906, which enabled them to carry back large sums of ready money for purchases for the next year's importations.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

121. The total trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur reached the highest level on record, aggregating 129½ lakhs as against 119 lakhs in the previous year. The imports were better by 7½ lakhs and the exports by 3 lakhs. The high prices prevailing in India induced the people to send down as much grain as they possibly could and in return they took up twist, yarn and piece-goods in considerable quantities, thus swelling the exports. The chief decreases in imports were in Ghi (— Rs. 3,94,000) and Timber (— Rs. 1,65,000). In exports the largest decreases occurred under the heads of "Piece-goods, Indian" (— Rs. 35,000), "Wheat and spring crops" (— Rs. 31,000), "Leather, manufactured" (— Rs. 24,000), "Brass and Copper" (— Rs. 46,800), "Tobacco" (— Rs. 48,300) and "Salt" (— Rs. 23,000).

Boner.

122. The Boner trade showed a slight improvement (+ Rs. 10,589) as compared with the previous year. Imports fell from Rs. 1,46,642 to Rs. 1,37,929, while exports rose from Rs. 1,53,350 to Rs. 1,72,652. The main reduction in imports was under the head of Ghi (— Rs. 18,000) and attributable to serious mortality among cattle. In exports the increase was chiefly under the heads of "European twist and yarn", "European piece-goods" and "Indigo".

Tea trade.

123. The total value of Indian tea (black and green) exported from the Province showed a further reduction from Rs. 3,64,372 in 1906-07 to Rs. 3,40,590 in 1907-08. The export of foreign tea also fell in value from Rs. 2,68,642 to Rs. 2,17,858. The export of Indian teas to Afghanistan increased from Rs. 1,16,725 to Rs. 2,09,098, and the trade in green tea with Dir, Swat and Bajaur maintained its level.

Salt.

124. As compared with last year the total trade in salt showed an increase of 64,957 maunds in weight, but, owing to the reduction in the rate of duty levied, the value of the trade decreased by Rs. 64,000.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1907-08.]

Expenditure on Civil Works.

125. The total expenditure on Civil Works during the year amounted to Rs. 16,61,008 as compared with Rs. 15,28,438 in 1906-07.

Works begun, continued and ended during the year 1907-08.

126. The principal works carried out in each district during the year were as follows:—

Derajat.

127. *Buildings.*—A new Border Military Police Post at Nishpa was constructed, the British Officers' quarters at Wana were extended and a new Dâk Bungalow was built. Additions and alterations were made to the Post Office at Bannu and a private residence was acquired for the Deputy Commissioner. Progress was made in the construction of a new Civil and Militia Post at Jandola and a new Police Station at Paharpur.

Communications.—A bridge was built over the Gomal River near Murtaza and three miles of the Zhob road were metalled. Span bridges were constructed on the Dera-Tank-Murtaza road. A new road was laid between Dera Ismail Khan and Zam Chaudwan. A masonry bridge was built at mile 13 on the Bannu-Datta Khel road.

KOHAT.

128. *Buildings.*—The existing Sessions House was converted into a combined Circuit and Sessions House and the new quarters for the Adjutant, Samana Rifles, at Hangu were practically completed.

Communications.—Improvements were carried out in the bridle path from Bosi Tang to Alizai Darwazai Tang and Bar Narai and thence to Kachi, Shahu Khel and Hangu, distance 31 miles.

The boat-bridge at Khushalgarh was carried away by a sudden flood during the year, and as the combined road and railway bridge at this point had been completed the boat-bridge was not reconstructed.

PESHAWAR.

129. *Buildings.*—The Electric Lighting Plant at Government House was supplemented and certain additions were made to the Administrative Medical Officer's bungalow. The combined court house and offices for the District and Divisional Judges, Peshawar, were completed. A new Circuit House at Peshawar and a bungalow for the Superintendent of Agriculture at Lalla were built.

Communications.—Improvements were made in the Grand Trunk Road near Peshawar and the protective works near the main boat-bridges were strengthened.

NOWSHERA.

130. *Buildings.*—A Circuit House was constructed at the Malakand, a Levy Post at Dargai and a Telegraph Office at Nowshera Cavalry Cantonment.

Communications.—Proper drainage for the Charsadda-Mardan road was provided during the year, and the road between Nahakki and Shahbaz Garhi was metalled.

ABBOTTABAD.

131. *Buildings.*—A Provincial Rest House was built on the Hazara Trunk Road, and the Munsif's Court at Abbottabad was completed.

Communications.—Nil.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1907-08.]

A.—LOWER SWAT RIVER CANAL.

132. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 11,991 as compared with Rs. 31,194 in the previous year and was incurred in constructing Clerks' quarters and new mills. Expenditure.

Maintenance and Repairs.—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,258 as against Rs. 31,922 in the previous year. The chief works were the construction of a catch-water drain on the left bank of the Kalpani Distributary, remodelling the channel of the Nasitha Branch and extending plantations.

Extensions and Improvements.—Expenditure was only Rs. 1,619 as compared with Rs. 5,395 in the previous year.

Area irrigated.

133. The total area irrigated was 149,331 acres compared with 151,460 acres in 1906-07. The falling off was due to reduction of supply to prevent water-logging.

Financial Results.—The operations of the year resulted in a profit of Rs. 4,52,768 or 10·72 per cent. on the capital invested as compared with 10·41 per cent. in the preceding year. The increase was due to enhancement of canal rates.

Rainfall. The rainfall throughout the district was 8·26 inches in the kharif and 4·12 in the rabi,—a total of 12·38 inches. The average annual rainfall is 14·93 inches.

B.—Kabul River Canal.

General.

134. With effect from 1st April 1907 the Kabul River Canal was classified as a Productive Public Work.

Expenditure.

135. *Capital Account.*—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 39,958 as against Rs. 99,510 in the previous year and was incurred in the construction of the Hazar Khani Branch.

Extensions and Improvements.—Expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,221 as against Rs. 8,211 in the previous year. The works undertaken comprised the construction of two foot-bridges.

Maintenance and Repairs.—The expenditure amounted to Rs. 45,735 against Rs. 38,130 in the previous year and was mainly incurred in strengthening the banks of the canal, remodelling outlets and extending plantations.

Area irrigated.

136. The total area irrigated during the year was 37,632 acres against 35,395 in the previous year. This was the highest figure on record and was attained by improved methods of distribution.

Financial results.—The year's working resulted in a profit of Rs. 26,684, equivalent to 2·57 per cent. on the capital invested as against 4·85 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease was due to the operation of temporary causes, notably to the increase of capital outlay and maintenance charges on the Hazar Khani Branch which has not yet come into full play.

Rainfall.—The rainfall was 7·26 inches in the kharif and 4·85 inches in the rabi,—a total of 12·11 inches for the year. The normal annual average is 14·93 inches.

C.—Canals under construction.

Paharpur Canal.

137. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,74,620. Good progress was made and a portion of the main canal was opened for irrigation.

D.—Projected Canals.

Upper Swat River Canal.

138. The Swat River Canals Circle was constituted in October 1907. The Lower Swat River Canal which previously belonged to the Lower Jhelum Circle was transferred to the new Circle which comprises two divisions with head-quarters at Mardan and the Malakand respectively.

Malakand Division.—Alterations were made in the final alignment of the Main Line between Chakdarra and Dargai. Progress was made in the construction of offices and quarters.

Mardan Division.—The final alignment was approved and most of the machinery ordered from England was received.

E.—Canals not under Departmental Management.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1906-07.]

139. The Punjab Minor Canals Act (III of 1905) was extended to this Province with certain modifications during the year. General.

140. The Michni-Dilazak Canal continued to work satisfactorily. The gross income rose from Rs. 11,982 to Rs. 13,277. The profit on the Shabkadr branch increased from Rs. 1,545 to Rs. 1,948. Owing to the greater certainty in the water-supply there was an increased cultivation of superior crops. Peshawar.

141. The area irrigated by private canals rose from 38,294 to 38,849 acres. Kohat.

142. The Canal establishment was re-organized and a special irrigation staff appointed to the management of the local canal system under the control of the Deputy Commissioner. Bannu.

143. The Paharpur Canal was completed and its management placed in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner. Dera Ismail Khan.

F.—Minor Irrigation Works.

144. The grant for the year for Minor Irrigation Works was Rs. 35,000, of which Rs. 25,000 were sanctioned for works to be executed by Civil Officers and Rs. 10,000 for larger works to be carried out under the supervision of Officers of the Public Works Department. Many useful projects were carried out. Finance.

CHAPTER V.
REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1907-08.]

145. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1906-07 and 1907-08. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.	1906-07.	1907-08.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	37,50,723	38,97,162	60,93,905	63,42,228	...	...
„ „ (P. W. D.)...	26,676	27,485	15,28,438	16,61,008	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated ...	3,27,691	3,45,545	3,21,720	3,20,331	70,855	96,916
Excluded	3,73,031	3,77,021	3,38,568	3,81,693	1,45,966	1,41,293
Municipal Revenue ...	6,53,837	7,20,950	6,67,818	6,63,649	1,76,119	2,33,420
Total ...	51,31,958	53,66,163	89,50,449	93,68,909	3,92,940	4,71,629

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

146. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1906-07.	1907-08.	Expenditure.	1906-07.	1907-08.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	23,03,151	22,59,584	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	18,865	24,553
II.—Opium	9,256	17,221	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	20,413	19,778
IV.—Stamps... ...	4,21,659	4,67,026			
V.—Excise	2,24,797	2,59,700	3.—Land Revenue ...	7,15,565	5,98,369
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	17,795	2,382	6.—Stamps	17,458	18,334
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	7.—Excise	7,622	7,699
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,24,011	1,27,991	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	853	865
IX.—Forest	1,83,214	2,38,490	11.—Forest	93,650	88,342
X.—Registration ...	27,994	33,001	12.—Registration	8,051	8,861
XII.—Interest ...	9,948	13,048	13.—Interest on ordinary Debt...	...	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	...	14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,02,409	84,104	15.—Post Office	...	...
			18.—General Administration ...	2,70,939	2,70,617
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	19,209	19,753	19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,23,928	5,14,023
XVII.—Police	78,172	73,323	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,14,552	1,17,031
XIX.—Education ...	906	496	20.—Police	12,03,527	13,30,038
XX.—Medical ...	2,451	2,607	22.—Education	61,093	60,838
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	204	218	23.—Ecclesiastical	37,726	35,348
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	12,721	21,604	24.—Medical	87,381	1,21,665
			25.—Political	25,73,918	26,99,848
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	8,235	7,803	26.—Scientific	20,795	42,777
			27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	62,077	53,675
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	85,204	97,410			
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	52,568	29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.	1,17,507	1,22,113
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...			
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	1,19,327	1,18,833	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	60,078	68,898
			32.—Miscellaneous... ...	15,410	17,102
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	...
			42.—Major Works... ...	...	...
			43.—Minor Works... ...	36,023	19,474
			45.—Civil Works	26,474	1,01,980
Total ...	37,50,723	38,97,162	Total ...	60,93,905	63,42,228
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXIX.—Civil Works ...	26,676	27,485	45.—Civil Works ...	15,28,438	16,61,008
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	5,62,563	7,10,994	42.—Major Works ...	2,85,890	4,35,438
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	1,24,873	...	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	76,431	...
Salt Department ...	5,81,957	4,54,629	Salt Department ...	86,557	82,731
Grand Total ...	50,46,792	50,90,270	Grand Total ...	80,71,221	85,21,405

C. Local Funds.

147. The accounts of these Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors. During the year under report there has been no changes either in the nature or number of Funds.

Incorporated Local Funds.

District Funds.

148. There are five such funds, one in each district, the transactions of which are as shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	22,768 10 4	1,45,720 4 0	1,68,488 14 4	1,34,276 5 3	34,212 9 1
Hazara	21,491 14 5	58,106 0 1	79,507 14 6	57,564 0 2	21,943 14 4
Kohat	6,774 13 4	34,476 3 6	41,251 0 10	36,454 8 7	4,796 8 3
Bannu	9,135 10 5	39,840 10 2	48,976 4 7	38,544 1 11	10,432 2 8
Dera Ismail Khan	9,336 5 4	54,577 9 6	63,913 14 10	41,746 4 6	22,167 10 4
Total ...	69,417 5 10	3,32,720 11 3	4,02,138 1 1	3,08,585 4 5	93,552 12 8

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,32,720-11-3 as compared with Rs. 3,17,175-9-2 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 3,08,585-4-5 compared with Rs. 3,10,933-9-9.

The expenditure of the Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Boards exceeded the estimate. The actual total income and expenditure of all the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 43,720 and Rs. 30,085 respectively.

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances exceeding the prescribed minimum. The expenditure has been incurred on objects authorized by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Copying Agency Funds.

During the year there were transactions in three districts only :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	1,913 0 0	8,630 15 0	10,543 15 0	7,734 12 7	2,809 2 5
Hazara	360 5 2	3,803 10 3	4,163 15 5	3,666 10 8	497 4 9
Dera Ismail Khan	11 12 1	389 13 6	401 9 7	344 6 9	57 2 10
Total ...	2,285 1 3	12,824 6 9	15,109 8 0	11,745 14 0	3,363 10 0

The total receipts were Rs. 12,825-6-9 as compared with Rs. 12,099-5-9 during the preceding year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 11,746-14-0 against Rs. 11,523-2-4. The actual total receipts and payments fell below the estimated income and expenditure by Rs. 3,174-9-3 and Rs. 3,756-2-0 respectively.

The closing balance of the Copying Agency Fund, *i.e.* Rs. 3,360-10-0, has been transferred to the Imperial accounts in the accounts for March 1908 Final.

Excluded Local Funds.

Cantonment Funds.

149. There are nine such funds. Their transactions compared with the previous year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	2,185 0 2	23,164 4 10	25,349 5 0	24,388 13 4	960 7 8
Peshawar	22,340 10 10	1,01,247 3 11	1,23,587 14 9	1,01,509 14 10	22,077 15 11
Nowshera	33,355 4 4	56,318 13 10	89,674 2 2	72,093 8 2	17,580 10 0
Mardan	1,361 15 1	9,009 14 11	10,371 14 0	9,207 7 3	1,164 6 9
Cherat	1,173 15 1	9,620 15 7	10,794 14 8	9,045 0 4	1,749 14 4
Kohat	1,188 9 3	17,753 3 9	18,941 13 0	15,889 12 6	3,052 0 6
Edwardesabad	660 11 10	14,634 15 0	15,295 10 10	14,393 4 1	902 6 9
Dera Ismail Khan	1,601 1 7	18,725 5 3	20,326 6 10	19,905 3 0	421 3 10
Nowshera	3,555 10 5	15,466 11 5	19,022 5 10	13,025 3 2	5,997 2 8
Total (1907-08) ...	67,422 14 7	2,65,941 8 6	3,33,364 7 1	2,79,458 2 8	53,906 4 5
Total (1906-07) ...	50,525 3 7	2,60,423 0 4	3,10,948 3 11	2,43,525 5 4	67,422 14 7

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	6,524 0 0	6,524 0 0	6,524 0 0	...
Nowshera	...	4,608 10 1	4,608 10 1	4,608 10 1	...
Cherat	...	1,731 8 0	1,731 8 0	1,731 8 5	– 0 0 5
Total ...	...	12,864 2 1	12,864 2 1	12,864 2 6	– 0 0 5

The Cherat Cantonment Hospital Fund closes with a debit balance of five pies. Action is being taken to settle the matter.

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 1,206-7-9; the receipts amounted to Rs. 658-10-11 as compared with Rs. 605-12-2 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 484-14-0 against Rs. 832-14-5 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,380-4-8.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	1,719 6 1	3,894 14 10	5,614 4 11	1,962 1 6	3,652 3 5
Hazara	— 600 10 11	1,272 6 9	671 11 10	1,196 14 4	— 525 2 6
Kohat	759 9 1	756 7 6	1,516 0 7	653 0 6	863 0 5
Bannu	— 103 0 3	1,024 13 8	921 13 5	1,134 1 7	— 212 4 2
Dera Ismail Khan	— 721 1 11	950 11 7	229 9 8	1,068 0 10	— 838 7 2
Total (1907-08) ...	1,054 2 1	7,899 6 4	8,953 8 5	6,014 2 9	2,939 5 8
Total (1906-07) ...	1,600 1 6	4,692 13 1	6,292 14 7	5,238 12 6	1,054 2 1

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	42,801 5 7	32,316 0 11	75,117 6 6	28,474 3 9	46,643 2 9
Bannu	9,788 13 10	20,370 6 11	30,159 4 9	20,946 12 8	9,212 8 1
Dera Ismail Khan	17,666 12 11	32,098 12 4	49,765 9 3	29,184 12 0	20,580 13 3
Total (1907-08) ...	70,257 0 4	84,785 4 2	1,55,042 4 6	78,605 12 5	76,436 8 1
Total (1906-07) ...	56,297 5 1	89,582 0 5	1,45,879 5 6	75,622 5 2	70,257 0 4

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 2,320-5-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,863-15-0 as compared with Rs. 1,888-2-0 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 966 against Rs. 1,032-14-11. The closing balance was Rs. 3,218-4-0.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only, and has started from last year with an opening balance of Rs. 3,523-5-3. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 853-12-3, and payments to Rs. 3,299-15-0. The closing balance was Rs. 1,077-2-6.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and it was sanctioned last year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,154; and as there has been no expenditure during the year, the fund closes with a balance equal to the amount of its receipts.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether 10 Municipalities and 3 Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	1,58,071 0 1	6,94,498 6 1	8,52,572 6 2	6,39,279 5 1	2,13,293 1 1
Notified Areas	18,045 2 6	26,451 14 1	44,497 0 7	24,369 14 11	20,127 1 8
Total (1907-08) ...	1,76,119 2 7	7,20,950 4 2	8,97,069 6 9	6,63,649 4 0	2,33,420 2 9
Total (1906-07) ...	1,90,100 1 9	6,53,837 4 10	8,43,937 6 7	6,67,818 4 0	1,76,119 2 7

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1907 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part V.]

Births and Deaths.

150. There were 62,062 births registered in the Province against 76,834 in the previous year. The ratio of births per mille of population was 32·5 against 38·6 in 1906. There was a decrease of 3·9 on the mean ratio for the preceding five years. 33,899 of the births registered were males.

The death-rate per mille of population from all causes was 35·1 against 33·7 in the previous year, the mean death-rate for the five previous years being 29·6. A very heavy mortality was recorded in the first two months of the year after the severe malarial epidemic in the autumn of 1906. The high mean ratio is accounted for in part by the deduction from the total population of the tracts in the Hazara District which are not under registration. The death-rate in the Province compared favourably with that of the Punjab, which rose to 62·1.

The excess of Muhammadan deaths over that of Hindus in the Peshawar and Kohat districts continues as marked as ever.

Chief diseases.

151. There were 266 deaths recorded from cholera in the Province during the year. The deaths from small-pox numbered 769 against 1,127 in the previous year, of which 668 occurred in the Peshawar District. During the year under report plague visited the North-West Frontier Province for the first time in an epidemic form. 381 undoubted cases of bubonic plague were reported in the city of Peshawar, of which 340 died. The total number of deaths from plague in the Province was 1,547. Plague inoculation was introduced, but the number of persons who availed themselves of it was small.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1907 (Commercial Press, Peshawar).]

152. No sanitary works of special importance were undertaken during the year, but a number of improvements were carried out by the various Municipalities and Notified Areas. The Abbottabad Municipality devoted more than half their income to sanitary improvements. The income derived from the sale of manure was in almost every case very small and might be considerably increased.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1907 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Section XIV.]

Attendance at Dispensaries and Hospitals.

153. In previous years the figures for the Militia Hospitals at Parachinar and Sadda in the Kurram Valley were shown in one return. During the year under report they were treated in every respect as separate institutions. This

change, coupled with the opening of a Mission Dispensary at Tandiani in the Hazara District, raised the total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the Province to 68. 8,464 in-door patients were treated at State and Local Fund Dispensaries as against 8,888 in the previous year. The number of out-door patients fell from 575,744 to 535,128. This decline in attendance was partly due to the fact that the year was free from the abnormal unhealthiness which characterised the preceding year, but also to the mischievous stories connected with the outbreak of plague which were spread abroad by malcontent persons, and which for a time shook the public confidence in Government hospitals.

Operations. 154. The number of operations performed at State and Local Fund Dispensaries amounted to 22,040 as against 23,682 in 1906.

Finance. 155. The total income of all dispensaries was Rs. 1,39,817 as against Rs. 1,15,270 in the previous year. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,10,691 to Rs. 1,33,826.

Private Hospitals. 156. There was a considerable decrease in the attendance at private non-aided dispensaries, partly due to the fact that three of these institutions accepted grants from public funds, and their returns were included among those of State-aided foundations. During 1907, 1,499 in-door patients were treated and 55,287 out-door patients. 126 beds were maintained.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1907-08 and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part V.]

General. 157. The number of persons vaccinated during 1907-08 was 90,855 as against 91,893 in the previous year. Malicious rumours connected with the advent of plague and disseminated for political purposes caused a considerable decline in the number of inoculations in the Peshawar and Hazara districts. In other parts of the Province the figures were normal. Of the operations performed 76,349 were primary and 14,506 were secondary, the percentage of successful cases being 99·22 in the former class and 88·18 in the latter.

Establishment. 158. The average strength of the staff of Vaccinators employed during the year was 33 as against 31 in the two preceding years. Each Vaccinator performed on an average 2,753 operations as against 2,964 in the previous year.

Finance. 159. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 12,199 as compared with Rs. 11,216 in the previous year. The cost of each successful case rose from Re. 0-2-2 to Re. 0-2-3.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1907-08 and in the Statistics of British India for 1907-08, Part VII.]

General.

160. The number of public educational institutions increased from 265 in 1906-07 to 309 in 1907-08. Private institutions continued to decrease, the total number being 660 as against 848 in the previous year. The number of children under instruction rose from 29,017 to 29,243 in spite of a decrease of 1,684 in the attendance at Private Schools. The proportion of children in receipt of education to those of school-going age was 8·8 as in the previous year. In this respect the Hazara and Bannu districts showed some improvement, but the figures for the remaining districts exhibited a decline which may be attributed to the decreasing attendance at the more primitive indigenous schools. Out of the grant of Rs. 40,000 from the Government of India for the extension of primary education, Rs. 15,196 were expended on the Peshawar Normal School and Rs. 3,930 were devoted to the improvement of the inspecting staff. 49 new Primary Schools and 19 indigenous schools were established.

Finance.

161. During the year Rs. 2,69,602 were expended upon public instruction as against Rs. 2,37,754 in the preceding year. This expenditure comprised Rs. 58,173 from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 95,052 from District funds, Rs. 45,124 from Municipal funds and Rs. 40,108 realized from fees. The cost of maintaining scholarships fell from Rs. 10,081 in 1906-07 to Rs. 7,776 in 1907-08, that is to say from 4·2 to 2·9 of the total expenditure.

Public Examinations.

162. Of 15 candidates for the Intermediate Examination, 2 were successful as compared with 3 out of 10 in the previous year. 82 out of 227 candidates were successful in the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University as against 111 out of 245 in 1906-07. 48 boys passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination as against 49 out of 66 in the preceding year. 795 boys and 30 girls passed the Upper Primary Examination as against 811 and 28 in 1906-07.

Colleges.

163. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College continued to be 22. This was still the only College in the Province.

District Board Schools.

164. The number of Schools under District Boards rose from 187 in 1906-07 to 222 in 1907-08. Of this number 11 were Secondary and 211 Primary. The following statement shows the proportion of the gross expenditure on education in each district to the minimum which could be demanded:—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
Peshawar	82·7	80·5
Hazara	85·5	82·9
Kohat	78·5	124·0
Bannu	63·1	94·5
Dera Ismail Khan	72·4	80·1

The management of District Board Schools continued satisfactory. The proper maintenance of school buildings and the extension of school libraries did not, however, receive sufficient attention.

Municipal Board Schools.

165. The expenditure on Municipal Board Schools increased, and there were signs of improvement in general management, though difficulty in securing the services of qualified teachers was still felt.

Secondary Schools for Boys.

166. As in the preceding year, there were 12 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 4 Anglo-Vernacular Middle Board Schools and 10 Vernacular Middle Board Schools. Attendance increased from 5,760 to 5,974, the number of agriculturist students rising from 2,202 to 2,245.

Primary Schools for Boys.

167. The number of public Primary Schools for boys rose from 217 in 1906-07 to 256 in 1907-08. 215 were Board Schools as against 183 in the preceding year. Zamindari Schools fell from 23 to 22, while the attendance in Primary Schools rose from 9,928 to 11,274. Including the attendance in Primary Departments of Secondary Schools the number of pupils rose from 14,040 to 15,506, amongst whom there were 9,204 agriculturists as against 8,121 in 1906-07. 41 indigenous schools were examined for grants as against 31 in the previous year. Gurmukhi was taught in 18 schools, 15 of which were indigenous and managed by Singh Sabhas and other private bodies.

Training Institutions.

168. Considerable progress was made at the Normal School established at Peshawar in 1906. Owing to the formation of the second year class the number of stipendiaries rose from 25 to 53. The conduct of the students continued satisfactory. For the first time candidates were sent up for the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination held in the Punjab, and out of a total of 25, 17 were successful. This local provision of trained teachers must eventually facilitate educational development. Out of 408 teachers employed in Primary Schools for boys during the year under report only 142 were trained and certificated, while 208 possessed neither of these qualifications.

Female education.

169. Further progress in female education was made during 1907-08 among the Hindu and Sikh population, but there was no change in the markedly indifferent attitude of the Muhammadans. The Arya Kanya Patshala in Dera Ismail Khan continued to be the only Secondary School for girls in the Province, and the attendance at this institution rose from 182 to 211. Primary Schools numbered 24 as against 19 in the previous year. The total number of girls under instruction fell from 3,506 in 1906-07 to 3,204 in 1907-08. Of the 42 teachers employed in these schools only 2 were trained.

Education of Muhammadans.

170. The number of Muhammadan boys at public institutions rose from 10,565 in 1906-07 to 11,775 in 1907-08 and 677 passed public examinations. There was, however, a decrease of 860 in the attendance at private schools. The percentage of Muhammadan boys at school to those of school-going age rose from 11·5 to 11·7 as compared with a rise of 45·1 to 46 and from 26·6 to 29·5 in the case of Hindus and Sikhs respectively. As compared with 5·1 and 2·7 for Hindus and Sikhs respectively, only ·4 of the Muhammadan boys of school-going age were in receipt of secondary education. The number of Muhammadan girls under instruction fell from 1,910 to 1,408 during the year under review, the decrease being confined to Private Schools.

Private Schools.

171. The number of schools which do not accept departmental standards nor conform to departmental tests decreased by 188. The decline was particularly marked in the case of that class of school where instruction is limited to the teaching of the Koran by rote. The number of Mahajani Schools fell from 20 to 16.

Education in the trans-Border Agencies—Kurram.

172. The number of schools in the Kurram Valley rose from 7 to 11 and comprised 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School and 10 Primary Schools. Attendance increased from 285 to 463. There were also 24 private schools. 23 students passed the Upper Primary Examination. The expenditure was Rs. 3,598, towards which Imperial Funds contributed Rs. 2,484.

Tochi.

173. The number of Primary Schools rose from 4 to 6 with an attendance of 166 pupils, 4 of whom passed the Upper Primary Examination. The cost of the public schools was Rs. 2,265, the whole of which was defrayed from Imperial Revenues.

Sherani Country.

174. The attendance at the Primary School opened at Drazinda in 1905-06 was 13 only.

Khyber.

175. 79 boys were in receipt of instruction at the 5 Primary Schools in the Khyber Agency as compared with 53 students and 3 schools in 1906-07.

3. Literature and the Press.

176. There were 18 printing presses in the Province, 9 of which were in Peshawar, 4 in Dera Ismail Khan, 2 in Bannu, 2 in Kohat and 1 in Hazara. Two newspapers were published,—1 in Dera Ismail Khan and 1 in Bannu. The latter publication was under the management of the Church Mission Society and was discontinued during the year under report.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

General.

177. The amalgamation of Kashmir with the Frontier Circle deprived the Province of the undivided attention of an Archæological Superintendent. Considerable progress was made in arranging and classifying the sculptures and other antiquities in the Peshawar Museum, and the conservation work begun at Takht-i-Bahi in 1907 was continued with satisfactory results, while a similar task was commenced in connection with the Buddhist ruins at Jamalgarhi.

Exploration.

178. The main work of exploration undertaken during the course of the year was the trial excavation of the mound known as Shah-ji-ki Dheri near Peshawar City, the reputed site of the famous stupa erected by King Kaniska the Kusana. The results were disappointing, no positive evidence in support of the suggested identification being forthcoming.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1907-08.]

General.

179. No alterations were made in the strength of the subordinate staff. During the year the pay of Veterinary Assistants was raised from Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 to Rs. 30, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 respectively. An important feature of the year was the construction of Veterinary buildings at Bannu, Parachinar, Miramshah, Mansehra and Teri. During the year six Veterinary Assistants were deputed to Imperial Bacteriological Laboratories to undergo a course of instruction in inoculation.

Disease.

180. 1,220 animals were reported to have succumbed to contagious disease as compared with 1,596 in the preceding year. Of equine contagious diseases *surra* and tetanus were most active during the year. No cases of *surra* were treated by the Department, but the disease was very rife amongst the horses of the Northern Waziristan Militia and the Border Military Police, Dera Ismail Khan. 40 cases of tetanus were reported, of which 4 were fatal. No cases of dourine occurred.

Bovine contagious disease.—Rinderpest appeared in the Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat districts and in the Kurram Agency. In all 643 cases occurred, of which 361 proved fatal. Considerable progress was made in breaking down the popular opposition to inoculation. The Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat districts all suffered from visitations of hæmorrhagic septicæmia. Out of 216 cases reported 192 proved fatal. The disease was not, however, so prevalent as in the preceding year. 70 cases of black-quarter, practically all fatal, were brought to notice. Experiments were made with blacklegoid vaccination. 10 cases of anthrax were reported in the Peshawar District.

Amongst other animals there were 1,611 cases of contagious disease.

Breeding operations.

181. The number of stud bulls maintained was 11. During the year 4 casualties among this number were replaced by 4 Dhanni bulls purchased from the Jhelum District.

8 horses, 10 ponies and 15 donkeys were maintained by Local Bodies for breeding purposes. The average number of mares covered was 57·25, 48·2 and 57·2 respectively.

The number of Merino rams imported for breeding purposes proved insufficient.

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

182. Four Veterinary Hospitals were maintained in the Province, *viz.* Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. 10,620 animals were treated in these institutions as against 8,536 in 1906-07. 6,388 animals were treated at Veterinary dispensaries as against 8,258 in the previous year.

Expenditure.

183. The departmental expenditure was reported to be Rs. 40,958 as against Rs. 27,498 in the preceding year.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

184. The Peshawar combined Horse and Cattle Show attracted less interest than usual, probably owing to the fact that the Rawalpindi Fair was held on the same dates. Rs. 1,472 were distributed and two silver medals for cattle were also awarded.

The Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Horse and Cattle Show was held at Dera Ismail Khan. The exhibits did not attain a high standard. Rs. 1,552 were distributed in prizes and two silver medals were awarded.

The Hazara Cattle Show was held at Haripur and proved a distinct success. Rs. 560 were distributed in prizes and two silver medals were awarded. The number of entries rose from 454 in the previous year to 706, and there was considerable buying and selling at fair prices.

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OF THE

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FOR

1908-09.

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. With the close of the preceding year marked by an expedition against the Zakha Khels, to be followed at the beginning of the year by another expedition brought on by Mohmand aggression, the border was necessarily disturbed. The effect of these expeditions was later to produce a quiet state of affairs on the Peshawar border marred only by incursions from his refuge in Afghanistan of a Zakha Khel irreconcilable with whose death the disquiet ceased. On the Kohat side a gang of outlaws from the district had established a safe refuge just across the Afghan border, from which they conducted numerous raids into both Kohat and Bannu. Further down again the state of the Mahsuds remained unsettled, and in the struggle for tribal supremacy the Mulla Powinda, in his efforts to commit the tribe to a policy of hostility to Government, directed the operations of well-armed gangs who committed serious depredations on the Derajat border.

On the other hand it is satisfactory to notice that, though doubtless overawed by superior force and the desire to avert a tribal feud, some of the tribes displayed supineness in barring the passage of these outlaw gangs, they themselves are accountable for few raids, and were, in the main, well behaved. The better armament of the villagers within the border enabled them to oppose to raiding gangs a resistance much in excess of that shown in previous years, and on many occasions the gang, so far from meeting with an easy prey, had to retire with loss.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The Militia Corps continued to merit the good opinions expressed regarding them in previous years, and the discipline of the force generally was excellent. The Khyber Rifles maintained the high record of this Corps. The Kurram Militia did excellent service in maintaining order on the disturbed Afghân-Kurram border. Although on several occasions they did well, notably in Kohat, where a party annihilated a gang of raiders, the general work of the Border Military Police has shown that the question of their reorganization cannot much longer be postponed, as the insufficient pay, attractions elsewhere, and lack of sufficient supervision have reduced this force to a low level of efficiency.

Condition of the people.

3. The harvest of the last year was an exceptionally good one: the results of enumeration showed the number of cattle to have increased largely in the last five years, while the birth-rate, which had been manifesting a falling off,

resumed normal proportions. At the same time prices ruled high, and this pressed heavily on the labouring classes who own no land and upon the inhabitants of the cities. Among the upper classes of the population there is every reason to believe that while there is a growth of political ideas of the best sort, there is a complete absence of inclination to lend themselves to the tenets of seditious agitation.

Realization of the revenue.

4. Although with the introduction of new and deferred assessments the Fixed Revenue demand was enhanced by over a lakh of rupees, the percentage of realization was 99·5 as against 99 in the preceding year. At the same time there was a very satisfactory decrease in the number of compulsory processes issued, while the total demand which it was found necessary to suspend or remit amounted to less than seven thousand rupees on a total demand of eighteen lakhs. The system of fluctuating land revenue continues to work well, and is much appreciated.

Settlements and Surveys.

5. With the conclusion of the Settlements of four of the five districts and of portions of the Tochi and Kurram Agencies, settlement operations in the Province last year came to an end. It was soon apparent, however, that there was in existence in many places a feeling of dissatisfaction and complaint over what the revenue payers considered an unduly high assessment. An enquiry into the working of the completed Settlements has shown that although defensible from a purely revenue point of view, the enhancements were too high and sudden, and sufficient consideration had not been given to the insecurity of life and property inseparable from a border tract. Proposals have been submitted for certain deductions which should accord a reasonable measure of relief, and in the case of the Kurram and Tochi sanction has already been given to these proposals.

Survey parties were at work during the year in the Hazara District and in the Sherani country, but in the latter tract work was brought to an abrupt conclusion by the regrettable murder of the officer in charge by three Sherani fanatics.

Revenue and rent paying classes.

6. The working of the Punjab Land Alienation Act continues to give satisfaction to the people generally, and those provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Act of 1907 which had not already been introduced into the Province were adopted with slight modifications. Transactions in land increased considerably, but it is satisfactory to note that the area of land transferred to money-lenders shows a marked decrease, being little more than a quarter of that which came in the previous year into the hands of non-agriculturists.

Police.

7. Despite the increase in the rates for pay, the problem of Police recruitment continues to be a most serious one. The number of resignations and discharges showed a marked increase over the previous year. This can only be attributed to the rates, exceeding their own pay, which prevail in the local labour market, and to the fact that practically every Police recruit of the stamp desired belongs to the enlisted class, and can, if he so desires, obtain service in the Army at largely increased emoluments.

The number of murders maintained the average, but if culpable homicide and attempts at murder be added, the figures of offences against human life show an increase over the high figures of last year. Dacoity cases, which may

in the main be taken as an index for the quiet of the Province, have almost doubled, but, as already explained, the majority of these were the work of well-armed gangs from Afghanistan, with whom the Police are quite unable to cope, and whom it is impossible to restrain by tribal action.

Criminal Justice.

8. The number of offences during the year was the highest on record since the formation of the Province. The main cause of this increase is undoubtedly the unsettled state of the border, where the work of outlaw gangs not only causes crime to be recorded, but helps to swell it by affording to local bad characters the encouragement that their depredations will be set down as the work of outlaws. Continued high prices also accounted for the increase in ordinary thefts. The percentage of convictions obtained to offences brought to trial was greater than in the previous years, but of the actual number of persons brought before the court the percentage of convictions was smaller. As the Police returns give the percentage of stolen property recovered as only 23 per cent., and no serious help can be expected from the people so long as their personal interest in a successful conviction remains so slight, it becomes a matter for consideration, having regard to the results of judicial trials, whether it would not be better to treat as torts some of the less important forms of crime and to place in the forefront the actual compensation of the injured party. A change has been tried in the composition of the Councils of Elders to whom cases are referred under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Instead of a few men appointed in each individual case, periodical large sessions have been held. This has done much to do away with the corruption and personal feelings inherent in small councils, and the system promises to be a success and is generally popular.

Prisons.

9. An outbreak of typhus fever in the Peshawar Jail prevented the transfer of prisoners from that to other jails, and as a consequence there was considerable overcrowding during the year. The health of the convict population was nevertheless good, and the death-rate was considerably below that of the previous year. Measures are being taken to cope with the evil of overcrowding. The discipline maintained within the jails was good. The financial working of the Jail manufactures shows an increased net balance on a smaller income than in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

10. The quantity of civil litigation has attained to alarming proportions. In the Bannu District during the year suits were instituted by 16·6 per mille of the total population. This practically means that one out of every ten or twelve householders laid a civil claim, and as there are generally more than one defendant, nearly one-quarter of the householders must have been at law. This state of affairs cannot be regarded as satisfactory, and compels the conclusion that the Courts are used very largely as an instrument of annoyance and oppression. This, combined with the fact that 76 per cent. of the claims were for less than Rs. 100, raises the question whether some simpler form of procedure might not be adopted for smaller suits by a trial by some familiar agency on the spot, where the truth can be readily ascertained, in preference to the present system whereby a Munsif at head-quarters has to arrive at his decision from a record of evidence, very little of which is absolutely true, and much of which is entirely false.

Registration.

11. The fact that the Bannu and Mianwali money-lenders, precluded by the Land Alienation Act, are attempting to establish a footing in Kohat, where the Act is not in force, is considered to account in some degree for the increase recorded in the number of documents registered. But the main cause remains as before, the competition for land in the Mardan Sub-Division in view of the construction of the Upper Swat River Canal.

District Boards.

12. Some improvement has been shown in the amount of work actually performed by members, but in the main the spirit has continued that members regard their nomination as a purely personal distinction, entitling them to the honour of appearing periodically at head-quarters as members of the Board, but entailing no responsibilities or duties of a nature that calls for effort. As a consequence the burden of work falls on the local officer despite his efforts to secure the active assistance of the members. The financial condition of the Boards is satisfactory. Income has increased while expenditure has remained stationary.

Municipalities.

13. The number of Municipalities has been reduced by the conversion of the small town of Lakki from a Municipality to a Notified Area. The system of peripatetic audit has maintained its satisfactory results, and there has been a large increase in the balances to the credit of the various Municipalities. The members are beginning to show a capacity for work and an interest in their duties considerably in excess of that displayed by District Boards. Malarial fever was again prevalent in the autumn, and plague re-appeared in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, but disappeared in the spring.

Agriculture.

14. The post of Deputy Director of Agriculture still remains unfilled. The experimental seed farm established last year in Dera Ismail Khan bids fair to prove a success, but all serious efforts in the way of scientific agricultural experiment are stopped for the want of scientific supervision. Fodder throughout the Province was generally sufficient, but the cattle suffered from a very heavy epidemic of contagious disease.

Weather and Crops.

15. The rainfall at the beginning of the year was much below the average, and this caused a contraction in the cultivated area of Dera Ismail Khan, where early sowing is done. Subsequent good rains, however, resulted in producing a bumper autumn crop. The favourable rainfall caused a very large area to be prepared for the spring harvest, but subsequent drought reduced the harvest to rather below the average. Hailstorms did considerable damage in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Wheat remained the most important crop in the Province and covered an area of just over a million acres, 36 per cent. of the total cropped area. Prices generally ruled high and showed a slight increase over those of the previous year. That this state of affairs existed despite the bumper autumn crop was due to large exports down country induced by the high prices ruling there and to the military expeditions which invariably send up local rates.

Forests.

16. The general poverty of the grass crop reacted directly on the forests. Not only did the number of forest offences increase by nearly a half, but the inducement to the villagers to fire the reservations in the hope of improving the grass resulted in no less than 23,000 acres of forest being damaged by fire. The outturn removed from the forests consisted of over 600,000 cubic feet

of timber and 300,000 cubic feet of fuel. Nearly 50,000 deodar logs containing 1,800,000 cubic feet of timber were launched from the forests, of which 88 per cent. were received at the depôts.

The financial working of the forests shows an increase of revenue of 37 per cent. The actual revenue was in excess of the previous year, but the large nominal excess is due to a change in the methods of departmental accounts. It is satisfactory to note that in the Kurram the people have of their own accord made tribal rules for the preservation of the Paiwar forests, which were rapidly becoming valueless owing to reckless cutting.

Trade.

17. The unsettled state of the border, coupled with the temporary closing of the Khyber Pass and the Zakha Khel and Mohmand Expeditions, has resulted, as would naturally be expected in a community where trade organization is in its infancy, in a large falling-off of the provincial trade with the trans-border tracts and Afghanistan.

Public Works.

18. The expenditure on Civil Works increased by 4 lakhs. At present the Province suffers from poverty of communication both by railway and road. The difficulty of bringing surplus produce on to the general Indian Railway system has discounted the advantage which the land-owners might have taken of the plentiful harvests and the high prices ruling down-country, as all the gain has been reaped by money-lenders who are in a position to organize special transport. A comprehensive scheme is under preparation for the development of the communications of the Province.

Irrigation.

19. The working of the Lower Swat River and Kabul River Canals continued to be satisfactory. The Paharpur Canal was improved by the construction of nine hill torrent crossings and was enabled to irrigate nearly 4,000 acres more, and to show a surplus revenue over working expenses of Rs. 4,000 as against a loss of Rs. 10,000 in the previous year. Owing to the course of the Malakand branch of the Upper Swat River Canal being laid out over graveyards, the old alignment taking off at Chakdarra had to be abandoned, and a new alignment was found with its headworks at Amandarra, 3 miles lower down.

Revenue and Finance.

20. The figures show that under the head Imperial Revenues the Provincial income was 52 against an expenditure of 98 lakhs. Local Funds showed an income of 15½ lakhs against an expenditure of 14½ lakhs. Provincial Revenues showed an increase compared with the previous year of Rs. 80,000, chiefly under Land Revenue, Opium, Stamps and Miscellaneous. Expenditure again has risen 8½ lakhs, chiefly owing to increases under Police and Political. An increase of a lakh in Local Funds bears witness to the growing prosperity of Municipalities and Local Boards.

Vital Statistics.

21. An epidemic of cholera, introduced from Hardwar, which spread over the Province, extending to the hill tribes, and from there to Afghanistan, was responsible for the increased death-rate. The birth-rate, which had been very low owing to the prevalence of malaria, rose considerably, and reached figures which, though lower than in any province except Bombay and Madras, may be accepted as normal for the North-West Frontier Province.

Sanitation and Vaccination.

22. The entertainment by Municipalities of Assistant Surgeons as Health Officers has resulted in a great improvement in the sanitation of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. There has been a slight increase in the

number of vaccinations performed, and though the prejudice against vaccination, noted last year, continued to exist in Kurram and Tochi, vaccination was at the request of the people introduced into Chitral, and was readily taken advantage of.

Medical Relief.

23. Medical work continues to be seriously hampered by the difficulty of providing an adequate subordinate establishment. Seven new dispensaries were opened, making a total of 75 in the Province. The number of those who sought medical relief showed an increase of nearly 100,000 over that of the previous year, and it is to be hoped that the people are now less prone to give an ear to mischievous and irresponsible rumours as to the danger of attending hospitals.

Education.

24. Educational work in the Province has been for some time seriously prejudiced by the absence of any responsible head, and it is undoubted that the amount of importance which it merits is not paid to ensuring that the primary schools impart a sound but simple education. The people are rapidly realizing the value of the ability to read and write, and it is from the proper supervision and growth of primary education that the development of the Province must be expected.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Olaf Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., assumed charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General on the 4th June 1908, relieving the late Hon'ble Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., who was invalided, and on the death of the latter was confirmed in the appointment with effect from the 7th July 1908, and held charge during the remainder of the year.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. At the beginning of the year intrigue from Afghanistan, encouraging the Zakha Khels to resist, threatened to jeopardize the settlement with the Afridis which had been made at the close of the previous year. In the beginning of May a large *lashkar* headed by the Sufi Sahib of Ningrahar entered Khyber limits with the avowed object of raising the Afridi tribe. The situation appeared for a time critical, but the tribe adhered loyally to its pledges, and the Afghan *lashkar* was driven across the border. Meanwhile the Mohmands with similar encouragement had committed themselves by attacks on British territory, and a short expedition was necessitated, in which sharp punishment was meted out to the guilty sections. General.

With the exception of raiding on the Derajat border, where the struggle for supremacy among the Mahsuds between the party of order and the malcontents headed by the Mulla Powindah has resulted in a number of raids, there has been a comparatively small amount of raiding from the tribes under British control. On the other hand the number of raids carried out from Afghan territory by outlaws and Afghan subjects has very largely increased.

Hazara.

Black Mountain.

3. The Isazais failed to come in for their allowances owing to faction feeling amongst themselves over the vacant chiefship of Seri.

Dir, Swat and Chitral.

Dir and Bajaur.

4. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in Dir, the usual annual reliefs of the Chitral garrison were cancelled. Cholera and the disturbed state of the Mohmand border caused trade with Bajaur to remain at a standstill for two months, the result being a considerable decrease in the volume of trade which passed through the Malakand.

Swat.

5. The attitude of the tribes remained friendly, although some little anxiety was caused at first by the inception of the Upper Swat River Canal.

Chitral.

6. The Mehtar's administration was satisfactory, and prompt action was taken by him to control the action of certain Mullas who wished to excite sympathy with the Afghan Mullas at the time of the frontier disturbances.

Peshawar.

Mohmands.

7. The year opened with serious unrest amongst the Mohmand tribe, encouraged by Afghan Mullas and by promises of assistance from the large force which the Sufi Sahib had collected for a so-called religious war. The tribe, with the exception of the Tarakzai and a large part of the Halimzai, failed to remain loyal to their agreements, and actually crossed the British border as an armed force. Troops were sent out from Peshawar, and the Mohmands were engaged at Shabkadr and Matta Moghul Khel simultaneously on 24th April and driven back with heavy losses. As, however, they still declined to make submission, it became necessary to send an expedition against them. Entering their country on 13th May, the force inflicted severe punishment on each section. Only one raid has since been committed by the tribe, for which it has paid a substantial fine.

Afridis.

8. The Aka Khel were transferred to the political control of the Political Agent, Khyber, during the year. Their conduct was good.

Khyber.

Bazar Valley settlement.

9. The settlement arrived at on the close of the Bazar Valley Expedition was worked out to a satisfactory conclusion, and in April the Afridi jirgas arrived at Jamrud bringing in all the raiders of note except Multan and about Rs. 30,000 worth of cash and jewellery for restoration to the lawful owners. This, added to two years' forfeited Zakha Khel allowances, made up Rs. 53,000 for payment in compensation. Multan refused the terms of the tribe and accepted an allowance from the Amir and a sanctuary in Jalalabad, from which base he continued to raid. His career was brought to a close in January, when he again entered the Peshawar District with a raiding party of Sangu Khel Shinwaris and Peshawari outlaws. His movements had been carefully watched, and the gang was surprised by cavalry near Sarozai. Multan and another raider were killed, and after a sharp fight the remaining seven, who were all Afghan Shinwaris, surrendered and were subsequently hanged.

Kohat.

Orakzais.

10. There was no trouble on the Orakzai border of the district, although the Gar Samil feud was prosecuted hotly throughout the year within tribal limits.

11. Raiding by Khattak outlaws and Khostwals caused a general feeling of insecurity, but relief was brought by the annihilation of an armed gang at Jandrai on the 28th February: this was a most excellent piece of work on the part of the District Police and Border Military Police, 10 raiders being killed and one captured, and no further raids from Khost occurred thereafter. Raiding.

12. The Kabul Khel Wazirs were handed over to the political control of the Political Agent, Tochi, during the year. Kabul Khel.

KURRAM.

13. Enmity between the Turis and the neighbouring Afghan tribes at times threatened to assume alarming proportions, but the year passed off without any serious trouble. The Khani Khel Chamkannis remained in open hostility until October, when the jirga came in to see the Chief Commissioner and ask for a settlement, which was effected on the remaining sections of the Chamkannis giving security for the Khani Khel's future good behaviour. The Chinarak feud was prosecuted intermittently amongst the Zaimushts throughout the year. General.

BANNU.

14. Seven raids occurred in rapid succession in the end of 1908 and considerable alarm was caused amongst the Hindu community, many of whom abandoned their villages and fled to the Bannu City. Later three more raids occurred. Territorial responsibility was enforced on the Wazirs through whose territory the raiders (themselves Wazir outlaws living in Khost) had passed. General.

TOCHI.

15. The number of raids and dacoities increased largely as the result of the lawless state of Khost, where the Tanis, Zadrans and other tribes have got quite out of control of the Afghan officials and have been raiding indiscriminately in both British and Afghan territory. General.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

16. The year was characterised by an unusual number of raids by Mahsuds, Shiranis and Mahsud outlaws. General.

17. The attitude of the Bhittanis was uniformly good. Bhittanis.

18. The Shiranis gave trouble on several occasions, the most serious of their offences being the murder of a surveyor and several of his men. Shiranis.

WANA.

19. Mr. J. S. Donald, C.I.E., was appointed Resident in Waziristan during the year with direct control over the Wana and Tochi Agencies. General.

20. The year opened with relations very strained between this tribe and Government, but matters gradually improved. The struggle between the Maliks and the Mulla Powindah continued, the former being anxious to come to terms with Government and the latter to embroil the tribe. The Mulla was consistently ignored in all dealings with the tribe, and the influence of the Maliks is thereby being gradually strengthened. They handed in 60 rifles as security for their good behaviour in January, and crime ceased. The Mulla Powindah, on the other hand, recognizes the loss of his own influence, and loses no opportunity of inciting the tribe to hostility and of endeavouring to embroil them by organizing raiding parties from his immediate followers, who are still in considerable numbers. Mahsuds.

BORDER MILITARY POLICE AND MILITIA.

21. The utility of the Border Military Police force continues to suffer from the combination of inadequate pay and hard work. The post at Torawari in the Kohat District was captured by a gang from Khost and the entire garrison killed. In Girni in the Dera Ismail Khan District a Jemadar and Border Military Police.

11 men were ambushed by Mahsuds and killed. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that a party of 20 Border Military Police annihilated at Jandrai in Kohat a gang from Khost.

Militia.

22. The increase in the pay of the Native Army has already produced an adverse effect on the recruiting of Militia Corps, though this is less noticeable in the Khyber and Kurram, where the Militias are mainly recruited from the local population, for whom home service has an undoubted attraction. The Khyber Rifles maintained their high reputation. The Kurram Militia did excellent work in repelling raiders.

10. Condition of the people.

23. There are many indications that the condition of the people is prosperous and improving. In 1907-08, although harvests were poor, the revenue demand and all arrears were promptly realized and very little recourse to coercive methods proved necessary. In 1908-09 the harvests were better, the kharif crop being a bumper one. Trade shows a slight falling off, but, as explained, this was entirely due to the decrease of trade with the Malakand Agency owing to the unsettled state of the Mohmand frontier. Prices ruled higher than ever throughout the year, causing distress among the poorer classes. Litigation in general reached record figures, suits for redemption of mortgages showing a large increase. The quinquennial enumeration of cattle showed a great increase notwithstanding exceptionally heavy mortality from contagious disease, and finally the birth-rate, which had fallen off, resumed normal figures.

These indications of prosperity cannot, however, be accepted without modifications. A large discount must be made on account of the insecurity of life and property due to the greatly increased number of raids by trans-frontier gangs. High prices too cannot be fully taken advantage of owing to the great poverty of communications, which to some extent deprives the ordinary peasant of access to the Indian markets, and of course these high prices are a great hardship to the ordinary labouring classes, who do not themselves own land, and to Government employés dependent on their pay. There is too a widespread belief that the authorities by issuing a "price current" fixes special rates for food-stuffs; this belief, though illogical, is not without some slight foundation, for there is little doubt that the prices fixed for the benefit of the military in calculating compensation are usually rather higher than the actual market rates, on which again they react. A further discount must be made on account of the inadequacy of educational facilities (which are now greatly and increasingly appreciated) and the unsatisfactory condition of the Educational staff, which is without a head, underpaid, discontented, and consequently inefficient.

It is pleasant to be in a position to record here a tribute to the innate loyalty of the people, as shown in the times of the Mutiny and on many subsequent occasions: there is evidence of the growth of political ideas of the best sort, and there is a complete absence of any general sympathy with agitation or seditious feelings. In this connection it is not out of place to insist on the necessity and desirability of associating the natural leaders of the people with our administration by widening the now narrow field for their ambition. At present the Provincial service in particular and native officials in general have suffered a loss to their prospects by transfer to the small cadres of the North-West Frontier Province, and improvement is needed in many branches of the subordinate services. Recommendations on some points have already been made, and the whole subject will receive the careful consideration which its great importance merits.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1907-08 (Government Press, North-West Frontier Province) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India.]

Demand and Collection.

24. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The annexed table shows the comparative demand and realization on account of fixed land revenue in the years 1906-07 and 1907-08, the increased demand being caused by the introduction of the new assessments in Bannu (Rs. 93,702) and the addition of deferred assessments in Hazara (Rs. 28,243) :—

	1906-07.	1907-08.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	17,16,708	18,31,144
Realization	17,00,679	18,22,094
Percentage of demand realized ...	99	99·5

Of Rs. 9.050 outstanding at the close of the year Rs. 1,579 have been suspended, Rs. 6,601 have been struck off as irrecoverable, Rs. 244 are undetermined, and only Rs. 51 are recoverable. This high proportion of realization reflects credit on the district administration, as both harvests of the year were rather under the average. Recoveries on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 1,359, leaving Rs. 828 only in arrears, of which Rs. 87 have been struck off as irrecoverable.

25. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—Suspensions of revenue amounting to Rs. 1,792 were found necessary in Kohat owing to failure of irrigation in the kharif of 1907. Of this sum Rs. 213 were realized during the year, Rs. 1,579 remaining under suspension at its close.

In the settled districts Rs. 896 (in Kohat) were remitted as against Rs. 8,252 in 1906-07. Rs. 3,936 were also remitted in the agencies of Kurram and Tochi.

26. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The demand under this head fell from Rs. 2,51,061 in 1906-07 to Rs. 2,03,291 in the current year. Outstanding arrears fell from Rs. 2,914 to Rs. 1,358. The system continues to work well and is generally appreciated.

27. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—The demand for miscellaneous land revenue has fallen from Rs. 1,60,755 to Rs. 1,42,637, which is largely due to the decrease in amounts due from assignees on account of the cost of settlements. The enhancement of *tirni* rates in Kohat also has tended to reduce the number of Ghilzai immigrants. The arrears of this year amount to Rs. 687 only as against Rs. 2,920 last year. Of last year's arrears Rs. 4 only remain outstanding.

Land Revenue Assignments.

28. Land revenue assignments show a marked rise during the year—from Rs. 4,64,302, or 18·8 per cent., to Rs. 4,99,014, or 19·7 per cent. For this Bannu is mainly responsible, the increase in this district being from Rs. 2,838 to Rs. 47,224 as the result of recent Settlement operations. The only other noteworthy figure is a decrease of Rs. 11,856 in Dera Ismail Khan. This district is, however, liable to constant variations owing to its system of fluctuating assessments.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

29. There has been a most satisfactory reduction in the number of writs and warrants issued, which has fallen from 2,535 to 1,789, the reduction being mainly in the Peshawar District. In no case was it found necessary to resort to imprisonment.

Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.

30. Advances under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884 totalled Rs. 87,103 in 1907-08 as compared with Rs. 1,00,532 in 1906-07, the decrease being attributable to the uncertain condition of the rainfall. Of the total year's demand, which amounted to Rs. 96,879, including principal, interest and arrears, Rs. 92,196 were collected, Rs. 1,895 were suspended, and only Rs. 2,788 (as compared with Rs. 8,431 last year) remained overdue at the close of the year.

Ejectment of tenants.

31. Only one decree was passed during the year for the ejectment of an occupancy tenant, and in no case was ejectment actually effected. The number of applications for ejectment of non-occupancy tenants rose from 1,041 to 1,303, but ejectments were only effected in 247 cases as compared with 341 last year.

Land Acquisition Act.

32. An area of 735·49 acres was permanently acquired by Government during the year at an average price of Rs. 77 as against Rs. 219 last year. The reduction in price is mainly due to the acquisition of a large quantity of inferior land in the Peshawar District for the construction of the Malakand branch of the Upper Swat River Canal. In Hazara and Bannu, however, where urban areas were acquired, the rate was the highest on record, being Rs. 835 and Rs. 775 per acre respectively.

2. Surveys.

33. The Topographical parties (Nos. 14 and 18) mentioned in last year's report continued to work, while Party No. 12 carried out triangulation work in the Hazara District and Party No. 9 commenced a survey in the Shirani country. The work of this party was brought to a stop by a sad tragedy on the 12th March 1909, when Mr. MacDonald, the officer in charge of the party, was murdered by three Shirani fanatics, and it was considered necessary to withdraw the party.

No Settlement survey was undertaken during the year.

3. Settlements.

34. No Settlement operations were undertaken during the year. Experience has shown that the heavy enhancements of revenue imposed in the recent Settlements of the Hazara, Bannu, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts and of the Tochi and Kurram Agencies have caused a good deal of discontent. With this feeling the Chief Commissioner found himself in sympathy to some extent, and after the conclusion of the year under report Major C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E., was deputed to enquire into the working of the new assessments. The result of this enquiry was to confirm the impression that the enhancements were unduly high. It was not considered that (generally speaking) the assessments were unsound from a purely revenue point of view, but it was established that the enhancements were far too high and sudden, and that insufficient weight had been given to local conditions, such as poverty of communications, comparative insecurity of life and property and political considerations. For these reasons recommendations have recently been made to the Government of India for a measure of relief. In the four districts it was proposed that the Rs. 5 per cent. lambardari cess and the Rs. 8-5-4 per cent. local rate should be remitted at a cost to Government of about Rs. 2,00,000 per annum. In the Tochi Agency it was proposed to increase inams and muafis, which amounted to only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the revenue to 15 per cent. at a cost of Rs. 3,900 per annum; and in the Kurram it was proposed that the deferred enhancement of three annas in the rupee, which was due to come into force in 1911, should be entirely remitted at a cost of Rs. 16,500 per annum.

At the time of writing this report sanction has been received to the proposals affecting the agencies, while those for the relief of the settled districts are still under the consideration of the Government of India.

4. Land Records.

35. The proportion of Patwaris of the agriculturist classes is the same as last year, *viz.* 36 per cent., and educational qualifications continue to show signs of improvement. The annual returns were filed punctually, and the general character of the Patwari staff was on the whole satisfactory. Owing to the paucity of passed candidates in Peshawar and the small proportion of Muhammadan candidates in Bannu, Patwari Schools were opened during the year in those districts, and the results were satisfactory. **Establishment.**

36. Although 125,795 mutations were attested as compared with 123,675 last year, the balance of unattested mutations at the close of the year rose from 21,213 to 25,479. As it was found that over half of the total arrears belonged to the Hazara District, special measures have been taken to bring work up to date in this district. The arrears were found on enquiry to be due to the fact that this branch of work had not been kept up to date in the recent settlement. Special measures were also found necessary in the Teri Tahsil of the Kohat District, where institutions had been exceptionally heavy during the year. **Mutation work.**

5. Government Waste Lands.

37. The working of the Hazara Forest Regulation was again carried on without much friction, though the system is not entirely satisfactory owing to the impossibility of adequate supervision of the subordinate staff. **Hazara.**

38. The area of unclassed forests and Government waste lands increased from 128,787 to 129,818 acres, and the area cultivated increased from 1,744 to 2,058 acres. The total income from unclassed forests and nazul lands has, however, fallen from Rs. 27,912 to Rs. 25,177. **Miscellaneous.**

6. Wards' Estates.

39. During the year under report the estate of the late Muhammad Akbar Khan of Topi was brought under the control of the Court of Wards. The major part of this estate is in the Hazara and the remainder in the Peshawar District. As the scheme of management for the Peshawar portion was not sanctioned until after the close of the year, the accounts of the entire estate are omitted from this year's report, and the estates dealt with remain therefore as in last year's report. **Extension of management.**

40. The total assets have risen from Rs. 3,81,258 to Rs. 4,38,240, and the debts have been reduced from Rs. 56,449 to Rs. 49,586. The estates of Amir Muhammad Khan of Peshawar and of Nawab Allahdad Khan of Dera Ismail Khan still show a deficit, but this has been reduced from Rs. 25,731 in 1906-07 to Rs. 13,658 in 1907-08. **Debts and Assets.**

The debts due from the estate of the late Raja Jehandad Khan, which amounted to Rs. 7,624 when charge of the estate was assumed last year, have all been paid off with the exception of Rs. 60, and the total liabilities of the estate of Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadr have been reduced during the year from Rs. 23,003 to Rs. 19,582.

41. The total income and expenditure for the year were Rs. 1,93,832 and Rs. 1,69,336 as compared with Rs. 1,74,929 and Rs. 1,35,632 respectively in 1906-07. The proportion of cost of management to ordinary income was 4·7 per cent. as against 5 per cent. last year. **Income and Expenditure.**

7. Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

42. Those provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Act, I of 1907, which had not already been introduced into this Province were adopted during the course of the year with slight modifications. The definition of "permanent alienation" has been so extended as to include the granting of occupancy rights and all kinds of gifts, and the Act has been made to apply to Sections 53 and 54 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, which is also in force in this Province. It was discovered during the year that the Pre-emption Act would remain practically inoperative in Hazara and Peshawar until Section 4 of the Alienation of Land Act, XIII of 1900, was extended to those districts. This was accordingly done, and since the close of the year agricultural tribes have been notified in those districts.

Transfers of land.

43. The area transferred by gift and exchange during the year rose from 10,661 acres to 13,862 acres, and that transferred by sale from 12,177 acres to 15,913. The area mortgaged fell from 30,703 to 30,003, while that redeemed rose from 36,292 to 36,730 acres. Sanction was accorded to sales in favour of money-lenders in 18 cases only.

The net losses of land by agricultural tribes show a considerable reduction on last year's figures. Losses by sale have fallen from 5,291 to 2,451, and by mortgage from 9,591 to 1,579 acres.

A comparison of figures relating to registered sales and mortgages in those districts where the Act is in force and in those where it is not for the two periods (1902-03-04) and (1905-06-07) shows that, whereas in the former both sales and mortgages have greatly decreased, in the latter they have considerably increased.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

44. Of the 18 Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council during the year 1908, 11 affected the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.*—

(1) Act No. I of 1908, an Act further to amend the Legal Practioners' Act (1879).

(2) Act No. II of 1908, an Act further to amend the Indian Tariff Act (1894).

(3) Act III of 1908, an Act further to amend the law relating to private trusts and trustees.

(4) Act V of 1908, an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of Courts of Civil Judicature.

This new Civil Procedure Code was extended to the North-West Frontier Province in January 1909.

(5) Act VI of 1908, an Act further to amend the law relating to explosive substances.

(6) Act VII of 1908, an Act for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in the newspapers.

(7) Act IX of 1908, an Act to consolidate and amend the law for the limitation of suits.

(8) Act X of 1908, an Act to make special provision for the payment of duty on salt in certain cases.

(9) Act XII of 1908, an Act further to amend the Indian Emigration Act (1883).

(10) Act XVI of 1908, an Act to consolidate the enactments relating to the registration of documents.

(11) Act XVII of 1908, an Act to consolidate the enactments relating to the emigration of natives of India.

The Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Act (1907) was also extended with slight modifications to the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1908 and in the Statistics of British India.]

45. The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police rose from 4,904 to 4,993, the increase being mainly in the more serious forms of crime. Of these 3,958 were returned as true. The percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to the total number of admitted cases fell from 49 to 47. **Police cases.**

Murders.

46. Murders show a slight decrease from 207 to 193, but the figures appended for the last five years show that this is mere fluctuation, and that no useful inference can be drawn from the decrease:—

1904	152
1905	196
1906	184
1907	207
1908	193

There was an increase in culpable homicide from 35 to 65 cases and in attempts to murder from 28 to 43.

Dacoities.

47. The most striking figure for the year is the increase in dacoity cases, which were more than doubled, as shown below:—

	1907.	1908.
Hazara	...	...
Peshawar	25	42
Kohat	5	10
Bannu	2	5
Dera Ismail Khan	...	8
Total ...	32	65

The vast majority of these cases were the work of Afghan and trans-frontier gangs, with which the Police Force is neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well-armed to cope. This was well illustrated in the capture of the well-known Zakha Khel outlaw Multan with a gang of 10 men in the early part of the year, when a Native Cavalry regiment and a double company of Native Infantry had to be employed, and only succeeded after a sharp encounter, in which they lost 4 men killed and 1 officer and 2 men were wounded.

Proposals for re-arming the police with Martini-Henry rifles instead of the smooth-bore weapons they now carry are under the consideration of the Government of India, while sanction has already been obtained to the issue of rifles to exposed villages for self-protection in place of the obsolete muzzle-loaders which previously formed their main armament. Improvements in the communications between frontier posts by extension of the telegraph and telephone systems are being gradually carried out, and further extensive schemes are under consideration as an additional means of coping with the raiding difficulty.

Thefts and losses of arms and ammunition.

48. Twenty-two Lee-Enfield rifles were lost or stolen during the year as compared with 10 in 1907, of which 9 were carried off by deserters and 5 were lost by the Munster Fusiliers in the Kabul River during the Mohmand Expedition. Twenty-eight Martini-Henry rifles were reported lost or stolen during the year and 3,154 rounds of ammunition.

Arms trade.

49. Successful measures were taken during the year against the enterprising Mians of Ali Khel. At the close of the year no less than six of these Mians were in jail, having been arrested either in possession of arms or in the act of taking delivery of consignments containing arms addressed to fictitious names.

Two good captures were also made of arms which were being smuggled across the Peshawar District from the Kohat Pass.

Stolen property.

50. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,60,018, of which Rs. 59,427, or 23 per cent., was recovered. The small percentage of recoveries is due to the large amount looted by trans-frontier raiders, the recovery of which, so far as the Police were concerned, was impossible.

51. Thirty-six outlaws were arrested during the year, and the number remaining at its close was 855. The lists of outlaws have been carefully corrected up to the close of the year with the object of ensuring closer surveillance. **Absconders.**

52. Three hundred and ninety-two persons were ordered to find security for their good behaviour as against 216 last year, while the number of persons under surveillance has increased to 1,747. **Bad characters.**

53. One punitive Police post was abolished during the year, no new one being established. **Punitive Police posts.**

54. Except the reduction of 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables owing to the abolition of the Bannu Settlement guard, no change was made in the sanctioned strength of the Force during the year. **Interior economy.**

The number of resignations in the Force increased from 213 to 291 and of discharges from 50 to 195, the latter being largely due to absence without leave, in most cases because resignations could not be at once accepted. It is disappointing that the increased rates of pay have so far had no result in diminishing the number of resignations. Attempts are being made to remedy the small proportion (only 20 per cent.) of Constables who can read and write by giving instruction to all recruits and men off duty at head-quarters.

Owing to the number of direct appointments to the rank of Sub-Inspector who could not be accommodated at the Phillour Training School, arrangements were made for the temporary establishment of a local training school at Abbottabad, which proved highly successful. It is unfortunate that the strength of the Force does not admit of this being maintained permanently.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1908 and in the Statistics of British India.]

55. The number of offences during the year, whether reported or admitted figures be examined, was the highest recorded since the formation of the Province. The following statement shows the chief statistics for 1908 compared with previous years :— **General.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of offences of all kinds reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Relation per cent. between the figures in columns 2 and 3.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons convicted.	Relation per cent. between the figures in columns 6 and 7.
1905 ...	17,958	12,861	71·61	11,970	26,625	12,849	48·25
1906 ...	18,471	12,958	70·15	12,148	26,320	12,492	47·46
1907 ...	19,720	14,004	71	13,125	28,077	13,361	47·58
1908 ...	21,603	15,352	71	14,290	31,494	14,710	46·74

Of the total number of 21,603 offences of all kinds reported during the year 11,473, or 53 per cent. as compared with 55 per cent. in 1907, were under the Indian Penal Code; and of these 7,298, or 64 per cent. (compared with 63 per cent. last year), were returned as true. 6,268 cases under the Indian Penal Code were brought to trial and 2,074 ended in conviction as compared with 5,944 and 1,967 in the preceding year.

The statistics of the year exhibit increases more or less marked under every head of serious crime except riots and attempts to murder. The increases are, however, particularly noticeable under the heads of kidnapping, burglaries and theft. The main cause of this increase is certainly to be found in the unsettled state of the border, every district except Hazara having been subject during the year to raids by trans-frontier gangs, which comprised at various times tribesmen under our own political control, outlaws from British territory and Afghan subjects. The favourite objective of these gangs was the kidnapping of some wealthy Hindu. The increase in ordinary thefts may also to some extent be accounted for by the continued high prices which ruled throughout the year.

Strength of the Magistracy.

56. The number of officers invested with criminal powers at the close of the year was 114 as against 112 in the previous year.

Work of the Magistracy.

57. There was a satisfactory increase during the year in the number of complaints dismissed *in limine* under Section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and also in the number of cases in which compensation was awarded under Section 250 to the victims of frivolous and vexatious prosecutions. The high number of discharges in security cases (3,716 out of 9,987 brought to trial) is unsatisfactory, and shows that a more careful preliminary investigation is called for in this class of case. In this connection it may be noted that compensation under Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code is not awardable to the sufferer under a malicious report directed to showing that security is necessary to prevent a breach of the peace, and full advantage is taken of this loophole by those who wish to annoy an enemy by subjecting him to a police or magisterial investigation without incurring the risk of being called on to pay compensation. The figures quoted alone go a long way towards showing that an amendment of the law in this direction is becoming necessary.

Punishments.

58. Ten persons were sentenced to death and 33 to transportation as against 22 and 51 in 1907. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to whom solitary confinement was awarded rose from 44 per cent. to 45 per cent., but this figure is not high enough. The total of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 94,170 as compared with Rs. 83,420 in the previous year. Out of Rs. 71,940 realized during the year Rs. 16,256 were paid as compensation. The number of whippings remained practically the same as last year, but there was a marked rise (from 5,191 to 6,730) in the number of persons ordered to find security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour. Sentences were enhanced on appeal or revision in 27 cases during the year.

Sessions Courts.

59. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 72 Sessions cases, 572 criminal appeals and 110 revision cases as against 90, 543 and 143 respectively in 1907. The average duration of cases was 47 days in Peshawar and 50 in Derajat, while that of appeals was 14 and 17 days respectively. Only 16 appeals and 4 revision cases were pending at the close of the year.

Judicial Commissioner.

60. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 20 references in murder cases, 118 criminal appeals and 98 revision cases as compared with 37, 115 and 78 in the preceding year. Capital sentences were confirmed in the case of 11 persons and commuted in the case of 6, while 3 persons under sentence of death were acquitted.

Frontier Crimes Regulation.

61. The number of references to Councils of Elders in criminal cases rose from 153 to 182, while the percentage of convictions rose from 44 to 47. In parts of the Province the system of jirga trial has been somewhat altered and assimilated to the practice in the Baluchistan Agency. Instead of three or four men being nominated as a jirga in each individual case, periodical "jirga sessions" are held, to which all cases awaiting trial by jirga are made over. In this way it is possible to ensure that each case is tried by a very large and influential body of men, while constant summonses to the members of the jirga are avoided. The small jirgas previously appointed were inevitably open to misrepresentation; cases of corruption and of personal leanings on

the part of the members were by no means unknown, and the number of cases in which such reproaches were attributed was very large. Under the more recent system these drawbacks to the jirga system almost entirely disappear, and the only drawback under which the present method labours is that the large jirga on account of its size and the number of cases which it has to try is precluded from going to the scene of each offence to supplement by its own investigations the facts which have already been brought to light. However, the cases in which this is really necessary or advantageous are not very numerous, and in special cases the old style of jirga can still be reverted to. On the whole the system of jirga sessions has worked well, and it is reported to be popular both with the members and with the general public.

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1908 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Convicts.

62. The convict population of the jails of the Province at the beginning of the year remained practically stationary as compared with last year, but at the end of the year it had fallen to 920 as compared with 1,063 last year. The total population also fell from 1,307 to 1,202.

The number of admissions of convicts by direct committal increased from 3,030 to 3,145, and, as usual, they were almost entirely illiterate. The percentage of Muhammadans was 94·60. Amongst those admitted were 11 juvenile males and 1 female as against 8 and 1 in the preceding year.

Under-trial prisoners.

63. There were 141 prisoners in jails awaiting trial at the commencement of the year; 3,316 were received during the year and 243 remained at its close.

Civil prisoners.

64. 111 civil prisoners were dealt with during the year as against 126 in 1907.

Average Jail population.

65. The daily average of prisoners of all classes rose from 1,196 in 1907 to 1,323 in 1908.

Accommodation.

66. There was accommodation for 1,465 male and 99 female prisoners in the jails of the Province at the end of the year as compared with 1,415 and 100 at the beginning. This extension is due to the enlargement of the Abbottabad Jail. There was overcrowding in all the jails during the year, the number of days on which this occurred ranging from 28 at Dera Ismail Khan to 211 at Peshawar. To a considerable extent this was due to sudden influxes of political prisoners, but the main cause of the very serious overcrowding in the Peshawar Jail was an outbreak of typhus fever, which precluded the possibility of relief by transfers to other jails. Where such a course was possible, however, the utmost advantage was taken of transfers to bring relief, many prisoners being transferred even before their appeals had been decided, and the cost of transfers being increased by Rs. 1,081. To cope with this overcrowding proposals are now under consideration for the conversion of the Mardan lock-up into a subsidiary jail and for the extension of the Peshawar Jail. The Bannu Jail is in course of being enlarged.

Health.

67. The health of the jail population continued good. Admissions to hospital per mille of average strength rose from 1,242 to 1,282 owing to the wide prevalence of malaria, but the death-rate fell from 19·79 in 1907 to 14·42 in 1908, the death-rate of the free population being 35·83.

Conduct and discipline.

68. There were no escapes or attempts to escape during the year in the jails of the Province, though one political prisoner escaped from the Hangu lock-up. Offences by the subordinate establishments were fewer than last year, and notwithstanding the increased population of the jails the number of offences committed by convicts fell from 1,401 to 1,368. The discipline maintained was good and no excessive recourse was had to the more severe forms of punishment. Only two whippings were inflicted.

Expenditure.

69. The total expenditure on maintenance and guarding rose from Rs. 91,204 in 1907 to Rs. 1,04,604 in 1908. The increase is partly due to the increased population and partly to the high rate of food-stuffs.

Earnings.

70. The net cash earnings from jail manufactures fell from Rs. 7,200 to Rs. 5,645, but the amounts paid into the Treasury show a slight increase on last year's figures, and there was an advance of Rs. 3,301 in the indirect profits from the performance of jail duties, repairs, gardening, &c.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1908 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Institutions.

71. The number of suits instituted during the year again passes all previous records, being 24,432 as against 22,573 in 1907. The increase in genuine suits is partly due to the general rise in prices of agricultural produce, which has tempted money-lenders to sue defaulting debtors with some hope of obtaining satisfaction for the decree passed, but the total is so vastly in excess of the actual number of suits on questions which really require the decision of a Court of law that discussion of the variations in numbers is unprofitable. There are many parts of the Province where it is almost a matter of custom to bring some false and imaginary civil suit against a man who is likely to be a witness for the opposition in a criminal or really important civil case merely in order to ask a successful question in cross-examination in the larger case indicating bias on the part of the witness. The practice is quite cheap and it is difficult to combat, since a suit dismissed *in limine* or even in default is quite sufficient for the purpose required. This is especially noticeable in the Bannu District, where institutions during the year reached the remarkable figure of 166 per 10,000 of the total population.

There are also other explanations of this large excess in the number of civil suits, of which perhaps the most fruitful is the matrimonial question, which alone furnishes an enormous number of institutions. If any ordinary Pathan peasant buys a wife with whom he cannot live peacefully, the result is almost certainly two civil suits; the woman returns to her father's house and the husband has rarely paid the full dower. Either then the father sues for dower and the husband retaliates with a suit for restitution of conjugal rights, or *vice versâ*. Even this only ends the matter so far as the Civil Courts are concerned, as the quarrel is probably also the cause of security proceedings on the wife's part or else a claim for maintenance, and the husband is certain to apply for his wife's expulsion under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. Instructions have been issued for a more free recourse to civil jirgas with a view to settling such cases amicably by a money composition, and it is hoped that by this means a number of frivolous cases both civil and criminal may be avoided, but the time of the Magistracy is already fully occupied, and though in course of time it is believed that this procedure would result in a reduction of work, it would for some time mean an increased burden. Institutions in matrimonial suits increased from 503 to 666. A further indication of the frivolous way in which civil litigation is resorted to is furnished by an examination of the value of suits, which shows that over 76 per cent. of institutions related to petty matters under Rs. 100 in value.

Agency for the disposal of original Civil cases.

72. The strength of the Judicial agency and the proportion of civil business disposed of by each class of that agency during the year does not exhibit any marked difference from the statement for last year, but it is satisfactory to note that 2,328 cases, or 9·1 per cent. of the total, was disposed of by Honorary Civil Judges as against 1,791 cases, or 7·4 per cent., last year. There was also an improvement in the proportion of cases disposed of by Assistant Commissioners.

Cantonment Small Cause Courts.

73. There was a falling off in the disposal of work by this agency: the Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, owing to press of magisterial and executive work, was only able to dispose of 105 suits during the year, and it

became necessary to appoint the Munsif of Peshawar an Additional Judge of the Peshawar Cantonment Small Cause Court to clear off the arrears of petty work. Since the close of the year a temporary Assistant Cantonment Magistrate has been appointed, and his tenure has been once extended. There is a strong case for making the appointment permanent.

Disposals.

74. The District Courts disposed of 25,508 out of a total of 27,763 original suits for disposal. This figure (92 per cent.) is very creditable, as the Courts were not always at full strength. The average duration of contested suits too was reduced from 36 days to 35 and of uncontested from 23 days to 21.

Appellate work.

75. District Judges and Subordinate Judges disposed of 587 appeals as against 608 last year, the average duration being 34 days. Divisional Judges disposed of 1,276 appeals as against 848, the average duration being 119 days in the Peshawar and 58 days in the Derajat Division. The large increase is due to the appointment of an Additional Judge for 3½ months to the Divisional Court, Peshawar, in which no less than 1,071 of the total appeals were decided.

The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 22 ordinary appeals, 143 further appeals, 18 mixed appeals and 83 revision cases compared with 6, 43, 94 and 86 respectively last year. The figure 143 is accounted for by no less than 98 further appeals being lodged in one big pre-emption case from the Yusufzai Sub-Division.

Execution of decrees.

76. There was a marked improvement in disposal of execution work during the year, for though the proportion of cases in which whole or partial execution was obtained fell slightly, the amount realized totalled Rs. 3,77,191, or 32 per cent. of the full value of decrees as compared with 27 per cent. last year.

The improvement mainly occurred in the Peshawar District, results being worst in Hazara. In the latter district, however, petty civil litigation has so increased as to be beyond the power of disposal of a single Munsif. For some time past it has been the practice to depute the Munsif from Bannu for two months to assist, but the question of the permanent location of a second Munsif in the Hazara District is now under consideration.

Process-serving establishment.

77. The process-serving establishment is indifferently reported on. Peons on Rs. 6 a month, who are required to be literate, and who have extremely hard work, incessant travelling and unlimited opportunities for illegal exactions, cannot however be expected to be above reproach, and the question of raising their emoluments to something representing a living wage is under consideration.

General.

78. On the whole the administration of civil justice in the Province may be held to be satisfactory. Apart however from the necessity for strengthening the Munsif establishment in Hazara, which has already been noticed, there is a further matter in which the Civil Judicial staff fails to meet the growing requirements of the people: there is only one District Judge between the two districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and litigants in important civil cases and appellants in cases of all classes are thereby frequently subjected to very grave inconvenience. The only means of communication between the two districts involves a drive of 80 miles by road, so that a litigant who is unfortunate enough to have a date for hearing fixed in the foreign district has 160 miles to travel for the purpose, and (occasionally) has to transport all his witnesses backwards and forwards in the same way. This inconvenience is of course in practice cut down to a minimum, but stress of work prevents its being done so invariably, and the inconvenience caused by this duplication of work is very great. Assuming that the District Judge has arranged his dates so as to take up in Dera Ismail Khan only local cases, even one important case involving delay in Dera Ismail Khan must result in cases fixed for Bannu being postponed to the considerable inconvenience and expense of the parties who may have travelled 40 or 50 miles with their witnesses for the hearing and have to return to their homes without any result. The need for a separate appointment of District Judge for each of these districts is becoming daily more pressing.

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1908, and in the Statistics of British India.]

General.

79. The total number of documents, both compulsory and optional, registered during the triennium 1906 to 1909 are given below :—

1906	8,093
1907	8,567
1908	9,821

The expansion in the volume of transfers is due to the strong competition for land in the Mardan Sub-Division on account of the projected construction of the Upper Swat River Canal. Kohat is also the seat of considerable activity in land transfers, and it is reported that the money-lenders of the Bannu and Mianwali districts are trying to obtain a footing in Kohat, as owing to the Land Alienation Act they can no longer purchase land in their own districts.

Business.

80. The total value of property affected by registered deeds was 55·9 lakhs as against 50 lakhs in 1907.

Agency.

81. There was no change in the number of offices during the year.

Finance.

82. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 30,490 in 1907 to Rs. 35,688 in 1908 and expenditure rose from Rs. 8,681 to Rs. 9,289.

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1907-08 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Constitution.

83. The constitution and jurisdiction of the District Boards remained unaltered, and members continued to be appointed by nomination.

Working.

84. The number of meetings held by all the Boards was above the prescribed minimum, and the average attendance at meetings throughout the year showed an improvement in all districts except Peshawar. The Board of this district continues to maintain its reputation for apathy ; it is however hoped that the application of the system, which has been tried with considerable success in other districts, of holding non-official members responsible for the welfare of their own localities may awaken them to a sense of their public duties.

Rules for the management of Provident Funds, which have been established by all District Boards, were published during the year, and a detailed scheme for the foundation of scholarships for students of the Hospital Assistant class to be deputed to the Lahore Medical School was worked out; the holders will be under agreement to serve the District Boards when qualified for periods of five years, and it is hoped by this means to overcome a great part of the difficulty hitherto experienced in recruiting Hospital Assistants.

The separation of the District Board and Municipal offices at Bannu was effected in October 1907, and the measure is about to be introduced in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Hazara.

Finance.

85. The closing balance on 31st March 1908 aggregated Rs. 93,553 compared with Rs. 68,987 in the previous year. The increase is mainly due to bumper harvests in Dera Ismail Khan, where there was an increase of nearly Rs. 16,000 in the Local Rate, and to the tolls upon certain ferries in that district which were transferred to the control of the District Board. These tolls realized Rs. 5,298. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum. Excluding debt transactions, the total income for the year amounted to Rs. 3,16,489 against Rs. 2,90,658 in the previous year, while the expenditure remained stationary. The percentage of expenditure to the total income on education was 28 and on medical was 15·5 as compared with the minima of 25 per cent. and 12·5 per cent. respectively.

The Imperial grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 49,000 plus Rs. 1,139 on account of arrears for 1906-07. The original three years' programmes for works to be constructed from these grants expired at the close of the year. The money was mainly utilized upon roads, Rs. 94,646 being so expended out of the total of Rs. 1,41,187, while "Medical" received Rs. 20,483.

Similar programmes for the next triennium have now been prepared, in which the claims of veterinary development have received particular attention.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1907-08 and in the Statistics of British India.]

86. The small Municipality of Lakki in the Bannu District was converted into a Notified Area with effect from the 1st October 1908, and the question of similarly reducing the Nawanshahr Municipality is under consideration. No other changes in constitution occurred during the year. **Constitution.**

87. One hundred and sixty-one general and 57 special meetings were held in the year as against 126 general and 39 special in the year before, and in no case was the number of meetings less than 12, which is the prescribed minimum. The system of sub-committees continues to work well. **Working.**

The provisions of Sections 140 and 141 of the Municipal Act were extended to the Kohat Municipality, the necessity having become apparent during the outbreak of cholera; these sections provide for segregation in case of certain infectious diseases and enable the use of unwholesome water to be prohibited, and a bye-law adopting the transit-refund system (paragraphs 99—108 of the Account Code) in respect of sheep and goats brought into Bannu for sale at the weekly Friday fairs was framed by the Edwardesabad Municipality. Rules for the control of stage carriages were also extended to this Municipality by notification.

Bye-laws for regulating the sale of milk, butter, meat and ærated waters were framed by the Dera Ismail Khan Municipality. Rules for the management of Provident Funds have now been adopted by all Municipalities and by the Tank Notified Area.

88. The accounts of all Municipalities and Notified Areas for 1906-07 were audited during the year by the peripatetic auditors, and no serious irregularities were detected. There has been a satisfactory improvement in the working of the Municipal Account Code. The aggregate balances of Municipalities and Notified Areas at the close of the year were Rs. 2,13,654 and Rs. 17,982 as against Rs. 1,58,160 and Rs. 17,689 respectively at the beginning. In no case did the balance fall short of the prescribed minimum. **Finance.**

The incomes amounted to Rs. 5,47,293 and Rs. 24,415 respectively against Rs. 5,25,999 and Rs. 18,852 in the preceding year, and the expenditure to Rs. 5,06,642 and Rs. 24,939 against Rs. 5,33,115 and Rs. 17,845, "Debt Head" transactions being excluded.

The percentage of expenditure devoted to the several main heads is noted below :—

General Administration	13·2
Public Safety	16·3
Public Health and Convenience	53·6
Public Instruction	12·5
Miscellaneous	4·4

89. During the autumn of 1907 malarial fever was prevalent, and plague appeared in the cities of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan. Preventive measures were taken in the neighbouring Municipalities, and the disease disappeared in the spring. **General.**

10. Military.

90. The number of recruits who enlisted in the Native Army from this Province was 1,273 as against 1,090 in 1907-08. Of these 909 joined the Northern and 364 the Southern Army. 730 of the recruits were Pathans (excluding Afridis) and 84 were Afridis.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1907-08, in the Statistics of British India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1908.]

Agricultural Department.

91. The post of Deputy Director of Agriculture, which was sanctioned by the Secretary of State as long ago as 1906, still remains vacant, and consequently no further progress has been made with the scheme of agricultural experiments in this Province. The necessity for filling up this appointment or of making some minor appointment in lieu is being felt increasingly as time goes on. Money has been spent on the purchase of land for experimental farms, buildings have been erected, students have been sent to the Agricultural College, Cawnpore, some of whom are due to return this year, and only the appointment of a supervising officer is awaited for a serious effort in the direction of agricultural improvements.

Experiments.

92. The experimental seed farm which was established last year in the Dera Ismail Khan District has proved a great success. Of the total area of 360 acres 161 acres were sown with 151 maunds of wheat, and of this 113 acres were harvested, producing 838 maunds. Experiments with onions and barley were also made, but proved unsuccessful. No new products or agricultural implements were introduced during the year.

Prices.

93. Owing to the large exports down-country on account of the high prices obtainable there and to the military operations in 1908 the prices of all food-grains generally ruled high throughout the Province. In Hazara, however, wheat was selling at Rs. 3-12-0 per maund as against Rs. 4-6-0 per maund last year. The normal rate is, however, only Rs. 2-14-0. In Peshawar the rate remained the same as last year, while in Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan the price increased by 6 annas, 7 annas and 2 annas respectively.

Condition of cattle.

94. Fodder was sufficient, except for parts of the year in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts and in parts of Bannu, but water was not available in some villages of the Daman tract in Dera Ismail Khan, and the people were compelled to migrate with their cattle to the Indus Valley.

The year was very unhealthy and the number of deaths from contagious diseases amongst cattle were nearly double that reported last year, but the quinquennial enumeration of cattle which was held in February 1909 shows a large increase, which is mainly attributable to plough cattle and other bovines.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1908-09.]

Weather.

95. The rainfall in February and March was much below the average, and this was severely felt in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where sowings are very early. In the remaining districts this was made up for by heavy rains in April, which enabled large areas to be prepared for kharif sowings. The monsoon rainfall was below the average in Peshawar but up to or above it in the remaining districts, and the net result was that the area sown in the kharif was the largest for five years, and the harvest was a bumper one.

The excellence of the monsoon rains too enabled sowings for the rabi crop to commence under favourable conditions, but the winter rains were considerably below the average until February 20th. The yield was above the average in Hazara, in which the winter rains were rather better, but on unirrigated lands in other districts it was below the average. On irrigated lands it was about average.

Calamities of the season.

96. During the Rabi 1909 hailstorms occurred in almost 100 villages of the Peshawar District and did considerable damage. Proposals for remission of revenue in the affected areas are under consideration. In Dera Ismail Khan also much damage was done by hailstorms in June. Slight damage not warranting remissions occurred in Hazara, while in Kohat and the Kurram Valley remissions of Rs. 155 and Rs. 263 respectively have already been granted.

Crops.

97. Wheat is the most important crop in the Province, and covered just over a million acres, or 36 per cent. of the total cropped area. Sugarcane shows a falling off from last year,—28,000 acres compared with 35,000,—while cotton increased from 48,000 to 54,000 acres.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities and District Boards for 1907-08.]

98. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 11,992 on arboriculture, horticulture and experimental cultivation as compared with Rs. 13,382 in 1906-07. The Municipal income derived from the sale of land, garden produce, trees, grass and wood amounted to Rs. 13,303 as compared with Rs. 8,003 in the preceding year.

District Boards spent Rs. 7,839 on public gardens as against Rs. 6,925 in the previous year, and Rs. 14,718 on arboriculture as against Rs. 14,647. They realized Rs. 3,333 under the head of Public Garden receipts compared with Rs. 3,247 and Rs. 6,651 from sale of grass and trees compared with Rs. 5,138.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for 1907-08.]

Alteration in area.

99. The re-survey of the Dungagali, Thandiani and Khanpur Range Forests, and in the two former ranges a re-division in accordance with the Working Plan, account for the only changes in the forests managed by the Forest Department. All of these are reserved, and their total area now exceeds 236 square miles.

An addition of 1,696 acres acquired for the Nowshera Khaiski grass rakh was made to the forests under military control.

Demarcations.

100. Lines 20 feet wide were cleared along seven miles of the boundaries of forests in the Khanpur Range, but owing to the rapidity with which *sanatha* is coming up in previously cleared lines the adoption of some more permanent method of definition is under consideration.

Surveys.

101. Seven sheets of the Khanpur Range on a scale of 4-inch to a mile were published during the year, and 13 sheets of that and of the Dungagali Range are in course of preparation. A Working Plan map of the Khanpur Range on a scale of 1-inch to a mile was also published.

Communications.

102. 7½ miles of paths were constructed and 32 miles repaired as against 14 and 17 miles respectively last year.

Forest offences.

103. The number of forest offences reported during the year rose from 674 to 908. The increase is almost entirely attributable to the poorness of the grass crop, unauthorized grazing and lopping accounting for the whole increase.

104. The failure of fire protection has been the most unsatisfactory feature in the year's work, the area burnt being estimated at no less than 23,295 acres. Though the prevailing drought was to some extent answerable for this, and made the mischief much more difficult to cope with, the main cause of the very large increase was undoubtedly the poorness of the grass crop, which induced the villagers to fire intentionally either the forest itself or the *guzara* on its fringe in the hope of the fire spreading and thus improving the grass. The experience of the past year shows clearly that when grass crops are poor the imposition of fines does not act as a sufficient deterrent to this form of mischief, and the punitive closure of the forests in such cases is the only measure which promises to be effective in dealing with this trouble. **Protection from fire.**

105. No alterations were made in the grazing arrangements of the previous year except that, owing to the prevailing scarcity, 55 miles of the Dungagali and Thandiani Range forest were opened temporarily to cattle and buffalo grazing. The number of animals impounded during the year was rather less than last year. **Protection from cattle.**

106. The seed crop of the year was exceptionally bad, but reproduction was satisfactory in the firewood forests of Khanpur and Bagnotar. Artificial reproduction was generally unsuccessful. **Improvements of forest growth.**

Improvement fellings were carried out in connection with selection fellings, the trees being sold standing when possible. In addition improvement fellings were carried out over 600 acres, the trees being sold standing, except in the Birangali forest, from which they were exported to supplement the Abbottabad firewood supply, and in Kagan, where there is no market for such trees.

107. An outturn of 663,994 cubic feet of timber and 306,128 cubic feet of fuel was removed from the forests during the year. **Produce outturn.**

108. During the year 46,290 deodar logs containing 1,812,652 cubic feet of timber were launched from the forest, while 41,157 logs containing 1,365,040 cubic feet were received at the sale depôts; 96,023 and 77,152 scantlings were launched and received respectively. The percentage of launchings not received at the end of the year was 12 in the case of logs and 20 in that of scantlings. **Timber launched and received.**

109. The difficulties experienced in providing firewood and charcoal for the garrison and town of Abbottabad still continue. This is due to the lack of camel transport necessary to convey a sufficient quantity from the Khanpur forests to Abbottabad, and the only remedy appears to lie in the construction of wire ropeways to bring supplies down to the road from the hill forests; this entails, however, the supply of a somewhat inferior quality of fuel. **Fuel.**

110. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the division for the last three years :— **Finance.**

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1905-06	1,50,760	93,730	57,030
1906-07	1,68,841	85,467	83,374
1907-08	2,31,166	89,192	1,41,974

The large increase of revenue (37 per cent.) was mainly derived from major forest produce, and as it was largely due to the sale of standing Kagan trees, the profits from which under the old system of departmental working would not have accrued for one or more years, a corresponding decrease must be anticipated in the future. There is, however, still great room for development in the forests, though this must depend on sanction being obtained to an increase in the establishment and to some minor increases in expenditure. The matter is now engaging the attention of the Conservator.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, 1907-08 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

KOHAT SALT MINES.

General. 111. The sales, 452,975 maunds, and issues, 453,655 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year increased by 61,527 and 64,295 maunds respectively as compared with those of 1906-07. The increase is attributed to the reduction of the duty to Re. 1 per maund, which was brought into effect in March 1907, and to the winter of 1907-08 being a dry one. The quantity declared for export to Kabul and independent territory fell during the year to 31,851 maunds, a drop of 4,528 maunds. This decrease occurred in exports to Swat, Bajaur, Kabul and Waziristan, the quantity declared for Tirah showing a slight increase. 421,804 maunds were declared for exports to places in British territory, an increase of 68,823 maunds. Peshawar showed a falling off, but exports to all other places in the Province showed an increase.

Accidents. 112. No accident of any kind occurred during the year in any of the quarries of the division.

113. 148,080 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by railway to stations in the Peshawar Valley compared with 6,088 maunds so carried in 1906-07. This marked increase is due to the opening of the new cart road to the Jatta Depôt and to the establishment of through railway communication over the Indus at Khushalgarh. No salt from the Kohat mines appears to have been despatched to the Hazara District or to any of the cis-Indus districts of the Punjab.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Statistics of British India.]

114. The same two steam cotton-ginning factories mentioned in last year's report continued to work during the year. An average of 118 hands per day were employed. The sanitary and protective arrangements continued adequate and no accident occurred.

Each factory is closed on Sundays and also observes midday stoppages. The average wage earned by unskilled labour was 9 annas per diem in the case of men and 4 annas in the case of women. Children were not employed.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1908-09.]

General. 115. An important change in the arrangements for registration of trade was carried out during the year. Previously a considerable portion of the trade with the independent tribes on this side of the Durand Line was not registered. To register this trade a number of new posts were established at various points on the frontier. One was opened at Saidgi in the Tochi Valley, where trade with Northern Waziristan is registered with effect from the 1st April 1908. Similarly two more posts were opened with effect from 1st October at Murtaza and Khirgi in the Dera Ismail Khan District to register trade with the Mahsuds and Wazirs. Arrangements were also made with effect from 1st May 1908 to register trade with the Turis of the Kurram Valley, but it was not found necessary to open a special post, as the existing Thal post in the Kohat District was available for the purpose.

The total value of trade during the year amounted to 244 lakhs of rupees; that for last year was given as 304 lakhs, but for purposes of comparison it is necessary to deduct 35 lakhs on account of the Kashmir trade figures for eight months which were included in the above. The net decrease is therefore 25 lakhs of rupees. Of this decrease over 11 lakhs occurred in imports and over 13 lakhs in exports.

The proportion borne by the trade of the various tracts for the last two years to the Provincial total is given below :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Tirah	5	4
Afghanistan	46	45
Bajaur	48	43
Boner	1	1
Waziristan	...	2
Turis of Kurram	...	5
Total ...	100	100

The figures for Waziristan and the Turis have been excluded in instituting comparisons between the figures of this year and last.

116. The trade with Tirah was very slack during the year, the main causes being the Mohmand and Afridi expeditions and the temporary closures of the Khyber, to which route the decrease is almost entirely confined. Imports and exports alike show a decrease of about a lakh of rupees. The largest item of decrease in imports is "timber" (Rs. 38,000), but this was due to special causes, the low state of the rivers rendering the floating of logs impracticable. The only substantial increase was in "fruits" (Rs. 45,000), which was due to a good fruit crop in Tirah. The decreases in exports were general and do not require special comment. **Tirah.**

117. The total volume of trade with Afghanistan (exclusive of silver) fell from Rs. 1,04,79,898 to Rs. 90,63,520, a decrease of 14 lakhs, shared in almost equal proportions by exports and imports. There are six different routes through which Afghan trade passes, of which the most important are the Khyber and the Kajuri Kach (Wana), these two routes being responsible for more than half the total. **Afghanistan.**

The Khyber, for reasons already noticed in discussing trade with Tirah, shows a decrease of 10 per cent., while Kajuri Kach shows an increase of 6 per cent. The Kabul River route shows an increase of 17 per cent., while the remaining three routes—Kurram, Moghal Kot and Tochi—show decreases of 66 per cent., 25 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively. The decrease in the Kurram route is largely due to the separate registration of Kurram trade, which is no longer classed as Afghan, while that in the Moghal Kot route is explained by the increasing preference of the Powindahs for the Bolan Pass, by which route they reach the rail sooner. This fact is mainly responsible for the decrease in imports, more than half the total falling off being attributable to this route. The decrease in exports is entirely confined to the Kurram route, where the falling off has been already explained.

Hides of cattle (— Rs. 1,80,000) and skins of sheep and goats (— Rs. 1,83,000) are the largest items of decrease in imports, wool, tobacco, drugs, horses and fruits coming next. Of these the decrease in wool, tobacco and fruits is referable to the diversion of trade to the Bolan Pass, and that in horses in the stricter enforcement of restrictions on export in Afghanistan. Diminution of stock with decreased mortality is the reason assigned for the items of skins and hides.

The decreases in exports are mainly in piece-goods, both Indian and European, but most of it re-appears in the figures for the Turis, though there is still some decrease which is attributed to the high prices ruling in the Indian markets.

Silver has been excluded from all the above comparisons. The export of silver remained almost uniform with last year, but there was a remarkable increase of Rs. 7,86,000 in imports, for which no definite reason can be assigned. The import is in coined rupees, and comes *viâ* the Khyber.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

118. Trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur shows a decrease of 17 lakhs, of which nearly 13 lakhs is referable to imports. Ghi, rice, skins and hides are the largest items. The total decrease was largely due to the unsettled state of the Mohmand border, while poor crops and the prevalence of disease also operated to restrict the imports. The decrease in exports is mainly in the item "piece-goods."

Boner.

119. The trade with Boner shows an increase of nearly one lakh. This is distributed over most heads of both export and import, and is simply indicative of steady progress.

Waziristan.

120. The total trade registered with Waziristan amounted to Rs. 4,68,962. The figures for Southern Waziristan, however, represent the period from 1st October 1908 only. Wood, wool, mats, sheep and goats, hides and fruit were the main items of import, and piece-goods, salt, wheat and other crops accounted for most of the exports.

Turis of Kurram.

121. The total trade with the Turis for 11 months was Rs. 12,60,263, of which Rs. 9,86,401 were exports.

The articles imported were food-grains, fruits, hides and skins, while those exported were mainly piece-goods, but also included some leather, sugar, salt and manufactured articles.

The majority of this Turi trade of nearly 13 lakhs had previously been included in the Afghan figures, and as this trade has been excluded from comparisons between this year and last, the year's figures are somewhat fallacious. Probably the total diminution of trade shown in the first paragraph of this article as 25 lakhs is not really much more than half that amount, though it is impossible to give exact calculations. The year's decrease may thus be said to be entirely attributable to the decline in trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

Tea.

122. The exports of both Indian and foreign tea again show a steady decrease.

Salt.

123. The exports of salt show a decrease of over one lakh, but half of this is only apparent, the figures cut off the Afghan trade re-appearing in the Turi exports which have been excluded. The true decrease is entirely in the export to Dir, Swat and Bajaur, and has already been explained.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1908-09.]

Expenditure.

124. The total expenditure on Civil Works during the year amounted to Rs. 20,66,106 as against Rs. 16,61,008 last year.

Works during the year.

125. The principal works carried out in each district during the year were as follows:—

A.—Buildings.

(1) *Kohat.*—The construction of the new Militia post at Wuchdarra was completed, improvements were carried out in the Samana Rifles' Lines at Hangu, the quarters for the Adjutant at the same place were completed, and office accommodation was provided for the Political Agent at Parachinar. A commencement was also made in constructing a Treasury at Kohat and a house for the Head Clerk of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and in enlarging the Police Lines.

(2) *Peshawar.*—Construction of an office, &c., for the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle, at Peshawar and of a Farm Office with godowns and quarters for the experimental farm at Lalla, and the duplication of the Electric Light plant at Government House, Peshawar.

Progress was continued in the construction of new court-houses, a store-house and Treasury for the Deputy Commissioner's office, of a house with offices for the Sessions Judge, and of two blocks of hospital buildings in the Police Lines. An extension of the water-supply for the Khyber Rifles at Landi Kotal was also effected.

(3) *Bannu.*—Construction of a 2nd class Rest House at Hawed and adaptation of the Settlement Officer's bungalow for use as a Rest House.

Progress was continued in the construction of a new Police Station at Mirian and in the conversion of the old Circuit House into a bungalow for the Commandant, Border Military Police.

(4) *Abbottabad.*—Construction of an additional barrack in the Jail and additions to the Dâk Bungalow.

Progress was continued in the construction of a Police Station in addition to the Police Lines at Abbottabad and in the erection of a new Civil Hospital, Rest House and clerks' quarters in Nathiagali.

(5) *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Construction of a Civil and Militia post at Jandola, a Police Station at Paharpur, and a Police Inspector's quarters at Dera Ismail Khan, and additions to the Rest House at Murtaza. Progress was made with additions to the Post Office.

B.—Communications.

(1) *Kohat.*—Progress was made with re-metalling the Hangu-Thal road.

(2) *Peshawar.*—The roadway over the Gulabad boat-bridge is being widened to 9 inches, and the work is nearly finished.

(3) *Bannu.*—Construction of a causeway and two embankments in the Chingoshta Nullah on the Kohat-Bannu road and of a paved causeway with embanked roadway south of the Chingoshta on the same road. The construction of a metalled road outside Bannu Cantonments to link the roads leading to Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan was almost completed.

(4) *Abbottabad.*—Re-building various small bridges on the Hazara Trunk Road with steel girders.

(5) *Dera Ismail Khan.*—Conversion of a gap on the Dera-Tank-Murtaza road into a 6-span bridge, construction of a 2-span bridge on the Murtaza-Wana road, construction of a dam near Hathala to protect the Dera-Tank road, and completion of the small culverts on the road between Dera and Zam Chaudwan.

(6) *General.*—The Province labours at present under great disabilities owing to the poverty of communications by both railway and road, but especially the former. The high prices which have recently ruled should indicate a great advance in prosperity, but this is largely discounted by the difficulty which is found in bringing surplus produce on to the general Indian Railway system, and at present the money-lending class, who have more resources for combating the difficulty, are enabled to reap the majority of the gain to the prejudice of the agriculturists. The matter has engaged and is engaging careful attention, and it is proposed to submit a separate comprehensive report on the needs of the Province. It will suffice here to deal very briefly with the question.

A.—Railways.—The decision on the proposed narrow gauge line from Kohat *viâ* Bannu to Dera Ismail Khan (which is now being surveyed) is awaited with intense interest by the people, who are fully alive to the advantages of contact with the Indian markets. This is the scheme on which all

other proposals must depend, for it is the most pressing need of the Province, and should it not be sanctioned, all available money must be expended to provide some substitute. Though the most important, it is, however, by no means the only need. The proposal for a railway to join Abbottabad to the main line has long been under consideration, and its want is so felt that small private capitalists are beginning to consider the question of attempting to raise the funds to construct it. The conversion of the narrow gauge line from Nowshera to Dargai to the standard gauge and of constructing narrow gauge feeder lines to it from Swabi and Bazai is another project which merits consideration, and which will increase in importance with the completion of the Upper Swat River Canal.

B.—Roads.—Except in the Peshawar District (where also innumerable improvements suggest themselves) communication by road is in an embryonic state throughout the Province, and the requirements are so numerous and extensive that it must be a matter of many years before the bare necessities of commerce are satisfied. At present the other districts not only possess very few roads at all, but many, if not most, of the existing ones were obviously constructed mainly for strategical purposes. The improvement of communications in the Province and their adaptation to commercial development is one of the most pressing questions of the times, and is unfortunately one which demands a lavish expenditure of money.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1908-09.]

A.—Lower Swat River Canal.

Expenditure.

126. The expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 23,272 as against Rs. 11,991 last year, and was incurred in constructing new mills and on the Rashkai Drainage Scheme. That on Extensions and Improvements rose from Rs. 1,619 to Rs. 9,049, the works undertaken being the construction of 13 *patwarkhanas*, making plantations and sowing spoil banks of the main canal. That on Maintenance and Repairs rose from Rs. 30,258 to Rs. 32,989.

Results.

127. The irrigated area increased from 149,331 to 159,627 acres, and the profits of the year amounted to Rs. 4,44,526, or 10·47 per cent. on the capital invested as compared with 10·72 per cent. last year. The rainfall was 28·54 inches, the normal being 14·75.

B.—Kabul River Canal.

Expenditure.

128. The expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 2,683 as against Rs. 39,958 last year, and was incurred in completing the Hazar Khani Branch and extending the Amankot drains. That on Extensions and Improvements fell from Rs. 2,221 to Rs. 1,806, the works undertaken being surveys in connection with the extension of the Hazar Khani Branch and improving the compound of the Inspection House at Peshawar. That on Maintenance and Repairs fell from Rs. 45,735 to Rs. 28,907.

Results.

129. The year's profits amounted to Rs. 1,32,481, or 12·79 per cent. on the capital invested as compared with 2·57 per cent. last year. The increase is due to the credit of large arrears of land revenue during the year and to the diminution of Capital and Working expenses owing to the completion of the Hazar Khani Branch on which irrigation is expanding. The rainfall was 17·26 inches, the normal being 10·49.

C.—Paharpur Canal.

Expenditure.

130. The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to Rs. 2,05,134, and was incurred in constructing 9 hill torrent crossings and 6 foot-bridges on the main canal and 3 on the Kot Hafiz distributary. That on Maintenance and Repairs was Rs. 11,813.

131. The area irrigated was 16,636 acres, being an increase of 3,759 acres. The supply in the river was favourable, and the canal was in flow throughout the year, except for 52 days, when it was closed owing to insufficient demand. The realizations amounted to Rs. 20,016, which left a net revenue of Rs. 4,213 as against a loss of Rs. 10,774 last year. The rainfall was 12·5 inches as against 8·1 last year. **Results.**

D.—Upper Swat River Canal.

132. The expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 11,20,006. The alignment taking off the river at Chakdarra was laid out, approved and commenced, but serious difficulties arose in connection with graveyards, which the line could not have avoided except at a prohibitive cost. An entirely new alignment having its headworks at Amandarra, about 3 miles below Chakdarra, was therefore surveyed and estimated. This line is 4 miles shorter, and is cheaper than the abandoned high level alignment. The Malakand tunnel on the low level alignment is 11,000 feet long as compared with 9,000 feet on the high level line, but the approach to the former is easy. Work on the pitched channel between Malakand and Dargai was started under tribal contractors.

E.—Canals not under Departmental Management.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1907-08.]

133. The Michni-Dilazak (a District Board Canal) in Peshawar continued to work well. The gross income showed a slight falling-off of Rs. 598 owing to a decrease in the area sown, but the net profit during the year was 25 per cent. on the capital expenditure. During the past five years net profits aggregate Rs. 31,654, a sum considerably in excess of the capital expenditure up to date, which is only Rs. 27,417. The Paharpur Canal in Dera Ismail Khan is making steady progress, having irrigated nearly 14,000 acres as against 4,000 last year. The gross income amounted to Rs. 17,883. **General.**

134. General satisfaction is expressed at the working of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, which was extended to the Province during the year, and other canals are being brought under the scope of its provisions as occasion arises. **Canals' Act.**

F.—Minor Irrigation Works.

135. The grant for the year was Rs. 45,000, of which Rs. 25,000 was sanctioned in the Civil Department Budget for works to be carried out by district officers; this grant was fully utilized. Rs. 20,000 was allotted in the Irrigation Department Budget for larger works to be executed by the Public Works Department, of which Rs. 8,000 was utilized and Rs. 12,000 lapsed owing to various constructive difficulties in some of the larger projects.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details and statistics will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1908-09.]

136. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1907-08 and 1908-09. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1907-08.	1908 09.	1907-08.	1908-09.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	38,97,162	38,70,656	63,42,228	71,82,485	...	...
,, ,, (P. W. D.)...	27,485	28,963	16,61,008	20,66,106	...	...
Local Funds—						
Incorporated	3,45,545	...	3,20,331	...	96,916	...
Excluded	3,77,021	7,78,599	3,81,693	7,22,192	1,41,293	2,93,554
Municipal Revenue ...	7,20,950	7,70,276	6,63,649	7,36,722	2,33,420	2,66,974
Total ...	53,68,163	54,48,494	93,68,909	1,07,07,505	4,71,629	5,60,528

B.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

137. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1907-08.	1908-09.	Expenditure.	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	22,59,584	23,42,121	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	24,553	37,383
II.—Opium ...	17,221	18,641	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	19,778	19,542
IV.—Stamps ...	4,67,026	4,86,447			
V.—Excise ...	2,59,700	2,86,548	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,98,369	5,57,470
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,382	9,074	6.—Stamps ...	18,334	20,467
VII.—Customs ...	...	...	7.—Excise ...	7,699	8,140
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,27,991	1,29,808	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	865	948
IX.—Forest	2,38,490	1,22,782	11.—Forest ...	88,342	81,403
X.—Registration ...	33,001	36,928	12.—Registration ...	8,861	9,507
XII.—Interest ...	13,048	12,939	13.—Interest on ordinary Debt...	...	...
XIII.—Post Office ...	...	...	14.—Interest on other Obligations	...	...
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	84,104	92,771	15.—Post Office ...	...	...
			18.—General Administration ...	2,70,617	3,15,341
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	19,753	17,846	19 A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,14,023	5,43,075
XVII.—Police ...	73,323	70,893	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1,17,031	1,35,444
XIX.—Education ...	496	484	20.—Police ...	13 30,038	15,03,270
XX.—Medical ...	2,607	1,271	22.—Education ...	60,838	1,02,032
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	218	185	23.—Ecclesiastical ...	35,348	35,384
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	21,604	15,050	24.—Medical ...	1,21,665	1,56,566
			25.—Political ...	26,99,848	32,38,813
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,803	7,237	26.—Scientific ...	42,777	32,722
			27.—Territorial and Political Pensions.	53,675	63,274
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	97,419	1,24,408			
XXIX.—Major Works ...	52,568	...	29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.	1,22,113	1,18,786
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...			
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	1,18,833	95,223	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	68,898	69,339
			32.—Miscellaneous ...	17,102	28,638
			33.—Famine Relief ...	...	1,162
			42.—Major Works ...	...	...
			43.—Minor Works ...	19,474	22,686
			45.—Civil Works ...	1,01,980	80,593
Total ...	38,97,162	38,70,656	Total ...	63,42,228	71,82,485
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—		
XXXIX.—Civil Works ...	27,485	28,963	45.—Civil Works ...	16,61,008	20,66,106
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	7,10,994	8,10,140	42.—Major Works ...	4,35,438	4,28,055
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...
Salt Department ...	4,54,629	4,57,806	Salt Department ...	82,731	82,828
Grand Total ...	50,90,270	51,67,565	Grand Total ...	85,21,405	97,59,474

C. Local Funds.

138. The accounts of these Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors.

The transactions of District Funds have been excluded from the General Accounts of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1908 under the orders of the Government of India in their Financial Department Resolution No. 6902-A., dated the 19th November 1907. There are therefore no longer any "Incorporated Local Funds."

Local Funds.

District Funds.

139. There are five such funds, one in each district, the transactions of which are as shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	36,592 15 1	1,54,587 8 11	1,91,180 8 0	1,42,965 1 8	48,215 6 4
Hazara	22,943 14 4	64,213 4 11	87,157 3 3	75,021 0 9	12,136 2 6
Kohat	4,796 8 3	35,686 5 2	40,482 13 5	33,692 10 5	6,790 3 0
Bannu	10,932 2 8	48,430 14 5	59,363 1 2	36,793 13 6	22,569 3 8
Dera Ismail Khan	22,606 10 4	53,273 1 4	75,879 11 8	46,827 15 10	29,051 11 10
Total ...	97,872 2 8	3,56,191 2 10	4,54,063 5 6	3,35,300 10 2	1,18,762 11 4

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,56,191-2-10 as compared with Rs. 3,37,659-11-3 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 3,35,300-10-2 compared with Rs. 3,09,204-14-5.

The expenditure of the Peshawar, Kohat, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan Boards exceeded the estimate. The actual total income and expenditure of all the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 45,780 and Rs. 14,096 respectively.

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances exceeding the prescribed minimum. The expenditure has been incurred on objects authorized by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions compared with the previous year are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	960 7 8	33,409 11 9	34,370 3 5	30,594 15 0	3,775 4 5
Peshawar	22,077 15 11	1,16,534 14 4	1,38,612 14 3	1,09,310 5 5	29,302 8 10
Nowshera	17,580 10 0	69,819 3 2	87,399 13 2	78,090 8 4	9,309 4 10
Mardan	1,164 6 9	6,864 6 8	8,028 13 5	6,766 13 0	1,262 0 5
Cherat	1,732 11 4	7,843 4 11	9,576 0 3	8,409 6 10	1,166 9 5
Kohat	3,052 0 6	19,471 14 4	22,523 14 10	21,574 4 1	949 10 9
Edwardesabad	902 6 9	19,644 5 4	20,546 12 1	15,617 3 11	4,929 3 2
Dera Ismail Khan	421 3 10	17,829 4 5	18,250 8 3	18,250 8 3	...
Nowshera	5,997 2 8	25,473 9 4	31,470 12 0	26,359 1 7	5,111 10 5
Total (1908-09) ...	53,889 1 5	3,16,890 10 3	3,70,779 11 8	3,14,973 7 5	55,806 4 3
Total (1907-08) ...	67,422 14 7	2,65,941 8 6	3,33,364 7 1	2,79,475 5 8	53,889 1 5

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	6,229 7 1	6,229 7 1	6,229 7 1	...
Nowshera	...	5,601 8 5	5,601 8 5	5,403 12 2	197 12 3
Cherat	—0 0 5	1,783 1 1	1,783 0 8	1,760 9 9	22 6 11
Total (1908-09) ...	—0 0 5	12,614 0 7	13,614 0 2	13,393 13 0	220 3 2
Total (1907-08) ...	...	12,864 2 1	12,864 2 1	12,864 2 6	—0 0 5

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 1,380-4-8; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,069-1-11 as compared with Rs. 658-10-11 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 655-2-11 against Rs. 484-14-0 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,794-3-8.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	3,652 3 5	2,325 8 7	5,977 12 0	3,581 3 5	2,396 8 7
Hazara	—525 2 6	719 8 0	194 5 6	1,047 14 10	—853 9 4
Kohat	863 0 1	378 1 7	1,241 1 8	170 1 0	1,071 0 8
Bannu	—212 4 2	647 4 4	435 0 2	524 0 9	—89 0 7
Dera Ismail Khan	—838 7 2	1,099 6 1	260 14 11	1,530 7 0	—1,269 8 1
Total (1908-09)	2,939 5 8	5,169 12 7	8,109 2 3	6,853 11 0	1,255 7 3
Total (1907-08)	1,054 2 1	7,899 6 4	8,953 8 5	6,014 2 9	2,939 5 8

Rs. 7,640-12-8 have been shown as receipts of the Border Military Police Remount Fund, and the same amount appears on the payment side. This adjustment seems to have been made by the Treasury to rectify the original erroneous credit, as no such fund actually exists in the North-West Frontier Province.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	46,643 2 9	31,199 14 10	77,843 1 7	27,981 10 8	49,861 6 11
Bannu	9,212 8 1	16,771 9 3	25,984 1 4	3,950 0 4	22,034 1 0
Dera Ismail Khan	20,580 13 3	10,986 10 9	31,567 8 0	10,776 0 11	20,791 7 1
Total (1908-09) ...	76,436 8 1	58,958 2 10	1,35,394 10 11	42,707 11 11	92,686 15 0
Total (1907-08) ...	70,257 0 4	84,785 4 2	1,55,042 4 6	78,605 12 5	76,436 8 1

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 52,800 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 3,218-4-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,886-5-0 as compared with Rs. 1,863-15-0 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 1,019-8-0 against Rs. 966. The closing balance was Rs. 4,085-1-0.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only, and was started from the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 1,077-2-6; the receipts amounted to *nil* as compared with Rs. 853-12-3 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 970-3-0 as compared with Rs. 3,299-15-0 in the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 106-15-6.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, and it was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 2,154; the receipts amounted to Rs. 22,820-10-9 and the payments to Rs. 6,318-3-6. It closed with a balance of Rs. 18,656-2-3. In the previous year the receipts amounted to Rs. 2,154, and there was no expenditure.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether eight Municipalities and five Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province.

Their transactions are as noted below:—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	2,13,293 1 1	7,43,102 6 2	9,56,395 7 3	7,09,834 15 0	2,46,560 8 3
Notified Areas	20,127 1 8	27,173 8 7	47,300 10 3	26,887 8 10	20,413 1 5
Total (1908-09) ...	2,33,420 2 9	7,70,275 14 9	10,03,696 1 6	7,36,722 7 10	2,66,973 9 8
Total (1907-08) ...	1,76,119 2 7	7,20,950 4 2	8,97,069 6 9	6,63,649 4 0	2,33,420 2 9

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year under report.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1908 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Statistics of British India.]

Births and deaths.

140. There was an increase of 9,000 in the number of births recorded in the North-West Frontier Province as compared with the previous year. The birth-rate of 1907 was very low on account of the prevalence of malaria in the preceding autumn, and the figure of the present year shows a return to the normal. The increase was shared by all the five settled districts of the Province.

The birth-rate per mille of the population was 37·30 as against 35·10 last year. Bombay and Madras alone of the other provinces show lower birth-rates.

The increase in deaths was about 1,300, the death-rate being raised to 35·8 as against 35·1 last year.

Chief diseases.

141. The year under report was a bad one owing to the prevalence of cholera, the deaths from which disease amounted to 2,845 as against only 266 last year. This is the highest figure recorded since the formation of the Province. Peshawar was the first district attacked, and the disease was clearly traced to a man who had returned from Hardwar, where he had been attending on a friend suffering from the disease. Bannu was then attacked, but here the source of infection could not be located. A few cases also occurred in the districts of Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan, and the disease was very severe in the Kurram, Tochi and Swat Agencies and amongst the independent tribes. There was a small but satisfactory decrease in the deaths from small-pox—734 as against 769 last year. There were only 563 deaths from plague as compared with 1,547 last year, and the disease entirely disappeared in July.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Reort of the Province for 1908 (Commercial Press, Peshawar.).]

142. No sanitary works of any magnitude were carried out during the year, but a great advance in sanitation has been made by the cities of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan owing to the entertainment by them of Assistant Surgeons as Assistant Health Officers, a measure rendered possible by the special grants placed at their disposal for sanitary improvements with the special object of combating plague.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1908 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Statistics of British India.]

Hospitals and persons treated.

143. The year under report closed with 75 dispensaries of all kinds as against 68 in the previous year. Three of the new institutions are Canal dispensaries, and were opened on account of work having commenced on the Upper Swat River Canal; one is a Mission dispensary opened by Dr. Pennell at Thal in

the Kohat District, and the remaining three are Local Fund dispensaries, which have been opened at Garhi Habibulla in the Hazara District and at Paroa and Tank in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

The number of admissions to hospitals rose from 10,097 in 1907 to 10,198 in 1908, while the number of out-door patients treated rose from 565,639 to 654,763, making an increase of over 89,000 patients in all.

144. The number of operations performed was almost the same as last year. **Operations.**

145. The income of dispensaries rose by Rs. 21,294 and the expenditure by Rs. 16,826 during the year. **Finance.**

146. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in matters relating to the *personnel* of the Medical Service in all grades from Civil Surgeons down to apprentice compounders on Rs. 6 per mensem. In the case of Civil Surgeons the difficulty is that there are only three appointments amongst five settled districts. Bannu and Kohat are administered by Military Medical Officers holding collateral charge of the heavy and responsible duties of Civil Surgeon, and owing to the exigencies of the Indian Medical Service it is not unusual for these officers to be transferred eight or ten times in the course of a year. No argument is needed to explain that this does not tend towards efficiency; the subordinates (already discontented with their prospects and difficult to recruit) feel that an officer whose average tenure of appointment is about two months cannot possibly form any reliable estimate of their work, the officer in charge is unable owing to his military duties to tour as freely as is desirable for the inspection of his outlying dispensaries, and even for the head-quarters' duties it is most undesirable that an officer should be appointed without the prospect of remaining for some considerable time. Each of these districts contains a municipality, a jail and all the elaborate machinery of a district of the Punjab, and in the latter Province the system of collateral charges has been abolished except in the one case of Kasauli, where there is no jail. The necessity for whole-time Civil Surgeons for Kohat and Bannu is becoming increasingly apparent, and the question cannot be much longer deferred. **Medical Service.**

The subordinate grades suffer from the poor prospects of the service and consequent difficulty in recruitment. The Assistant Surgeon grade have as their main grievance the absence of a senior grade in this Province and the fact that no appointments as Civil Surgeon are set apart for them as is done in the Punjab. Since the conclusion of the year this matter has been reported to the Government of India, and sanction has been received to the addition of one appointment of the senior grade to the Provincial cadre, which should go some way towards removing these grievances.

As usual, however, the next class, Hospital Assistants, is the one in which most difficulties have been experienced, and the service is considerably under strength. Past experience has shown that this difficulty is best met by the foundation of scholarships (from both Imperial and Local Funds) at the Lahore Medical College for the training of young men from this Province, who in return bind themselves to serve five years in the Province on completion of their training, and, as noticed in the article on District Boards, a combined Provincial scheme for the furtherance of this plan was worked out during the year.

Considerable difficulties have also been felt in recruiting compounders on account of the miserable pay and prospects of the service, the unpopular places in which they are frequently obliged to serve, and the comparatively high qualifications demanded from them. These qualifications it has lately often been found necessary to ignore altogether, since literate men will not accept service which is worse paid than ordinary coolie labour and which holds out no prospects for the future, and the question of improving this service is now under consideration.

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1908-09 and in the Statistics of British India.]

General.

147. The number of persons vaccinated was 91,368 as compared with 90,855 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that vaccination figures in Chitral are included for the first time, 3,276 operations having been performed by two Chitralis who had been specially trained for the purpose. The figures for the Shirani country too are almost double those for the preceding year. There was a falling off in the figures for the Kurram and Tochi Agencies, due to political unrest, and in the latter place also to a change of Vaccinators.

Establishment.

148. The average strength of Vaccinators employed was 35 as against 33 last year.

Finance.

149. The total cost of the Department was Rs. 12,575 as compared with 12,200 last year. Of this Rs. 10,768 were paid by Local Bodies and the remainder by Government.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1908-09 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Educational Institutions.

150. The number of public educational institutions decreased from 309 to 307 during the year, it being found necessary to close several Primary Schools in outlying parts of the Kohat District where education is still unpopular. There was a further decrease of 13 in the number of private institutions. The number of children under instruction fell from 29,243 to 28,891, the decrease being, however, limited to private schools. The proportion of children in receipt of education to those of school-going age was 8·7 as against 8·8 last year. In this respect Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan showed some improvement, Peshawar was stationary, while Kohat and Hazara showed a decrease.

Finance.

151. During the year Rs. 3,19,124 were expended upon public instruction compared with Rs. 2,69,602 last year. This expenditure comprised Rs. 80,152 from Imperial Revenues, Rs. 82,926 from District Funds, Rs. 54,587 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 40,108 realized from fees. The cost of maintaining scholarships rose from Rs. 7,776 to Rs. 8,460, or 2·7 per cent. of the total expenditure.

Public Examinations.

152. Of 9 candidates for the Intermediate Examination 6 were successful as against 2 out of 15 in the preceding year. 90 out of 190 candidates passed the entrance examination of the Punjab University as against 82 out of 227 last year. 55 boys (compared with 48) passed the Vernacular Middle School Examination. 822 boys and 37 girls passed the Upper Primary Examination as against 795 and 30 in the previous year.

Colleges.

153. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College was again 22.

District Board Schools.

154. The number of schools under District Boards fell from 222 to 220 as explained in paragraph 150. Of these 12 were secondary and 208 were primary. The following statement shows the proportion of the gross expenditure on education in each district to the minimum demandable :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
Peshawar	80·5	80
Hazara	82·9	91·4
Kohat	124	90·5
Bannu	94·5	78·3
Dera Ismail Khan	80·1	76

The management of District Board Schools continued satisfactory. The maintenance of school libraries requires attention, as (in the Peshawar and Bannu districts) does the proper maintenance of school buildings.

Municipal Board Schools.

155. There was a continued improvement in Municipal Board Schools, and expenditure increased in all districts except Bannu.

Secondary Schools for Boys.

156. There were 12 Anglo-Vernacular High Schools, 4 Anglo-Vernacular Municipal Board Schools, and 11 Vernacular Municipal Board Schools, the Teri Primary School having been raised to this status during the year. Attendance increased from 5,974 to 6,179, the number of agricultural students rising from 2,245 to 2,396.

Primary Schools for Boys.

157. The number of Public Primary Schools for boys was 254 as against 256 last year. 212 as compared with 215 of these were District Board Schools. Zamindari Schools fell from 22 to 20; these schools are not generally popular, and attempts are being made to gradually convert them to Primary Schools. The attendance at Primary Schools rose from 11,274 to 11,378, and the total attendance, including boys reading in Primary departments of Secondary Schools, increased from 15,506 to 15,776, amongst whom were 9,193 agriculturists as against 9,204. 43 indigenous schools were examined for grants as against 41.

Training Institutions.

158. There is no local institution for training teachers for Secondary Schools, but 8 seats were kindly allotted to the Province by the Principal of the Government Central Training College, Lahore. Three men were also sent on stipends to the same institution, the results being most satisfactory. Three men passed the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Examination, 1 the Senior Vernacular Examination, and 6 the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination. Good progress was made at the Normal School in Peshawar. There were only 51 stipendiaries present out of 60 stipends available, the stipends offered being small and there being a great demand for middle-passed men for employment as Patwaris. Results however were good, 27 out of 28 competitors passing the Punjab Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination. The conduct of the students was satisfactory and their health good. Gymnastics and physical training are improving, but progress is delayed by the fact that the new buildings and play ground are not yet ready. The Model School attached to it musters 75 pupils, and is doing good work. Out of 422 teachers employed in Primary Schools for boys during the year 151 were trained and certificated as against 142 last year, while 238 possessed neither of these qualifications.

Female education.

159. The attendance at the Arya Kanaya Patshala in Dera Ismail Khan (the only Secondary Girls' School) again increased from 211 to 267, three candidates passing the Middle Standard Examination, as did one private pupil from the same district. 37 and 55 girls passed the Upper and Lower Primary Examinations respectively as against 30 and 55 last year. The total number of girls under instruction fell from 3,204 to 3,151, and as usual the indifference of Muhammadans to female education was very marked, though there are a few encouraging exceptions amongst the leading men, one of whom actually sends his daughters to a Boys' School, there being no Girls' School available. The number of Muhammadan girls under instruction too has risen from 1,408 to 1,484.

Muhammadan education.

160. The number of Muhammadan boys at public institutions rose from 11,775 to 11,790, 691 passing public examinations. There was a further decrease of 370 in the attendance at Private Schools. The percentage of Muhammadan boys at school to those of school-going age was 11·5 compared with 45·4 and 27·9 in the case of Hindus and Sikhs respectively. Only ·4 per cent. of Muhammadan boys of school-going age were in receipt of secondary education compared with 5·3 and 2·6 for Hindus and Sikhs.

Private Schools.

161. There was a further decrease of 13 in the number of schools which do not accept departmental standards, and the number of Mahajani Schools fell from 16 to 7.

Education in the trans-Border Agencies—Kurram.

162. The number of public schools in Kurram remained stationary, attendance falling from 463 to 438. Ten students passed the Upper Primary Examination. Expenditure was Rs. 5,009, of which Imperial Funds contributed Rs. 4,477.

Tochi.

163. Attendance at the 6 schools in Tochi increased from 166 to 185, and 5 boys passed the Upper Primary Examination. The expenditure (Rs. 2,178) was defrayed from Imperial Revenues.

164. The attendance at the Drazinda Primary School was 12 only. Sherani Country.

165. The attendance at the 5 Primary Schools in the Khyber fell from 79 to 61. Khyber.

166. Education is making steady but slow progress; the facilities afforded are not keeping pace with the growing appreciation of the benefits of education, and there is a very general desire for their extension. Especially in the Bannu, Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts many more schools are required. With the gradual increase in the number of trained teachers the methods of instruction too are improving, but here again progress is very slow. The results of examinations were encouraging. General.

The educational machinery of the Province requires a thorough overhauling: perhaps the worst feature at present is the miserable position of teachers in Primary Schools, who are wretchedly paid and have no promotion to look forward to nor prospects of any kind; but the higher Inspecting staff is also at present in an unsatisfactory state, being practically cut off from the chances of advancement to highly paid appointments to which they could hope to aspire in the Punjab, and having received nothing to make up for this loss to their prospects, and the provincialization of this service on terms which shall offer some attraction to compare with service in the Punjab is a pressing necessity.

These large questions, however, cannot be taken up without careful and skilled investigation, and here the Province still labours under a heavy disability from the want of an Inspector-General of Education. Dr. Stein handed over charge in October 1905, and for four years now the Department has been without a head, and useful and necessary reforms are consequently delayed. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the Department requires thorough reorganization, and that for this the first necessity is the appointment of an Inspector-General of Education with some prospect of a prolonged tenure of the appointment.

3. Literature and the Press.

167. There were again 18 printing presses in the Province in the year under report, and only one newspaper which was published at Dera Ismail Khan.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Museum.

168. The sculptures yielded by recent excavations at Takht-i-Bhai have now been classified and placed in cases for exhibition in the Peshawar Museum, the upper galleries of which are thus filled with a complete and valuable selection of Gandhara art. A popular hand-book of the same which will facilitate their study by the general public is in course of preparation.

Exploration.

169. The results of last year's excavations at Shahji-ki Dheri were disappointing, no definite evidence having been discovered to support the theory of M. Foucher that these mounds marked the site of the great stupa and monastery of King Kanishka.

Excavation was however continued, and soon some seated Buddha figures were discovered of so unusually large a size as to make it clear that the monument was something more than an ordinary shrine. Further excavations revealed the fact that the part on which work had been in progress was merely a projection to the south of the central portion of the main monument, which measures 286 feet in diameter, and is the largest known example of its class. By the discovery of the opposite corners of the stupa it was then possible to determine the exact centre, and so to make a search for the relics of Gautama Buddha, to enshrine which Kanishka is said to have constructed the stupa, and ultimately a small unadorned chamber was discovered in which rested a casket of copper alloy containing a sealed six-sided crystal reliquary in which the relics (three small fragments of bone) still rested. There seems to be no doubt that these are the original relics deposited by Kanishka, and they are possibly the first authentic relics of the Buddha hitherto found in India. There is a strong local feeling, especially among the Hindu community, against the removal of these relics from Peshawar.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1908-09.]

Veterinary Service.

170. During the year under report an additional staff of six Veterinary Assistants was sanctioned for the Province by the Government of India in order to provide a separate itinerating Veterinary Assistant in each of the districts and in the Mardan Sub-Division. The cadre of Veterinary Assistants has thus been raised to 26.

During the year one Veterinary Assistant was deputed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly to undergo a course of training in inoculation. Arrangements were also made for the maintenance of one scholarship from each of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan at the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, from the 1st April 1909 to meet the recruiting needs of the Province.

Disease.

171. 1,337 animals are reported to have died of contagious disease as against 1,220 last year. Amongst equine diseases were 28 cases of *surra*, 4 of glanders and 1 of anthrax.

Of bovine diseases rinderpest was the most fatal. Peshawar, Hazara, Dera Ismail Khan and the Kurram were attacked and the cases totalled 657, of which 403 proved fatal. Inoculation was resorted to in 13 outbreaks, 4,380 cattle being operated on, none of which died. This inoculation is becoming popular. Foot-and-mouth disease was also prevalent, 6,117 animals being attacked, of which 107 died. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia with 482 cases and 422 deaths and black-quarter with 243 cases and 226 deaths were also found in most of the districts. 3,605 animals were vaccinated for black-quarter. 19 cases of anthrax were reported.

Amongst other animals there were 1,337 cases of contagious disease.

Breeding operations.

172. During the year four stud bulls were added to the existing number, but as one of them died, the number available at the close of the year was 14. The number of equine stallions maintained by Local Bodies remained unchanged; the number of mares covered by horse and pony stallions increased, while fewer were covered by donkey stallions. 12 additional Merino rams were obtained and 2 died, leaving 17 available; these rams are much appreciated where short-tailed sheep are indigenous, but they are unable to cover the "dumba" ewe.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

173. A hospital was opened at Abbottabad during the year and a dispensary at Hangu. There are now 7 hospitals and 11 dispensaries in the Province. The number of animals treated during the last two years is shown below:—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
At hospitals	10,620	14,174
At dispensaries	6,388	7,175
By Veterinary Assistants on tour ...	6,059	12,185
Total ...	23,067	33,534

All treating is gratis.

Expenditure.

174. The departmental expenditure was Rs. 21,586 as against Rs. 40,957 last year.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

175. The Peshawar combined Horse and Cattle Show was widely advertised, and its popularity was enhanced by the grant of free fodder to competitors. It was a distinct improvement on previous Shows.

The system of holding a combined Show for Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan was abandoned, and each district now holds its own Show. The Dera Ismail Khan Show was very successful, and the Bannu Show fairly so, but the latter depended mainly on local exhibits and failed to attract cattle from the interior of the district. The Haripur Show was not up to the standard, and the hill cattle were not represented. Next year special classes will be allotted to this type of animal.

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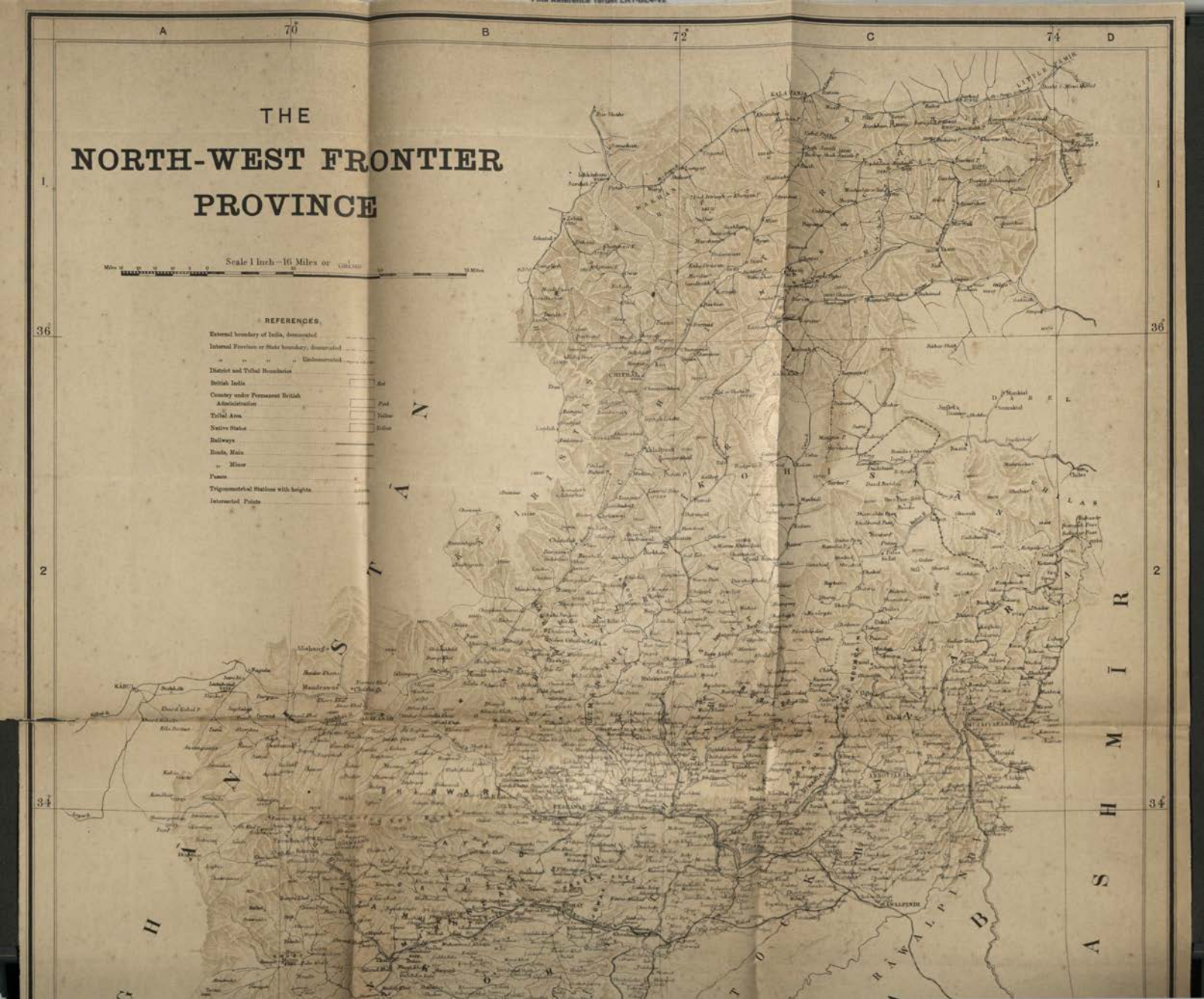

Published under the direction of Colonel H. G. P. Gore, C.S.I., R.E., Surveyor General of India.
June 1909.

Corrections up to 1930.

NOTE.—The Longitudes are referable to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80°-37' 21" East. They require a correction of —3' 27" to make them accord with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude of that Observatory, viz., 80°-14'-54".

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ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

FOR

1909-10.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Frontier affairs.

1. An exhaustive treatment of the subject is not called for in a report of this nature, and the subject has been dealt with at length elsewhere. On the northern section of the Frontier, except for a few raids of a petty nature, the inhabitants of the settled districts were not interfered with. In parts of Kohat and the Derajat the border villages suffered from the depredations of outlaws with a base in Khost in Afghanistan. Now that the villagers are better armed, they have been more successful in resisting attacks on themselves, and the outlaws' operations have been mainly confined to kidnapping travellers at a distance from human habitations. It is impossible to cope with this trouble by any means at present feasible in British territory owing to the desolate and broken nature of the country on many parts of the Border. The only remedy lies in preventing the ingress of the gangs from Afghanistan.

Mahsuds were responsible for a number of raids in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, but the defeat and capture of part of a large gang at Pahar Khel in Bannu did something to check their depredations.

Frontier Militia Corps, &c.

2. The Militia Corps remained in a high state of efficiency, but there was difficulty in the matter of recruiting for the Northern and Southern Waziristan Militias. A scheme for the reorganization of the Border Military Police was under the consideration of the Government of India.

Condition of the people.

3. The weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable throughout the year, and the spring and autumn crops were of a good average quality, tending to general prosperity. Measures were taken to reduce certain recent enhancements of revenue which were found to be excessive.

Fodder in sufficient quantity was available for the cattle and the labour market afforded sufficient facilities for the landless. Disease was not present in any serious form, and generally speaking the year was a satisfactory one for the bulk of the ordinary population.

Realization of the revenue.

4. Little difficulty was experienced in collecting the annual revenue demand, and only ·6 per cent. remained uncollected.

Increased advantage was taken of the facilities afforded to agriculturists for taking advances under the Acts, and the amount lent was 32 per cent. greater than in the previous year.

An examination of the figures of transfer of land shows that though the area of land sold was 10,000 acres less than in the preceding year, this was balanced by a corresponding increase in the area of land held in mortgage. The only noteworthy point in the figures lies in the increased value of land, the mortgage and sale value of which has almost doubled in the last five years. It, however, is satisfactory to note that this year the quantity of land mortgaged to agricultural tribes is almost equal to that mortgaged by them, while as regards sales the quantity of land acquired is in excess of that sold.

Police.

5. The figures of the year show a regrettable increase in crime of all descriptions, while murders have reached a total far in excess of any of the last 10 years, and this cannot be attributed to trans-border crime as the number of murders by trans-border men was practically the same as last year. A reason for the increase may possibly be found in the favourable receptions which outlaws are now receiving across the Afghan border. Blood-feuds and the desire to kill an enemy will always exist among the populations of the district, who are only deterred from the prosecution of this object by the fear of punishment, or the alternative of becoming a hunted fugitive. When a safe asylum is assured, the removal of a main deterrent is bound to have disastrous results.

Trans-border crime except in the Derajat was comparatively small, but on the other hand a very large increase was due to the depredations in Bannu and Kohat of gangs of outlaws from Afghanistan. The actual Police working according to figures was practically the same, though slightly less satisfactory than in previous years.

Criminal Justice.

6. There was again a record number of cases for disposal in the Criminal Courts, and the figures show that the people generally are little disposed to assist in the punishment of criminals.

The proportion of sentences altered on appeal averages 35 per cent. on all cases in which appeals were lodged. This, coupled with the fact that convictions were under 50 per cent. of the total number of persons brought to trial, illustrates the difficulty with which Criminal Courts have to contend in attempting to elucidate the true facts of a case where the prosecution almost invariably includes in the case every enemy, however remotely connected. 26 per cent. of the total number of cases were dismissed *in limine* as frivolous or vexatious.

The number of cases referred to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 220, and the results of the system now under trial of referring each case to a large body of Elders, instead of a few, have so far appeared favourable.

Prisons.

7. The want of a Central Jail in the Province is severely felt and results in overcrowding of the existing jails. With the difficulties of communication and the large influx of political and under-trial prisoners due to tribal misbehaviour or an epidemic for crime, it is difficult to arrange transfers to the Punjab Central Jail in time ; but the evil has been less than formerly. The general health and behaviour of the jail population was distinctly good, and the working of the jails was satisfactory.

Civil Justice.

8. The year under report showed a marked increase in Civil litigation throughout the whole Province. Of a total of over 25,000 suits instituted, in

78 per cent. the value of the property under litigation was less than Rs. 100. In addition a considerable number of disputes of a Civil nature was disposed of under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. It is unfortunate that an increase of Civil litigation is always found to accompany a period of agricultural prosperity. If there were also a decrease in crimes of violence, it might be inferred that the increase was due to a desire to settle in the courts disputes which were formerly settled in more primitive fashion. In the present case, however, where there is a large increase in violent crime, it would appear that the Civil Courts are largely resorted to as a speculation, or a means of annoying an enemy. The evil is one which time or improved education may be expected to cure.

Municipalities and District Boards.

9. The closing balance of the District Boards was a quarter of a lakh in excess of that of the previous year, and an increase is shown both in Income and Expenditure.

There is no sign at present that the Boards are beginning to take an intelligent interest in the management of their affairs. The reason is possibly that they are drawn from too large an area, are composed of heterogeneous elements and represent communities which often have little in common. A proposal is under consideration for sub-dividing the Boards in some districts in the hope of interesting the members in their duties.

In Municipalities and Notified Areas there has been an increase in income, expenditure and closing balance, the income of Municipalities being Rs. 5,80,000, the expenditure Rs. 5,13,000, and the closing balance Rs. 2,40,000. An improvement was noticed both in the working of Municipalities and in the interest which members devoted to their duties.

Agriculture.

10. An expert agri-horticulturist was appointed to the Province during the year and put in charge of an experimental farm in the Peshawar District. A good beginning has been made with the farm, and considerable local interest is taken in the various experiments in cultivation. Particular attention is being devoted to fruit culture, to which the climate of Peshawar is well adapted.

Forests.

11. Until some method is devised of persuading the villagers that their, interests are coincident with those of Government concerning the forests whichl if left alone, they would rapidly destroy by their ignorant and uneconomica treatment, it is doubtful whether any real progress is possible in village areas. Their confidence is still shaken by the fact that all forest areas of real value were appropriated as Government reserves, and they fear that a similar fate may befall any forests which they allow to acquire a commercial value. The remedy lies in careful administration of the village reserves; in allowing villagers to exploit their timber commercially, only imposing checks to prevent waste and deterioration, and in strictly respecting their proprietary rights. The Department is one in which the presence is essential of well-paid and honest subordinates of superior grade, who are not subject to too frequent transfer and are able to exercise a personal influence on the villagers, and the want of this has undoubtedly conduced to the increase in forest offences.

Trade.

12. The method of carriage of the stock in trade which comes and goes across the border, and the fact that a large proportion of the trade is in the hands of illiterate tribesmen, must throw suspicion on the figures actually collected. Nevertheless, the improved arrangements for registration probably strike a fair average, though it would be dangerous to draw any

conclusions from particular figures. During the three past years the export trade amounted to 410 lakhs and the import trade to 281 lakhs, and there is a general tendency to expansion.

Public Works.

13. No public works of any large importance were carried out during the year, but a large number of works of considerable local utility were completed, notably the new District Court and Offices at Peshawar. The total expenditure during the year was over 20 lakhs, or 4 lakhs in excess of the preceding year.

Irrigation.

14. Work in connection with the Upper Swat River Canal has progressed steadily, and no difficulty has been experienced in carrying on the work in tribal country. The boring of the Malakand tunnel has commenced and good progress is being made. The Paharpur Inundation Canal was completed during the year, but the year's working was not satisfactory, as the Indus current was unfavourable and the Canal was damaged by floods from the hills. The profits on the working of the existing canals, though slightly lower than before owing to increased expenditure, show an average of nearly 10 per cent. on capital.

Revenue and Finance.

15. The figures of the past show little variation from those of the preceding year. There is an increase of a lakh-and-a-half in the revenue, to which Forests and Stamps contribute the major portion. The expenditure has fallen by Rs. 70,000, and this is due to the fact that while other heads have mostly increased, the greater quiet in most portions of the border enabled political expenditure to be reduced by over two lakhs. If political expenditure be excluded, the excess of expenditure over income is less than 14 lakhs, and if the expenditure on Civil Works, much of which is incurred for political reasons, be also excluded, the accounts of the Province show a profit of 7 lakhs. The local accounts are practically identical with the previous year.

Medical.

16. The value of vital statistics is much discounted by the hopelessness of obtaining anything approaching accuracy in the returns, but there can be no question that the year was generally a healthy one, accompanied by a low death-rate and a good average birth-rate.

The Western system of medicine and prevention of disease continues to grow in popularity, and it is curious to observe that tribes, which in their other dealings with Government show the greatest fanaticism and bigotry, have no suspicion of medical treatment on the European system, and readily submit themselves to surgical operations.

Education.

17. The cause of education appears to be making steady, if slow, progress in the Province. It is doubtful if more than a very few of the inhabitants are as yet fitted to appreciate any education in advance of the primary classes, and it is to this branch of the subject that the attention of the authorities should mainly be directed. The small proportion (12 per cent.) of Muhammadan boys who attend school shows that there is large scope for development in this direction. An advanced English education is desired simply as a means of entering Government service, and as long as the number of candidates does not become excessive, this is a good sign. The danger of educating a class for whom there is no employment has to be guarded against, and this can probably be best achieved by making the student pay highly for an advanced education. The Department still suffers from the want of a permanent Head of senior standing.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL.

1. Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1—5 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Historical Summary.

(See pages 5—12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

3. Form of Administration.

(See page 12 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

4. Character of Land Tenures.

(See pages 12—17 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

5. System of Survey and Settlements.

(See pages 17–18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

6. Civil Divisions of British Territory.

(See page 18 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

7. Details of the Census—Tribes and Language.

(See pages 19—25 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

8. Changes in the Administration.

1. The Hon'ble Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Olaf Roos-Keppel, K.C.I.E., left for England on one year's combined leave on November 16th, 1909, handing over charge of the office of Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General to the Hon'ble Mr. W. R. H. Merk, C.S.I., who was still holding the appointment at the close of the year under report.

9. Frontier Affairs.

2. The Border administration forms the subject matter of a separate report.

10. Condition of the people.

3. The general condition of the agricultural population throughout the year was satisfactory. The harvests were good, and prices, though still high, were lower than in the previous year. The total value of trade was higher than

in 1908-09. Litigation continued to increase. The death-rate per *mille* of population from all causes was only 26·6, the mean death-rate for the previous five years being 30·2. On the whole, then, the year may be considered to have been one of general prosperity. In spite of this, there was some discontent among the agricultural population owing to the large increases in revenue assessment recently sanctioned. Measures were taken for reducing these where they were found to be excessive, and the reductions announced since the close of the year have produced a marked improvement in the attitude of the people.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Realization of the Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Land Revenue for 1908-09 (Commercial Press, Peshawar) and in the Agricultural Statistics of British India.]

4. *Fixed Land Revenue.*—The following table shows the demand and realization of fixed land revenue in British districts and in the Tochi and Kurram Agencies * for the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 :— Demand and Collections.

	1907-08.	1908-09.
	Rs.	Rs.
Demand	19,37,234	19,43,587
Collections	19,23,241	19,31,374
Percentage of demand realized ...	99·2	99·4

The figures for 1908-09 include Rs. 1,500 artisan tax levied in the Tochi Agency, which were not shown in the figures for the previous year. The remainder of the increase in the year under report is mainly due to the addition of Rs. 5,453 in the Hazara District on account of deferred enhancements.

Of Rs. 12,213 outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 3,173 have been suspended, and Rs. 8,190 have been struck off as irrecoverable, leaving only Rs. 850 to be collected. Recoveries on account of previous years amounted to Rs. 2,149, leaving Rs. 1,578 in arrears, of which Rs. 469 have been struck off as irrecoverable.

5. *Suspensions and Remissions.*—Land revenue amounting to Rs. 3,173 was suspended during 1908-09 out of the demand for the Rabi 1909 in the Kohat and Peshawar districts. Rs. 153 were remitted in Kohat, and Rs. 2,302 in the Kurram Agency. The suspensions and remissions of revenue in the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 1,579 and Rs. 4,832 respectively.

6. *Fluctuating Land Revenue.*—The main variations in the demand under this head depend upon the character of the harvests in the Dera Ismail Khan District, the major portion of which is assessed on the fluctuating system. During 1908-09 the demand for the Province was Rs. 2,46,637, as against Rs. 2,03,294 in the previous year, and only Rs. 407 remained uncollected at its close. The system continues to work well, and is generally appreciated. Since the close of the year 1908-09 it has been decided to appoint three extra Tahsildars for two months at the time of each harvest inspection in the Dera Ismail Khan District, with the object of ensuring the better working of the *kharaba* rules.

7. *Miscellaneous Land Revenue.*—In the year under report the total demand for the Province under the head Miscellaneous Land Revenue was Rs. 1,54,932, as against Rs. 1,49,491 in the previous year. The collections fell, however, from Rs. 1,48,690 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,49,630. The demand rose by Rs. 8,675 in Bannu, owing to the confiscation of Frontier remissions enjoyed by Wazir inhabitants of the district, but this increase is partly set off by a decrease of Rs. 3,203 in Kohat, due to smaller recoveries than in the previous year under the heads '*Tirni* dues' and "Recovery of the cost of Settlement from Assignees."

* NOTE.—The figures given in last year's Administration Report, North-West Frontier Province, excluded the figures for Agencies. In the present Report they have in all cases been included.

Land Revenue Assignments.

8. The total land revenue assignments (including revenue assigned in the Tochi and Kurram Agencies) for the year 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 5,18,156. In the year under report the revenue assigned was Rs. 5,56,268, which amounts to 20·4 per cent. of the total land revenue demand. The increase occurs principally in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where both the harvests were above the average, and assignments consequently rose in value from Rs. 1,39,479 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,76,050 in the year under report.

Coercive processes for the collection of land revenue.

9. The coercive processes issued for the collection of land revenue, which fell from 2,535 in 1906-07 to 1,789 in 1907-08, have risen again in the year under report to 2,223. The increases occurred chiefly in the Hazara and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Imprisonment was resorted to only in one case, which occurred in the Peshawar District.

Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.

10. The total amount advanced under the two Acts rose from Rs. 93,028 in 1907-08 to Rs. 1,25,939 in 1908-09. The chief increase occurred in Kohat, where canal irrigation is very limited and carried on by private enterprise only. There was considerable activity in sinking wells, constructing dams for the distribution and retention of flood water and digging tanks and water-channels. Advances made in that district under Act XIX of 1883 rose from Rs. 18,268 in 1907-08 to Rs. 38,745 in the year under report: under Act XII of 1884 the figures in the district for the two years were nearly identical. In Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan also the sums advanced under the two Acts showed a considerable advance over the figures for the previous year, the demand being principally for loans for purchasing seed; but a large falling-off of Rs. 13,170 is reported from Peshawar, where the advances in the previous year were abnormally high owing to the heavy mortality among bullocks. In Kurram there was an increase of Rs. 7,945 in the advances made under the Agriculturists Loans Act: the crops of 39 villages were almost totally destroyed by hail, and a number of cattle were carried off by floods and rinderpest, or killed by hailstorms. The total amount falling due in 1908-09 on account of loans under the two Acts was Rs. 1,07,248, of which Rs. 95,503 represented principal and Rs. 11,745 interest. Of the total sum due there were collected during the year Rs. 1,03,968.

Much importance is attached to the extension of the loan system under Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884, and it is hoped that the allotment at the disposal of the Local Government will be substantially increased.

Ejectment of tenants.

11. During the year only three applications (all in the Peshawar District) were filed for the ejectment of occupancy tenants. In only one case was ejectment actually effected. The applications for the ejectment of non-occupancy tenants fell from 1,303 in 1907-08 to 1,170 in the year under report, and the ejectments actually effected amounted only to 235, as compared with 247 in the previous year. The general decrease in cases of this kind may be ascribed to the recent completion of Settlement operations in most of the districts.

Land Acquisition Act.

12. The area of lands acquired for public purposes during the year amounted to 4,185·92 acres, at an average rate of compensation of Rs. 42 per acre, which is the lowest on record. The average price paid per acre in 1907-08 was Rs. 77, and the marked decrease is due to the acquisition of a very large area of waste land in the Peshawar District. Such land amounted to no less than 99 per cent. of the provincial total of lands acquired for public purposes, and was taken up by the Irrigation Department in connection with the Upper Swat Canal project, and by the Military Department at Nowshera and Kacha Garhi near Jamrud for the new Cavalry Cantonment and for an advanced camping-ground respectively. The compensation paid in the Hazara District for very valuable land required for the construction of hospitals averaged Rs. 864 per acre.

2. Surveys.

13. Survey work was in progress in the southern portion of the Hazara District during the cold weather of 1908-09. As mentioned in last year's

Administration Report, the work of Survey Party No. 9 in the Shirani country was brought to a close by the murder by fanatics of Mr. MacDonald in March 1909. The ringleader was subsequently captured and hanged. Party No. 18 continued to work in the year under report on the Bhittani border in the Dera Ismail Khan District. It has been arranged that a dispute relating to the boundary of the Kohat and Mianwali districts should be settled on the spot in conjunction by the two Deputy Commissioners concerned.

3. Settlements.

14. No Settlement operations were undertaken during the year. It was found that in some districts the revenue enhancements sanctioned at last Settlement were unduly severe, and the Government of India, at the close of the year under report, sanctioned the remission of the taxes on date palms in the Trikha Circle of Bannu, and on goats in Hazara. The deferred enhancements of revenue in the Bannu and Kohat districts, and the deferred revenue in that part of the Hazara District in which the final enhancements had not yet been imposed have also been remitted; and the Government of India directed that detailed enquiry be instituted with a view to deciding what further relief is required. The relief will take the form of remissions of revenue to individual villages in the Bannu, Kohat and Hazara districts in those cases where the existing demand is found to be too heavy.

4. Land Records.

Establishment.

15. The total number of Patwaris and Assistant Patwaris in the Province is the same as last year, and the proportion of agriculturists holding these appointments also remains the same. There has been no improvement with regard to educational qualifications. New Patwari schools have, however, been opened in the Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan districts and in the Kurram Agency, and the number of qualified candidates is now quite sufficient to fill probable vacancies in most of the districts during the current year: in Bannu the number ready for service is sufficient for several years to come. The general conduct of Patwaris has been satisfactory, and the annual papers and detailed *jamabandis* were filed on the due date except in 93 cases in Peshawar and a few cases in Dera Ismail Khan and Kurram.

Mutations.

16. 128,434 mutations were attested in the year under report as against 125,795 in the previous year. In spite of the rise in the number of cases attested the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 34,591, as compared with 25,479 at the close of 1907-08. The arrears were mainly in the Hazara and Bannu districts. In Hazara a special Naib Tahsildar was employed for this work during the latter part of the year under report, and his services have since been extended for a further period of six months. In Bannu also a special officer was temporarily appointed after the close of the year, and arrears have since been considerably reduced.

5. Government Waste Lands.

Hazara.

17. The revision of the Hazara Forest Regulation has been under consideration, the draft of the revised Regulation, which was forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Administration, having been returned in February 1909 for further examination and report.

Miscellaneous.

18. The area of unclassed forests and Government waste lands has risen from 129,818 acres in 1907-08 to 222,360 acres in the year under report as a result of the inclusion of the Khwara and Zira Forests situated in the Peshawar and Kohat districts respectively.

The area under cultivation has increased during the year from 2,058·3 to 3,307·3 acres, but the income has fallen from Rs. 25,177 in 1907-08 to Rs. 21,748 in the year 1908-09. The decrease in receipts is due to ordinary fluctuations.

6. Wards' Estates.

Estates under management.

19. No new estates have been brought under management during the year, but the accounts of the estate of the late Muhammad Akbar Khan of Topi, which was brought under management last year, have been for the first time included in this year's Land Revenue Administration Report.

The estate of Abdulla Khan of Mardan was released during the year.

Debts and Assets.

20. The total value of assets other than immoveable property has increased during the year from Rs. 4,38,240 to Rs. 5,27,382. It is satisfactory to note that in the same period the debts have been reduced from Rs. 49,586 to Rs. 20,612. The result of the Court of Wards' management has been particularly satisfactory in the case of the estate of Nawab Allahdad Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, the entire debt of which, amounting to Rs. 30,000 five years ago, has now been paid off with the exception of Rs. 978. On the repeated requests of the Nawab himself the superintendence has been extended for another four years. The estate of Amir Muhammad Khan of Shabkadr has been able to repay a further sum of Rs. 4,975 in liquidation of debts, and the debt of the estate now stands at Rs. 14,617 as against Rs. 19,582 last year.

Income and Expenditure.

21. The gross income of all estates has increased by Rs. 3,228 as compared with last year. Expenditure has risen from Rs. 1,69,336 to Rs. 1,89,274, but if payment of debts, investments, &c., are excluded, the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 8,865. The total cost of management has risen in the year under report to Rs. 8,293 from Rs. 6,793 in the previous year, but a reduction will be effected when the orders requiring the payment of Court of Wards' Establishment maintained at head-quarters offices, from the Government rate levied for the purpose, have been carried out.

7. Revenue and Rent-paying classes.

Punjab Alienation of Land Act.

22. The Alienation of Land Act has now been in force in the districts of Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan for over five years. It is appreciated by the zamindars, and its operation appears to be beneficial. In no district has the extra work entailed by the Act been found to be excessive. A revised pamphlet containing the law as applicable to the Province and the notifications and instructions for its working was issued during the year.

Transfers of Land.

23. The area of land transferred by gifts and exchange during the year has fallen to 11,613 acres as against 13,862 in the previous year, and the total area transferred by sale was 40,996 acres as compared with 50,175 in the year 1907-08. The area mortgaged with possession rose to 61,316 acres as against 51,208 acres in the previous year, and the area redeemed rose from 71,305 to 73,809 acres. In only four cases was sanction accorded to permanent transfers to money-lenders of land belonging to agricultural tribes.

The price of land shows a substantial rise. In 1904-05 nearly 60,000 acres were mortgaged in order to raise 12 lakhs of rupees. In the year under report 61,316 acres were mortgaged for Rs. 23,63,851. In 1904-05, 39,031 acres of land were sold for Rs. 8,71,794, while in the year under report 40,996 acres were sold for Rs. 14,21,666. The average mortgage money and sale price per acre of cultivated land rose from Rs. 53 and Rs. 98, respectively, in 1907-08 to Rs. 64 and Rs. 106 in 1908-09.

For the first time during the last five years the land mortgaged to agricultural tribes is nearly equal to the land mortgaged by them, and the purchases of land by agriculturists have exceeded the sales. The following tables are interesting:—

	Mortgaged to agricultural tribes.	*Mortgaged by agricultural tribes.*
	Acres.	Acres.
1904-05	29,863	53,581
1905-06	54,396	62,888
1906-07	34,491	44,082
1907-08	47,241	48,820
1908-09	57,137	57,413

	Sales by agricultural tribes.	*Sales to agricultural tribes.*
	Acres.	Acres.
1904-05	35,176	22,442
1905-06	28,187	25,964
1906-07	28,917	23,626
1907-08	43,964	41,513
1908-09	33,635	34,850

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislative Authority.

(See page 35 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Course of Legislation.

24. Of the seven Acts passed by the Governor-General of India in Council during the year 1909, six affected the North-West Frontier Province, *viz.*—

(1) Act No. I of 1909, an Act further to amend the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, and the Indian Steamships Act, 1884.

(2) Act No. II of 1909, an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905.

(3) Act No. IV of 1909, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the punishment of whipping.

(4) Act No. V of 1909, an Act to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.

(5) Act No. VI of 1909, an Act further to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869.

(6) Act No. VII of 1909, an Act to remove doubts as to the validity of the marriage ceremony common among the Sikhs called Anand.

3. Police.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Police Administration Report for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Police cases.

25. The number of cognizable cases reported to the Police during the year was 5,178, of which 4,231 were returned as true. The corresponding figures last year were 4,993 and 3,958. All districts shared in the increase with the exception of Peshawar. Omitting cases dealing with offences against religion, public nuisances, and offences under special and local laws, the percentage of convictions to true cases investigated fell from 38·6 in 1908 to 34·5 in the year under report.

Murders.

26. There were 297 murders, an increase of 104 on the figures of the previous year. Even taking into account the fact that the figures for the year under report include 10 cases in which a total of 26 persons were killed, the increase is remarkable. The following table gives the murder statistics for each year since the formation of the Province :—

Year.	*Number of Murders.*
1901	214
1902	191
1903	180
1904	152
1905	196
1906	184
1907	207
1908	193
1909	297

Since the number of murders committed by trans-border residents was practically the same this year as it was last year, cis-border residents were responsible for the entire increase. Relation between the sexes was, as usual, the principal cause leading to murder. Cases of attempted murder rose from 43 to 63.

District Officers assigned various causes to the increase in murder cases. The Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, considered that a clue was to be found in the low percentage of convictions in murder cases owing to the tainted nature of the evidence produced in Court, while the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara, in commenting upon the increase of violent crime, drew attention to the failure of our system to provide a suitable method of settling disputes relating to women.

27. The following cases deserve special mention :— **Special cases.**

The affair in which Multan, the notorious raider, and a part of his gang, were captured.

The murder of Private Hands of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The actual murderers were not brought to justice, but punitive measures were taken against certain villagers.

The murder of Lieutenant Macaulay, R. E., who was killed under brutal circumstances from motives of plunder alone. Two of his murderers were hanged, and the guilty village was fined Rs. 1,000.

28. There were 66 dacoity cases during the year under report as against 65 in the previous year. In the Peshawar District only 15 dacoities occurred compared with 42 in 1908, and this decrease was due to the destruction of Multan and his gang. Elsewhere this form of crime continued on the increase. The vast majority of these cases was the work of trans-frontier gangs, aided by individual residents in British territory who gave them information and shelter. In the course of these dacoities 12 Hindus were kidnapped, of whom 10 were eventually released. This particular form of dacoity is becoming increasingly popular. The daring nature of these offences is illustrated by the fact that on one occasion a large amount of property belonging to an officer of the 57th Rifles was carried off in broad daylight on the Kohat-Bannu road, while on another the Naib Tahsildar of Bannu was kidnapped on the same road whilst travelling in the mail tonga. **Dacoities.**

29. The Criminal Investigation Department was instrumental in making several captures of arms and ammunition during the year, the most important of which was the seizure of 40 rifles and over 2,000 rounds of ammunition near Nowshera while in course of transport from the Kohat Pass to Boner, and the arrest of four men who were transporting them. **Arms trade.**

30. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 2,62,159, of which 31 per cent. was recovered. **Stolen property.**

31. Fifty-five proclaimed offenders were arrested as compared with 36 in the previous year. Every effort was made to induce outlaws to come in and settle their cases, but in spite of that and of the large number of arrests the number of names on the register of proclaimed offenders increased to 874, for 520 of which the Peshawar District was responsible. **Absconders.**

32. The number of persons actually under surveillance at the close of the year was 1,839, an increase of 92. **Bad characters.**

33. The number of persons ordered to find security under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 287, as against 392 in the previous year. **Preventive measures.**

34. Mr. French held charge of the Department from January 1st to May 16th, when he was relieved by Mr. Arden Close, who held charge for the remainder of the year. **Internal administration.**

Seven hundred and eighty-two enrolments were made during the year, but, on the other hand, 183 resignations had to be accepted and 135 men were discharged chiefly for the reason that their mental abilities were unequal to even the simplest duties.

One officer and 46 men were dismissed the service, a slight reduction on the previous year, and minor departmental punishments amounted to 471.

Rewards.

35. Three hundred and ninety-five Police Officers of all ranks were rewarded for good work during the year compared with 707 and 485 in the preceding two years.

Inspector Pandit Thana Ram had the title of Rai Sahib conferred upon him as an acknowledgment of his excellent work and long service, and Sub-Inspector Mehr Das was granted the Order of Merit for excellent service in the extermination of a gang of outlaws.

4. Criminal Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Criminal Administration Report of the Province for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

General.

36. The number of offences of all kinds reported during the year was 21,839 against 21,603 in 1908, and was the highest recorded since the formation of the Province. The following table shows the chief statistics for 1909 compared with those of the two previous years:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Number of offences of all kinds reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Percentage of true cases.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons under trial.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of persons convicted.
1907 ...	19,720	14,004	71	13,125	28,077	13,361	47·58
1908 ...	21,603	15,352	71	14,290	31,494	14,710	46·74
1909 ...	21,839	15,524	71·8	14,073	30,711	13,644	46

Of the total number of offences of all kinds reported 12,154, or 56 per cent., as compared with 53 per cent. in 1908, were under the Indian Penal Code. Of these, 66 per cent. were returned as true, while in 1908 the percentage was 64. 6,707 cases under the Code were brought to trial and 2,078 ended in conviction as compared with 6,268 and 2,074 in the previous year.

In Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan there was an increase in the number of offences brought to trial, while the figures for Peshawar showed a decrease compared with those of 1908. For Kohat the figures were fairly stationary.

The statistics of the year show an increase in violent crime generally throughout the Province, that in murder cases being especially marked. The District Magistrate, Peshawar, in his report deplored the low percentage of convictions of those accused of homicidal crime owing to lack of evidence, while the District Magistrate, Kohat, commented on the difficulty of preventing murders owing to the existence of gangs of outlaws on the confines of the district. Murders in the Bannu District rose from 26 in 1908 to 54. The majority of these arose out of intrigues connected with women. In that district kidnapping was as frequent as ever.

Work of the Magistracy.

37. Of the total number of offences reported 26 per cent. were dismissed *in limine*. This is the same figure as was recorded last year, and may be regarded as satisfactory. There was a satisfactory increase during the year

under report of cases in which complainants were ordered to pay compensation for bringing frivolous and vexatious complaints. Honorary Magistrates, sitting singly and in benches, disposed of 1,989 cases during the year as against 1,803 in 1908.

The Chief Commissioner had under consideration the desirability of establishing benches of Honorary Magistrates in rural areas, and the Judicial Commissioner expressed his opinion that some such development might be tried experimentally with advantage.

38. During the year under report 26 persons suffered capital punishment as compared with 10 in 1908, and 40 persons were sentenced to transportation for life—an increase of 13 over the figures of the previous year. The proportion of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment to whom solitary confinement was awarded was 47 per cent. against 45 in 1908. **Punishments.**

Out of a sum of Rs. 79,464 realized from Rs. 1,12,211 imposed as fines (71 per cent. as against 76 per cent. in 1908), Rs. 14,318 were paid as compensation. Sentences of whipping totalled 107 under the Whipping Act and 11 under the Frontier Crimes Regulation.

39. Of 795 persons who appealed to District Magistrates, 267 had their sentences reduced or reversed, and Sessions Judges interfered in the sentences of 286 of the total number of 784 persons who appealed to them. The sentences of no less than 58 persons were enhanced by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, but this high figure is explained by the fact that the Sessions Judge, Derajat, found it necessary to enhance the sentences of 24 persons concerned in one riot case. **Appeals and Revisions.**

40. The two Sessions Courts disposed of 110 Sessions cases, 565 criminal appeals, and 131 criminal revisions. The average duration of Sessions cases was 48 days in Peshawar and 68 in Derajat, while that of appeals was 11 days in both courts. **Sessions Courts**

41. The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 40 references in murder cases, 134 criminal appeals, and 122 revision cases, as compared with 20, 118 and 98 in the previous year. Capital sentences were confirmed in the case of 26 persons. Six persons under sentence of death were acquitted. **Judicial Commissioner.**

In addition to the above, 3 murder references and 4 appeals received from trans-border Political Agencies were disposed of during the year.

42. The number of references to Councils of Elders rose from 182 to 220, while the percentage of convictions fell from 47 to 40. The new system of Jirga Sessions inaugurated in 1908 continued to be practised in this Province, and on the whole District Magistrates were inclined to favour it. **Frontier Crimes Regulation.**

5. Prisons.

[Further details will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Jails of the Province for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

43. The year 1909 opened with a total convict population for all jails and lock-ups of 920, and closed with a population of 1,011. At the opening of the year 1908 the total population was 1,063. **Convicts.**

Admissions (to jails only) by direct committal, which stood at 3,145 for the year 1908, fell to 3,004 in the year under report. Among those admitted were 12 males and 1 female under 16 years of age, as against 11 and 1, respectively, in the previous year.

44. There were 273 prisoners in jails and lock-ups awaiting trial on January 1st, 1909. 4,677 were received during the year, and 301 remained at its close. **Under-trial prisoners.**

Civil prisoners.

45. One hundred and thirty-two civil prisoners were received during the year, as compared with 117 in 1908.

Average Jail population.

46. The daily average of prisoners of all classes fell from 1,323 in 1908 to 1,285 in 1909.

Accommodation.

47. At the end of the year there was accommodation for 1,606 prisoners of all classes, as against provision for 1,564 at its beginning. The increase is due to new construction carried out in the Peshawar and Kohat jails, and to re-adjustment of the existing jail accommodation at Dera Ismail Khan. All the jails in the Province were overcrowded at some time of the year, with the exception of Dera Ismail Khan. The Peshawar Jail was overcrowded on no less than 239 days, the Bannu Jail on 120, the Kohat Jail on 43, and the Abbottabad Jail on 2 days only. The overcrowding was in many cases due to a sudden influx of large numbers of political and under-trial prisoners. Projects are about to be taken in hand for increasing the accommodation in the Peshawar and Bannu jails.

Health.

48. The general health of the convicts has been good. There were five deaths from typhus in the Peshawar Jail, the disease being endemic in the hills round the valley. The total admissions to hospital per *mille* of average strength fell to 1,105, as compared with 1,282 in the previous year; but deaths rose from 14·42 in 1908 to 22·99 in 1909. In spite of the rise in the number of deaths, the year under report was a distinctly healthier one for convicts than either 1907 or 1908.

Conduct and discipline.

49. There was no escape or attempt at escape during the year. The number of offences committed by convicts fell from 1,368 in 1908 to 1,157 in the year under report. Whipping was inflicted in 5 cases as against 2 in 1908. Revised rules for the working of the remission system were brought into force from January 1st, 1909; the new system has been working satisfactorily, and only two convicts failed to earn any remission. An average of 10 per cent. of the total convicts were employed as convict officers during the year, and on the whole did well.

Expenditure.

50. The total gross expenditure incurred in 1909 on guarding and maintaining the prisoners of all classes in the Province was Rs. 1,04,435, or Rs. 169 less than in the previous year.

Earnings.

51. The total net earnings of jail Manufactories in 1909 amounted to Rs. 6,214, as compared with Rs. 5,645 in the previous year. The sum realized from the sale of the produce of jail gardens has risen from Rs. 1,828 in 1908 to Rs. 2,364 in 1909.

6. Civil Justice.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for 1909 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Institutions.

52. The number of suits instituted during the year rose from 23,432 to 25,585. Every district shared in the increase, the figures for Hazara being the most remarkable.

Various explanations were given by Judicial Officers for this state of affairs. The District Judge of Hazara considered that the chief reason for increased litigation was the high price of food stuffs prevailing throughout the year, the credit of agriculturists with the money-lenders, which the Alienation of Land Act had tended to weaken, being thus strengthened. This theory is equally applicable to the other districts of the Province, and is certainly worth consideration. Since the formation of the Province litigation has increased year by year, and whatever the pre-disposing causes in any particular year, the *fons et origo* of the evil is the inherent litigiousness of the people themselves. They love litigation for its own sake. No reform of our legal system will lessen the yearly number of suits instituted, but in the enlightening influence of civilization on the people themselves we may reasonably expect the remedy.

53. The total value of suits instituted during the year was Rs. 31,29,818 as against Rs. 30,13,531 in 1908. The fact that of the total number of suits instituted 78 per cent. were under 100 rupees in value is an indication of the frivolous way in which litigation was resorted to. **Value of suits.**

54. Of the 29,886 suits for disposal before the District Courts, 27,585 (or 92 per cent. as in 1908) were disposed of—a very satisfactory result. The average duration of contested cases was 36 days. **Disposals of original cases.**

55. The work disposed of by Cantonment Small Cause Courts showed a considerable increase over the figures of last year. Of the total 716 suits disposed of, 380 were decided in the Nowshera Court. An Assistant Cantonment Magistrate was temporarily appointed in the Peshawar Cantonment. **Cantonment Small Cause Courts.**

56. District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers disposed of 507 appeals as compared with 587 in 1908. In 17 per cent. of the appeals disposed of the decisions of the original courts were modified or reversed against 29 per cent. in 1908. The average duration of appeals was 40 days. **Appellate work.**

The two Divisional Judges disposed of 909 regular and 51 miscellaneous appeals as compared with 1,276 and 73 in 1908. In Peshawar the disposals of regular appeals fell from 1,071 to 613. The decrease was due to the much larger number of sessions cases and to the very limited period of the appointment of the Additional Divisional Judge, who worked for less than a month and disposed of 80 appeals only.

There were special difficulties in the disposal of civil work in both courts, and the work of the year was regarded by the Judicial Commissioner as satisfactory.

The Judicial Commissioner disposed of 7 appeals from original decrees, 51 appeals from appellate decrees, 15 miscellaneous appeals and 96 revisions.

57. Out of a total of 19,545 applications for the execution of decrees, 17,613 were disposed of. Of these, 32 per cent. were satisfied in full, the percentage for last year being 29. **Execution of decrees.**

58. The total number of processes—civil, criminal and revenue—issued during the year was 182,144, as compared with 175,590 in 1908. The net profit accruing to Government from fees was Rs. 22,717. During the year under report the Judicial Commissioner submitted to the Local Government proposals for raising the scale of pay of the process-serving establishment—a much needed reform. **Process-serving establishment.**

7. Registration.

[Further details will be found in the Note on the Registration Returns of the North-West Frontier Province, 1909, and in the Statistics of British India.]

59. The total number of documents, both compulsory and optional, registered during the triennium 1907 to 1909 is given below :— **General.**

1907	... 8,567
1908	... 9,821
1909	... 10,129

The rise is chiefly due to the transactions arising from the great demand for land in the vicinity of the recently constructed Paharpur Canal.

ROYAL ASIATIC BOMBAY BRANCH

60. The total value of the property affected by registered deeds was 77·6 lakhs as against 55·9 in 1908. **Business.**

61. The number of offices remained the same (29) as in the year 1908. **Agency.**

62. The receipts of the Department rose from Rs. 35,688 in 1908 to Rs. 38,978 in the year under report, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 9,289 to Rs. 9,737. **Finance.**

8. District Boards.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of the District Boards for 1908-09 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Constitution.

63. There has been no change in the constitution or jurisdiction of the District Boards of the Province during the year.

Working.

64. The prescribed number of meetings was held in all cases, and no meeting adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance of members, however, declined. The minimum limit of attendance was realized in all districts except Bannu and Peshawar. In the latter district the percentage of attendance was 29·7 only, which is partly due to the distance from head-quarters at which many of the members reside. The Board, however, has previously earned a reputation for apathy.

Additional rules for regulating their Provident Funds were framed during the year by all the District Boards. The Primary School at Teri in Kohat was raised to the status of a Middle School. Packets of quinine in ready-made doses were freely distributed to the rural population through the members of the District Boards in the districts of Hazara and Bannu.

The separation of the District Board and Municipal offices has been effected in all districts, and each office is now self-contained.

Finance.

65. The closing balance on March 31st, 1909, amounted to Rs. 1,18,815 as against Rs. 93,553 last year. After excluding debt head transactions the total income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,54,749, as against Rs. 3,16,489 in the previous year. The increase in income is, however, rather apparent than real. Under the head Education the income rose by nearly Rs. 50,000, but this is chiefly due to the fact that contributions from Government for the extension of primary education have been shown under this head in accordance with the orders of the Government of India contained in Finance Department Resolution No. 6902-A., dated November 19th, 1907, which directs that all contributions due from and to Government should in future be shown under each specific head, instead of being adjusted against each other, and net results only exhibited in the accounts. The total expenditure for the year rose from Rs. 2,86,029 to Rs. 3,32,945. The expenditure on education as compared with the total income of all the District Boards represents a percentage of 21·6 against the prescribed minimum of 24 per cent. All the Boards in the Province have expended more than the prescribed minimum (12·5) of their incomes on medical relief, the percentages varying from 17 in Dera Ismail Khan to 29·7 in Hazara.

The Government grant-in-aid for the augmentation of the resources of District Boards amounted to Rs. 54,000. A sum of Rs. 5,439 was also allotted to the Boards on account of arrears of the past year, and the special grant for the extension of primary education was continued during the year under report.

9. Municipalities.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on the working of Municipalities for 1908-09 and in the Statistics of British India.]

Constitution.

66. The small Municipality of Nawanshahr in the Hazara District was converted into a Notified Area with effect from January 1st, 1909. No other changes in constitution took place during the year under report.

Working.

67. One hundred and thirty-eight ordinary and 53 special meetings were held during the year, as compared with 161 and 57, respectively, in the year 1907-08. The prescribed minimum number of meetings was held by all Committees except Abbottabad and Kulachi. The average attendance of members was satisfactory, and no meeting had to be adjourned for want of a quorum. Sub-Committees constituted on the ward system exist in most of the larger Municipalities, and their working, as well as the general working of the Committees, has been satisfactory.

Consequent on its conversion into a Notified Area the provisions of the Municipal Act as a whole have been withdrawn in Nawanshahr, and certain sections of the Act only were extended to this area and also to the Tank Notified Area. Additional rules for regulating their Provident Funds were adopted by all the Municipal Committees except Haripur, and by the Tank Notified Area. During the year the octroi limits of the Municipality have been revised at Kohat, and the Assistant Commissioner has been appointed Vice-President. The offices of the Municipal Committees and District Boards have been separated in Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan, and, since the close of the year, in Hazara also.

68. The accounts of all Municipalities and Notified Areas were again audited under the peripatetic system. The system works well, and the accounts are found to be well kept. The total income of all Municipalities, exclusive of Debt Head Transactions, amounted to Rs. 5,87,746 as against Rs. 5,47,293 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,13,712, as compared with Rs. 5,06,642 in 1907-08. The income of Notified Areas went up from Rs. 24,415 in 1907-08 to Rs. 27,967 in 1908-09, and in the same period the expenditure also rose from Rs. 24,939 to Rs. 29,658. Exclusive of deposits the closing balance held by Municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 2,43,237 against Rs. 2,13,654 at the end of 1907-08, and the closing balance of Notified Areas on March 31st, 1909, was Rs. 19,792, or nearly Rs. 2,000 more than the closing balance for the previous year. Finance.

The largest increase in the income of Municipalities is to be found under the head " Grants and Contributions for general and special purposes," Rs. 35,000 having been granted by Government to the Peshawar (Rs. 20,000) and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 15,000) Municipalities for improving the sanitary condition of these towns.

The percentage of expenditure devoted to the several main heads in the years 1907-08 and 1908-09 is shown below :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.
General Administration	13·2	13·2
Public Safety	16·3	15·7
„ Health and Convenience ...	53·6	53·5
„ Instruction	12·5	13
Miscellaneous	4·4	4·6

69. The ordinary malarial fever prevailed in Peshawar, Kohat, Lakki, Dera Ismail Khan and Kulachi during the autumn of 1908, and cholera also made its appearance in nearly all the Municipalities. There was also a slight outbreak of plague in Dera Ismail Khan. The special grant allotted by Government for sanitary purposes to the Municipalities of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan was expended in part in the employment of Assistant Health Officers, and the Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Committee also utilized it in improving the sanitation of the town. Fires did serious damage during the year in Peshawar and Kohat. The Baffa bazar, which was destroyed by fire in 1906-07, has been rebuilt on an improved plan during the year under report. General.

10. Military.

70. The number of recruits who enlisted in the Native Army from the Province during the year ending on March 31st, 1910, was 862 as compared with 1,273 in the previous year. 647 joined the Northern and 215 the Southern Army. There was a large decrease in the number of Pathans, other than Afridis, recruited—*i.e.* from 730 in the year 1908-09 to 383 in the year under report. The recruitment of Afridis rose in the same period from 84 to 103.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1. Agriculture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1908-09, in the Statistics of British India, and in the Report on the Operations of the Department of Agriculture, Punjab, for the year ending 30th June 1909.]

Agricultural Department.

71. Owing to the absence of a Deputy Director of Agriculture no progress was made with the scheme of agricultural experiments. The land purchased for the Peshawar Experimental Farm was under the management of the Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, and was sown in the kharif with maize and cotton, but was left fallow in Rabi 1909. The crops were poor. The cultivation was not experimental, but only intended to serve the purpose of equalizing the productive power of the area. Towards the close of the year it was decided, with the approval of the Government of India, that in place of a Deputy Director of Agriculture an Agri-Horticulturist should be appointed. Mr. Robertson Brown, Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, has been, since the close of the year, selected for the post. He will devote special attention to fruit culture, which is of particular importance in this Province.

Experiments.

72. Experiments made with American Dharwar cotton and Hissar cotton in the Bannu District were not successful owing to the light nature of the soil in that district. In Dera Ismail Khan the cotton sown early in March produced no yield, while that sown from April to June gave a good outturn. Experiments were made with turmeric in the Bannu District, but the result was not encouraging. No new products or agricultural implements were introduced during the year with the exception of one Raja Reaper and one Raja Winnowing Machine which were purchased by the Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan. The Reaper did not commend itself to the zamindars.

Prices.

73. Owing to large exports down-country on account of the high prices obtainable there, and also owing to the military operations in 1908, the prices of all food-grains generally ruled high throughout the Province.

2. Weather and Crops.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Season and Crops of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10.]

Weather.

74. The rainfall during the year under report was generally in excess of the average in all the districts except Bannu, where there was a slight deficiency.

Showers in May and June were generally favourable for sowing except in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, where there was no rain at all in May. The rainfall in July and August was copious throughout the Province, except in Peshawar and in the Marwat Tahsil of the Bannu District. The October rains were generally deficient—adversely affecting the outturn. Except in Dera Ismail Khan, however, the kharif harvest was on the whole fairly good.

November was a totally dry month, but the winter rains set in in the second week of December, permitting extensive late sowings, and there was a good rainfall in January. The rabi harvest of 1910 was good.

Calamities of the season.

75. Hailstorms occurred in seven villages of the Kohat District in September 1909, and in April and May 1910 there were hailstorms of some severity in the same district. The rabi crop in the Marwat Tahsil, Bannu, suffered

severely from hail, and villages in Tochi and Kurram suffered from the same calamity. A total sum of Rs. 5,550 was remitted. Heavy floods in July 1909 did immense damage to irrigation channels and dams in the Dera Ismail Khan District, materially restricting rabi cultivation.

Crops.

76. Wheat, the most important crop in the Province, covered 1,028,161 acres, a slight decrease compared with the area of the previous year.

The total area under sugarcane amounted to 30,665 acres, while cotton and rapeseed were sown over 32,595 acres and 93,096 acres respectively. Conditions for sowing rapeseed were very unfavourable compared with the previous year, when the area sown was 227,962 acres.

The total area sown in the Province amounted to 2,823,667 acres.

3. Arboriculture and Horticulture.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Reports on Municipalities and District Boards for 1908-09.]

Appointment.

77. As stated in paragraph 71 of this Chapter, Mr. Robertson Brown, Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Lahore, was appointed to this Province and designated Superintendent of Farms. He will devote special attention to horticulture.

General.

78. The Municipalities of the Province spent Rs. 14,182 on arboriculture and public gardens as compared with Rs. 11,992 in the previous year.

The District Boards spent Rs. 16,030 on arboriculture as against Rs. 14,718 in the previous year, and Rs. 8,143 on public gardens compared with Rs. 7,839 in the previous year.

4. Forests.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the Administration of the Hazara Forest Division for the year 1908-09.]

Alteration in area.

79. The actual change in area made in the year under report has been slight, but 616 acres have been added to the recorded area of Civil Protected Forests owing to correction of mistakes in the Settlement Records, and 591 acres, being the area of the Jhabba Jheel, which were omitted in previous returns have now been included in the recorded area of Military Reserved Forests in the Peshawar District.

Demarcations.

80. Lines 20 feet wide were cleared along 11½ miles of the boundaries of forests in the Khanpur Range, and similar lines, 8½ miles in length, were cut in the Dungagali Range.

Surveys.

81. Five survey sheets of the Khanpur Range were published during the year on a scale of 4-inches to the mile. A special map on a scale of 1-inch to the mile was published to illustrate the Dungagali and Thandiani Range Working Plan.

Communications.

82. Seventeen miles of new paths were constructed and 57 miles repaired against 7½ and 32 miles, respectively, last year.

Forest offences.

83. The record of forest offences of the year shows 958 cases as compared with 908 last year. Although the cases of the present year are somewhat less than in 1907-08, they have for the past two years shown a very marked increase over the average for the years 1904-05 to 1906-07. The large number during the year under report cannot be attributed to a poor grass crop, as the rains were particularly good. It is probably due in part to insufficient superior staff, and consequent frequent transfer, and in part to the fact that punishments inflicted by the courts for these offences are not sufficiently severe to act as a deterrent.

Protection from fire.

84. During the year 13 fires occurred, burning 125 acres, which is a satisfactory reduction as compared with the figures for the previous year, in which 23,295 acres were burnt. The usual fire protection measures were taken, and in addition, as a punitive measure on account of the excessive fires last

year, the system of closure of certain areas in which villagers enjoy grazing rights or concessions was introduced. In pursuance of this system 11 areas in the Siran Range, aggregating 2,390 acres, and 1 area of 30 acres in Khanpur will remain closed, till April 1st, 1912, to grazing and wood cutting, though not to grass cutting. Furthermore the grass cutting and grazing leases, which have hitherto always been given to the villagers at nominal rates, were not given in the year under report for the forests in the Siran Range, which were burnt last year; and the Khanpur forests, in which serious fires took place last year, have either not been leased, or the area leased has been largely reduced. The effect of these measures will not be fully known for some years, as last year almost all the forests were burnt in which the danger of fires is greatest.

Protection from cattle.

85. The concession of opening all the forests in the Dungagali and Thandiani Ranges last year to free grazing was greatly abused by the villagers, and the proposal to open certain forests to free grazing has accordingly not been carried out. Fifty square miles of the Kagan Range forests were open to all animals during the whole of the year, but the remainder of the Kagan forests and the Siran, Dungagali, Thandiani and Khanpur forests were closed to all animals for at any rate a part of the year. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 604 as compared with 605 impounded in the previous year.

Improvements of forest growth.

86. The seed year was not good for either deodar, blue pine or chil. Silver fir, however, seeded well, and owing to the frequent rains throughout the hot weather seedlings of broad-leafed species sprang up more abundantly than usual. Artificial reproduction, where it has taken the form of planting out transplants from nurseries, has been generally successful. The sowing of deodar direct in the forests has been a complete failure, but sowings of broad-leafed trees have been more successful.

Improvement fellings were as usual carried out in conjunction with the selection fellings. Thirty-seven acres in the Kagan Range were thinned in the interest of deodar, and an area of 1½ acres of dense chil pole forest was also thinned. Much of this latter work is still urgently required, but the disposal of the produce presents difficulties, which it is hoped to meet by utilizing small chil poles as firewood for troops.

Produce outturn.

87. An outturn of 414,816 cubic feet of timber and 395,489 cubic feet of fuel was removed from the forests during the year, as compared with 663,994 and 306,128 cubic feet respectively in the year 1907-08.

Timber launched and received.

88. During the year 46,415 deodar logs containing 1,817,444 cubic feet of timber were launched from the forests, while 43,795 logs containing 1,467,176 cubic feet were received at the sale depôts; 96,023 and 77,889 scantlings were launched and received respectively. The percentage of launchings not received went down from 12 in the case of logs and 20 in the case of scantlings at the end of the year 1907-08 to 6 and 19, respectively, at the end of the year under report.

Finance.

89. The following statement shows the revenue and expenditure of the division for the last three years:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1906-07	1,68,841	85,467	83,374
1907-08	2,31,166	89,192	1,41,974
1908-09	1,75,688	82,116	93,572

The decrease in revenue (Rs. 55,500) is due (*i*) to the sale in 1907-08 for Rs. 16,500 of departmentally extracted scantlings, the revenue of which would have been received in the year under report had the scantlings been floated down and sold in Jhelum in the usual course, and (*ii*) to the decrease in the number of trees sold. Several causes contributed to this (*ii*), of which may be mentioned the shortage in the supply of blue pine poles, due to the unduly large number sold in 1907-08, and the fact that little chil was sold in view of the Siran Working Plan having been held in abeyance. The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to the stopping of departmental timber works and the substitution of the sale of standing trees.

5. Mines and Quarries.

[Further information will be found in the Reports on the Administration of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department for 1908-09 and 1909-10 (Government Central Printing Office, Simla).]

Kohat Salt Mines.

1908-09.

90. The sales, 457,417 maunds, and issues, 457,614 maunds, were more by 4,442 maunds and 3,959 maunds, respectively, than those of 1907-08. General.

419,167 maunds were declared for places in British territory. The exports to Kohat increased by 62,864 maunds, but the exports to Peshawar were less by 42,130 maunds than in the previous year.

91. 197,051 maunds were carried by the railway to stations in the Peshawar Valley, as compared with 148,080 maunds in 1907-08. Transport.

92. The system of paying duty into treasuries instead of at the quarries continued to work well. Payment.

93. Two accidents occurred during the year—both fatal. At Malgin a miner was buried in a landslip and at Jatta a miner was killed while sleeping by the sudden fall of debris. Accidents.

1909-10.

94. The sales, 446,518 maunds, and issues, 446,293 maunds, of Kohat salt during the year were less by 10,899 maunds and 11,321 maunds, respectively, than those of 1908-09. General.

In the quantity of salt sent to Swat there was a decrease of 14,797 maunds, and a slight increase in the quantity sent to Bajaur, Kabul and Tirah. 420,614 maunds were declared for places in British territory, an increase over the figures of the previous year.

95. 146,347 maunds of Kohat salt were carried by railway to stations in the Peshawar Valley, as compared with 197,051 maunds in 1908-09. Transport.

96. The new depôt at Jatta was completed and opened after the close of the year under report, and the new system under which all salt has to be stored in the depôt by the miners before sale and the salt has to be sold by weight instead of by blocks was introduced without any difficulty. Improvements.

97. No serious accident occurred during the year. Accidents.

6. Manufactures.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Report for 1909.]

98. There were 3 factories working in the Province during 1909, as compared with 2 in the previous year. All three are situated in the Peshawar District and are cotton-cleaning concerns, while the one that was started during

the year under report is also used for oil-pressing and salt-grinding. On an average 173 hands per diem were employed. The sanitary and protective arrangements were satisfactory, and no accident occurred.

Two of the factories closed regularly on Sundays, and the system of the midday stoppage was observed by all three. No inspections were made during the year, and the attention of the officers responsible has been drawn to this omission.

7. Trade.

[Further information will be found in the Report on the External Land Trade of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-10.]

General.

99. The following remarks deal with the trans-frontier trade of the Province for the triennium 1907—1910 :—

During the period under report arrangements for the registration of the external land trade of the Province were improved. Fixation of standard loads secured uniformity of calculation which previously did not exist, while the registration of trade with the Mahsuds, the Wazirs and Kurram was placed on a sound footing.

In the triennium the total value of the trade (excluding treasure) rose by 48 lakhs of rupees over the corresponding figures of the previous three years. This increase, however, was wholly in imports, the exports having in fact diminished by five lakhs. The cause is to be found in the fact that the period under report was eminently one of high prices in India.

The total value of trade during the triennium amounted to Rs. 6,91,58,532, of which imports accounted for Rs. 2,81,11,426.

The proportion borne by the trade of the various tracts for the three years comprising the triennium under report to the Provincial total is given below :—

	1907-08.	1908-09.	1909-10.
Tirah	5	4	4
Afghanistan	46	45	43
Swat, Bajaur, &c.	48	43	44
Boner	1	1	2
Waziristan		2	2
Kurram		5	5
Total ...	100	100	100

Tirah.

100. The trade with Tirah was slack. Its total value in 1907-08 was nearly 13 lakhs of rupees, but owing to the Zakha Khel and Mohmand Expeditions and the temporary closure of the Khyber in 1908 it fell to 11 lakhs in 1908-09. In 1909-10 it gave no substantial signs of recovery, the value being the same as in the previous year. At the same time it is to be remembered that the average of the preceding triennium was only 10½ lakhs.

Comparing 1909-10 with the previous two years the chief increases in imports occurred in " Dyeing material " and " Fruits ", while decreases appeared mainly in " Provisions ", " Fibrous products ", " Cordage and Rope ", " Firewood " and " Unmanufactured articles of merchandise ".

In 1909-10 there was an increase in exports of Raw cotton, European Piece-goods and Sugar refined and unrefined, compared with the two previous years. The increasing demand for these articles points to growing prosperity amongst the tribes.

The most marked decrease in exports for 1909-10 was under the head "Twist and Yarn, Indian," which fell from Rs. 39,000 in 1907-08 to Rs. 8,000 in 1909-10. Trade in iron similarly showed a decrease.

Afghanistan.

101. Exclusive of treasure the total value of trade with Afghanistan in 1909-10 amounted to 93 lakhs of rupees against 105 lakhs in 1907-08 and 91 lakhs in 1908-09.

Of the six trade routes to Afghanistan the most important are the Khyber and Gomal Passes. The trade by these two routes alone amounted in 1909-10 to 52 lakhs of rupees, or more than half of the total trade.

In comparing the figures for 1909-10 with those of the two previous years, it is to be borne in mind that from May 1908 Afghan trade by the Kurram route ceased to be classed as Afghan.

Comparing the import figures of 1909-10 with those of the previous year, the most remarkable increases are under the heads of "Leather manufactured" and "Timber." The value of the former increased from Rs. 7,500 in 1908-09 to Rs. 33,000, and of the latter from Rs. 66,000 to Rs. 2,53,000. On the other hand there was a considerable decrease in the imports of fruits from Afghanistan, for which no good reason can be assigned.

The export trade in "Leather manufactured" and "Sugar refined" grew remarkably during the triennium. The former rose from Rs. 2,03,000 in 1907-08 to Rs. 3,21,000 in 1908-09 and to Rs. 5,52,000 in 1909-10, while the gradation of value of the latter during the three years was Rs. 1,88,000, Rs. 1,96,000, Rs. 3,90,000. These figures point to increased luxury of living in Afghanistan. Decreases in exports were chiefly under the heads "Twist and Yarn" (European and Indian) and "Piece-goods" (European and Indian). It is reported that the large exports of these commodities in previous years exceeded the demand. The export of cattle also continued to fall during the triennium: this was partly due to scarcity of fodder in Afghanistan.

Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

102. The total trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur amounted to 114½ lakhs of rupees in 1909-10. Out of this, trade to the value of Rs. 69 lakhs was registered at Malakand. Of the four routes leading to Dir, Swat and Bajaur, the Mangal route in the Hazara District alone exhibited a contraction. The trade with Dir, Swat and Bajaur reached its highest figure in 1907-08, *viz.* Rs. 129½ lakhs, falling to Rs. 112½ lakhs in 1908-09, rising again in 1909-10. The increase over 1908-09 was confined to imports, while exports showed a considerable decrease.

The most notable increases in imports occurred in "Rice," "Skins of sheep and goats" and "Mustard and rape," while decreases occurred in imports of "Fruits other kinds," "Gram and pulses," "Other spring crops" and "Other rain crops."

The export trade in "Spices other kinds" continued to expand, the enormous rise pointing to greater purchasing power and to a more pronounced taste for luxury. The decreases in the export trade—referred to above as considerable—were chiefly in Piece-goods (European and Indian).

Boner.

103. The trade with Boner fell to a very low level in the last year of the preceding triennium. The total value of the trade for 1909-10 was still much below that for 1904-05, but the progress during the triennium now under report was on the whole satisfactory. The total value of the trade for 1909-10 was Rs. 4,58,792 compared with Rs. 4,03,965 in 1908-09.

Waziristan.

104. The total value of trade with Waziristan for 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 4,08,976—a decrease of Rs. 60,000 compared with 1908-09. The decrease was the more remarkable, as the figures for 1908-09 did not include trade with Southern Wáziristan for the six months April to September 1908. The contraction appeared wholly in imports.

Turis of Kurram.

105. The total value of trade with the Turis of Kurram amounted to Rs. 14,32,342 during 1909-10. The imports were insignificant except "Fibrous products", "All other kinds of fruits", "Wheat", "Rice", "Other rain crops", "Hides of cattle" and "Skins of sheep and goats."

The most important exports were Piece-goods, manufactured leather, Salt and Sugar.

Tea.

106. The total value of Indian teas exported to foreign countries in 1909-10 amounted to Rs. 2,48,513 against Rs. 2,44,378 in 1908-09. The export of foreign teas also rose in the year by Rs. 7,700.

Salt.

107. During the triennium under report the export trade in salt declined from 351,425 maunds in 1907-08 to 281,436 maunds in 1908-09 and to 280,058 maunds in 1909-10.

8. Public Works.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Reports of the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10.]

Expenditure.

108. The total expenditure on Civil Works amounted to Rs. 20,66,106 as against Rs. 16,61,008 last year.

Works during the year.

109. The principal works carried out in each district during the year were as follows:—

A.—Buildings.

(1) *Peshawar.*—The new court for the District Magistrate, with Treasury building, *malkhana*, guard room and *havalat*, was completed during the year, and also a house for the Sessions Judge and two blocks of hospitals for the Police.

Progress was made in the building of various offices in connection with the new District Court, and of quarters for the subordinate officials of various Departments, and a house was purchased for the accommodation of the Political Agent, Khyber.

In Nowshera additions were made to the Police Barracks.

(2) *Kohat.*—The construction of a house for the Accountant, Military Works Services, of quarters for the Police Hospital Assistant, and of additional buildings for the Samana Rifles was completed, and progress was made in repairing the roof of the Kurram Hospital, in constructing new treasury building, Kohat, and quarters for the Deputy Commissioner's Head Clerk, and in providing additional accommodation in the Police Lines.

(3) *Bannu.*—Among new works completed in Bannu may be mentioned the construction of a new Police Station at Mirian and the conversion of the Circuit House into quarters for the Commandant, Border Military Police. Progress was made in the extension of the jail, in the provision of steel pipes for the syphon of the auxiliary water-supply at Miramshah, and in the construction of certain additions to the Military Works Services Office, Bannu.

(4) *Derajat.*—The construction of a Civil and Militia post at Jandola was completed, and additions and alterations were made to the Post Office, Dera Ismail Khan.

(5) *Abbottabad District.*—The more important works completed during the year were:—The construction of a Police Station in Abbottabad, the construction of a Civil rest-house in Nathiagali and the moving of the Civil hospital from Nathiagali to Mochi Dhara.

B.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(1) *Peshawar.*—The Gulabad boat-bridge on the Peshawar-Charsadda road was completed, and progress was made in the metalling of certain portions of the Peshawar-Shabkadr road.

(2) *Nowshera.*—The road from Shahbazgarhi to Swabi was metalled, and the Khushalgarh boat-bridge equipment was removed and a boat-bridge erected at Jehangira.

(3) *Kohat.*—Improvements were made in the Lachi-Shakardarra road and in the Bahadur Khel-Gurguri road.

The metalling of the Hangu-Thal road was completed.

(4) *Bannu.*—The following works were completed during the year:—

Constructing metalled road to connect Kohat and Dera Ismail Khan road outside cantonments.

Constructing aprons and protective walls for certain causeways and embankments in the Chingoshta Nullah.

Extending the causeways in the Latammar Nullah.

Progress was made in the widening of the Idak-Spinwam road.

(5) *Derajat.*—A 3-span bridge was constructed in mile 21, furlong 7, on the Dera-Tank-Murtaza road.

The bridge over the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was put up on 1st October 1909 and dismantled on 21st April 1910.

Communications to the Nishpa Post were improved, and progress was made in the construction of a reservoir at Saggu on the Dera Ismail Khan-Pezu road.

C.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The water-supply works at Landi Kotal were completed, and progress was made in the pipe line from the new source of supply to the existing reservoir in Nathiagali.

D.—GENERAL.

The work of boring a well at Giloti on the Dera-Pezu road was abandoned after a depth of 350 feet had been reached. The water, though fit for drinking purposes, was not highly recommended by the Principal Medical Officer.

The construction of bunds round the city and cantonment of Dera Ismail Khan was stopped, as the work was pronounced unnecessary owing to the advent of the Paharpur Canal, which acts both as an embankment and as a drain against spill water on the north and west.

9. Irrigation.

[Further information will be found in the Administration Report of the Canals in the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1909-10.]

A.—LOWER SWAT RIVER CANAL.

110. The expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 8,435 against Rs. 23,272 in the previous year, and was incurred on completing the new flour mills and the Rashkai Drainage Scheme. That on Extension and Improvements rose from Rs. 9,049 to Rs. 10,498. The works undertaken were:—Making plantations and sowing spoil banks of the canal, constructing 13 *patwarkhanas* and renewing foot bridge at Ziam. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs amounted to Rs. 39,023 as compared with Rs. 32,989 in the previous year. Expenditure.

Results.

111. The irrigated area was 166,098 acres, or an increase of 6,471 acres over the area of the previous year. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of 10·93 per cent. on the capital invested. Last year the percentage of profit was 10·47. The total rainfall throughout the district was 17·54, which is slightly above the average total rainfall of the last 22 years.

B.—Kabul River Canal.

Expenditure.

112. The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to Rs. 12,171 against Rs. 2,683 in the previous year, and was incurred on remodelling and extending the Amankot Drainage Scheme. The expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs rose from Rs. 28,907 to Rs. 43,042. The repairs were heavy owing to insufficient provision of drainage works on the new Hazarkhani branch.

Results.

113. The total area irrigated was 43,370 acres, the highest on record. The operations of the year resulted in a profit of 8·83 per cent. on the capital invested. Last year the percentage of profit was 12·79. The decrease was due to the large arrears of land revenue realized and credited to the canal last year, and to a larger expenditure on Maintenance and Repairs during the year under report. The rainfall was 10·69 inches, and may be considered normal.

C.—Paharpur Canal.

Expenditure.

114. The expenditure on Capital Account amounted to Rs. 33,517 direct and Rs. 987 indirect, and was incurred on completing the Takwara Hill Torrent Syphon and on some other small works. No expenditure was incurred on Extensions and Improvements, but that incurred on Maintenance and Repairs amounted to Rs. 40,739 as compared with Rs. 11,813 in 1908-09. The increase was mainly caused by the abnormal floods in the hill torrents.

Results.

115. The whole canal was open for irrigation in the year under report. During kharif the area matured was 5,354 acres and during rabi 4,141 acres, or 9,495 acres for the whole year, as compared with 16,636 acres in 1908-09. The year was most unfavourable. Hill torrents breached the canal, and the river fell in September. The working of the canal showed, on the whole, a loss of Rs. 11,155 as compared with a profit of Rs. 4,213 in the previous year.

D.—Upper Swat River Canal.

Expenditure.

116. The total expenditure on Capital Account was Rs. 16,79,704. The rest-house at Chakdarra was completed. The final low level alignment from Amandarra to the north portal of the Malakand Tunnel was laid out on the ground. The excavations of the approaches to the tunnel and the clearing of the faces were completed. The generators, alternators, &c., were successfully installed in the Power House, and the transmission line to the Malakand Tunnel Ends was erected. Machine-drilling with the Electric Air Drill was begun. Good progress was made on the Abazai and Machai branches.

E.—Canals not under Departmental Management.

[Further information will be found in the Provincial Land Revenue Report for 1908-09.]

Working.

117. The Michni-Dilazak Canal in Peshawar worked well. The net income after deducting all expenses amounted to Rs. 2,169, or 9 per cent. of the capital outlay against 25 per cent. in 1907-08. This large fall in profits was due to the fact that a recoverable balance of Rs. 4,066 remained outstanding. The Joi-Sheikh and Joi-Zardad also worked steadily. The Paharpur Canal in the Dera Ismail Khan District was extended by 15 miles during the year. In consequence the area irrigated increased to 18,307 acres and the income on account of water-rates to Rs. 21,785. Abnormal floods occurred during the year, and serious damage was done to roads and bridges, and every irrigation dam in the Tank Tahsil was swept away. The damage done in the Dera Ismail Khan District was estimated at Rs. 60,000.

F.—Minor Irrigation Works.

118. The grant for these works during the financial year 1909-10 was Rs. 71,000, *viz.* Rs. 46,000 in the Irrigation Department Budget and Rs. 25,000 in the Civil Budget. The whole of the Irrigation Department grant was not utilized and some Rs. 12,000 has since been surrendered to the Irrigation Department. The Civil Budget grant was placed at the disposal of District Officers, and was as usual fully utilized in the construction of dams, embankments, tanks, &c., and in repairing existing channels. New construction.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A. Gross Revenue.

[Further details will be found in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India for 1909-10.]

119. The following statement compares the receipts, expenditure and closing balances under the various heads of Revenue for 1908-09 and 1909-10. The figures of receipt and expenditure do not include opening and closing balances :—

Heads	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Closing Balance.	
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Revenue (Civil) ...	38,70,656	40,01,563	71.82,485	71,09,319	...	...
„ „ (P. W. D.)	28,963	34,850	20,66,106	20,52,665	...	...
Local Funds	7,78,599	8,50,189	7,22,192	7,57,286	2,93,554	3,86.457
Municipal Revenue ...	7,70,276	8,05,317	7,36,722	7,66,180	2,66,974	3,06,110
Total ...	54,48,494	56,91,919	1,07,07,505	1,06,85,450	5,60,528	6,92,567

B. Imperial Revenue and Finance.

120. Details of Imperial Revenue and Expenditure are shown below :—

Revenue.	1908-09.	1909-10.	Expenditure.	1908-09.	1909-10.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	23,42,121	23,30,699	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	37,383	39,694
II.—Opium ...	18,641	22,916	2.—Assignments and Compensations.	19,542	19,561
III.—Stamps ...	4,86,447	5,20,724			
V.—Excise ...	2,86,548	3,18.583	3.—Land Revenue ...	5,57,470	5,87,366
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	9,074	2,214	6.—Stamps ...	20,467	19,684
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	1,29,808	1.32,068	7.—Excise ...	8,140	8,280
IX.—Forests ...	1,22,782	1,73,305	10.—Assessed Taxes ...	948	991
X.—Registration ...	36,928	39,311	11.—Forests ...	81,403	77.391
XII.—Interest ...	12,939	11,768	12.—Registration ...	9,507	9,949
XVI A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	92,771	1,02,507	18.—General Administration ...	3,15,841	3,13.473
			19 A.—Law and Justice —Courts of Law.	5,43,075	5,52,645
XVI B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	17,846	17,679	19 B.—Law and Justice—Jails	1.35,444	1,25,034
XVII.—Police ...	70,893	82,031	20.—Police ...	15,03,270	15,42,871
XIX.—Education ...	484	681	22.—Education ...	1,02,032	86.316
XX.—Medical ...	1.271	660	23 —Ecclesiastical ...	35,384	36.932
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	185	77	24.—Medical ...	1,56,566	1,82,322
			25.—Political ...	32,38,813	30,53,937
			26.—Scientific, &c. ...	32,722	39,279
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	15,050	12,018	27.—Territorial, &c. ...	63.274	61,665
			29.—Superannuation, &c. ...	1,18,786	1,19,415
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	7,237	9,511	30.—Stationery and Printing ...	69,339	71,456
			32 —Miscellaneous ...	28,638	27.296
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,24,408	1,20,055	33.—Famine Relief ...	1.162	...
XXIX.—Major Works ...	...	...	43.—Minor Works ...	22,686	33,938
XXX.—Minor Works ...	...	...	45.—Civil Works ...	80,593	99,824
XXXI.—Civil Works ...	95,223	1,04,756			
Total ...	38,70,656	40,01,563	Total ...	71,82 485	71,09,319
Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)—			Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings) —		
XXXIX.—Civil Works ...	28,963	34,850	45.—Civil Works ...	20,66,106	20,52,665
Public Works Department (Irrigation)—			Public Works Department (Irrigation)—		
XXIX.—Major Works ...	8,10,140	8,27,400	42.—Major Works ...	4,28,055	4,82,491
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...	43.—Minor Works and Navigation.	...	...
Salt Department ...	4,57,806	4,46,699	Salt Department ...	82,828	81,851
Grand Total ...	51,67,565	53,10,512	Grand Total ...	97,59,474	97,26,326

C. Local Funds.

121. The accounts of the Funds, with the exception of those of the Famine Fund, continue to be audited on the spot by a staff of peripatetic auditors.

The transactions of District Funds have been excluded from the General Accounts of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1908 under the orders of the Government of India in their Financial Department Resolution No. 6902-A., dated the 19th November 1907. There are therefore no longer any "Incorporated Local Funds."

District Funds.

There are five such funds, one in each district, the transactions of which are as shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	48,215 6 4	1,57,403 9 9	2,05,619 0 1	1,36,905 9 5	68,713 6 8
Hazara	12,136 2 6	77,452 13 11	89,589 0 5	80,672 12 8	8,916 3 9
Kohat	6,790 3 0	35,652 12 4	42,442 15 4	33,320 4 3	9,122 11 1
Bannu	22,569 3 8	49,706 7 11	72,275 11 7	59,264 2 4	13,011 9 3
Dera Ismail Khan	29,051 11 10	58,174 1 7	87,225 13 5	54,009 0 11	33,216 12 6
Total ...	1,18,762 11 4	3,78,389 13 6	4,97,152 8 10	3,64,171 13 7	1,32,980 11 3

The actual total receipts amounted to Rs. 3,78,389-13-6 as compared with Rs. 3,56,191-2-10 during the previous year, while the total payments amounted to Rs. 3,64,171-13-7 as compared with Rs. 3,35,300-10-2.

The expenditure of the Hazara, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Boards exceeded the estimate. The actual total income of all the funds exceeded the estimates by Rs. 24,135-13-6, while the expenditure was within the estimate.

All the funds opened and closed with credit balances exceeding the prescribed minimum. The expenditure has been incurred on objects authorized by Act XX of 1883 of the Punjab Government and the rules and orders thereunder.

Cantonment Funds.

There are nine such funds. Their transactions compared with the previous year are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Abbottabad	3,775 4 5	25,408 0 2	29,183 4 7	25,219 14 6	3,963 6 1
Peshawar	29,302 8 10	1,11,515 15 3	1,40,818 8 1	1,19,396 8 0	21,422 0 1
Nowshera	9,309 4 10	64,449 4 2	73,758 9 0	65,008 15 4	8,749 9 8
Mardan	1,262 0 5	9,921 5 3	11,183 5 8	8,166 8 5	3,016 13 3
Cherat	1,166 9 5	8,114 1 10	9,280 11 3	7,729 11 7	1,550 15 8
Kohat	949 10 9	26,421 2 9	27,370 13 6	25,390 10 6	1,980 3 0
Edwardesabad	4,929 3 2	19,805 6 11	24,734 10 1	20,376 6 0	4,358 4 1
Dera Ismail Khan	...	24,506 6 8	24,506 6 8	23,215 1 6	1,291 5 2
Nowshera	5,111 10 5	53,669 1 4	58,780 11 9	24,561 15 2	34,218 12 7
Total (1909-10) ...	55,806 4 3	3,43,810 12 4	3,99,617 0 7	3,19,065 11 0	80,551 5 7
Total (1908-09) ...	53,889 1 5	3,16,890 10 3	3,70,779 11 8	3,14,973 7 5	55,806 4 3

Cantonment Hospital Funds.

There are three such funds in the North-West Frontier Province, and their transactions compared with those of the previous year are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	...	6,882 8 2	6,882 8 2	6,882 8 2	...
Nowshera	197 12 3	5,205 10 7	5,403 6 10	5,283 0 10	120 6 0
Cherat	22 6 11	1,715 15 10	1,738 6 9	1,738 6 9	...
Total (1909-10) ...	220 3 2	13,804 2 7	14,024 5 9	13,903 15 9	120 6 0
Total (1908-09) ...	— 0 0 5	13,614 0 7	13,614 0 2	13,393 13 0	220 3 2

Town and Bazar Funds.

The Hill Location and Sanitary Fund in the Hazara District is the only fund so called. It opened with a balance of Rs. 1,794-3-8; the receipts amounted to Rs. 879-8-9 as compared with Rs. 1,069-1-11 in the preceding year, and the payments to Rs. 773-5-0 against Rs. 655-2-11 in the previous year, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,900-7-5.

Police Funds.

These are branches of the Police Remount Fund under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. Their transactions are shown in the subjoined statement :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	2,396 8 7	2,032 9 8	4,429 2 3	1,508 15 2	2,920 3 1
Hazara	— 853 9 4	1,067 12 5	214 3 1	1,299 2 8	—1,084 15 7
Kohat	1,071 0 8	830 5 1	1,901 5 9	740 6 0	1,160 15 9
Bannu	— 89 0 7	1,387 6 5	1,298 5 10	965 8 0	332 13 10
Dera Ismail Khan	—1,269 8 1	598 11 0	— 670 13 1	498 15 6	—1,169 12 7
Total (1909-10) ...	1,255 7 3	5,916 12 7	7,172 3 10	5,012 15 4	2,159 4 6
Total (1908-09) ...	2,939 5 8	5,169 12 7	8,109 2 3	6,853 11 0	1,255 7 3

Rs. 26-13-10 have been shown as receipts of the Border Military Police Remount Fund, and the same amount appears on the payment side. This adjustment seems to have been made by the Treasury to rectify the original erroneous credit, as no such fund actually exists in the North-West Frontier Province.

Public Works Funds.

These funds, known as the Canal Clearance Funds, exist in three districts. Their transactions are shown below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Peshawar	49,861 6 11	30,642 7 11	80,503 14 10	23,125 7 6	57,378 7 4
Bannu	22,034 1 0	31,925 1 8	53,959 2 8	3,926 3 4	50,032 15 4
Dera Ismail Khan	20,791 7 1	15,293 5 2	36,084 12 3	9,657 13 9	26,426 14 6
Total (1909-10) ...	92,686 15 0	77,860 14 9	1,70,547 13 9	36,709 8 7	1,33,838 5 2
Total (1908-09) ...	76,436 8 1	58,958 2 10	1,35,394 10 11	42,707 11 11	92,686 15 0

Agror Accumulation Fund.

The nature of this fund was explained in previous reports. The sum of Rs. 50,000 on account of the surplus balance of the Agror Estates has been invested in Government Promissory Notes in the name of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazara. The interest on this investment is credited to this fund. The opening balance was Rs. 4,085-1-0; the receipts amounted to Rs. 4,435-4-11 as compared with Rs. 1,886-5-0 in the previous year, and payments to Rs. 3,947-14-0 against Rs. 1,019-8-0; the closing balance was Rs. 4,572-7-11.

Famine Fund.

This fund exists only in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There were no transactions during the year. It opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 181-8-0.

Chaukidari Clothing Fund.

This fund exists in the Hazara District only and was started from the year 1906-07. There were no transactions during the year; it opened and closed with a balance of Rs. 106-15-6.

Saddana or Embankment Fund.

This fund exists in the Dera Ismail Khan District, where it was sanctioned in the year 1906-07. The opening balance was Rs. 18,656-2-3; the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,092-5-4 and the payments to Rs. 13,700-9-5. It closed with a balance of Rs. 30,047-14-2. In the previous year the receipts and payments amounted to Rs. 22,820-10-9 and Rs. 6,318-3-6 respectively.

Municipal Funds.

These are sub-divided into Municipalities proper and Notified Areas. There are altogether nine Municipalities and five Notified Areas in the North-West Frontier Province. A new Notified Area—Nowshera Kalan—has been constituted in the Peshawar District during the year under report.

Their transactions are as noted below :—

Name of Fund.	Opening Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Municipalities	2,46,560 8 3	7,76,978 10 7	10,23,539 2 10	7,37,891 12 5	2,85,647 6 5
Notified Areas	20,413 1 5	28,338 1 4	48,751 2 9	28,288 10 0	20,462 8 9
Total (1909-10) ...	2,66,973 9 8	8,05,316 11 11	10,72,290 5 7	7,66,180 6 5	3,06,109 15 2
Total (1908-09) ...	2,33,420 2 9	7,70,275 14 9	10,03,696 1 6	7,36,722 7 10	2,66,973 9 8

All the Municipalities and Notified Areas, which bank with the Government treasuries, opened and closed with credit balances, and none of the closing balances fell below 10 per cent. of the receipts during the year.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS & MEDICAL SERVICE.

1. Details of Census.

(See page 61 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Vital Statistics.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1909.]

Births and deaths.

122. There was a decrease of over 5,000 in the births recorded in the Province during the year under report as compared with its predecessor, though the figures are considerably higher than those for 1907. The fall was most marked in Dera Ismail Khan; it was noticeable also in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu. No very satisfactory reason is found for the marked decrease in the birth-rate in Dera Ismail Khan, but there was much malaria in the district in the autumn and winter of 1908-09, and a high death-rate among females during the years 1907 and 1908.

The birth-rate per thousand of the population was 34·7 against 37·30 in the previous year and 32·5 in 1907. The figures for this Province were exceeded by those of all other provinces of India, with the exception of the United Provinces and Madras.

The total deaths registered in the Province in 1909 amounted to 50,691, while the number for 1908 was 68,361. The total of deaths in 1909 is the smallest recorded since the inauguration of the Province. The mean death-rate stood at 32·8 compared with 35 8 in the previous year.

Chief diseases.

123. The year was a very healthy one. There was very little cholera or small-pox in the Province, and only one death (an imported case) from plague. The death-rate per thousand of population from fevers stands at 20·65, which is the lowest that has been recorded for several years. The death-rate from respiratory diseases in 1909, though higher than the mean rates for the previous five years, was lower than in 1908. In the figures of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery alone has there been a rise as compared with those for 1908, though they are considerably lower than the mean ratio for the previous five years.

3. Sanitation.

[Further details will be found in the Sanitary Administration Report of the Province for 1909.]

124. Although no large sanitary works were carried out during 1909, further improvements have been effected in the sanitation of Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Special grants were given by Government for sanitation to Peshawar Municipal Committee (Rs. 20,000), Peshawar District Board (Rs. 10,000), Dera Ismail Khan Municipal Committee (Rs. 10,000) and Abbottabad Municipal Committee (Rs. 10,000). Out of these funds the towns of Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan entertained each an Assistant Surgeon as Assistant Health Officer for the whole year and eight months respectively. In Dera Ismail Khan a large incinerator was purchased for the destruction of city refuse, and proved so satisfactory that two more will shortly be obtained. The Peshawar Municipal Committee also started a few experimental incinerators

outside the town, and it is proposed to extend the system. There was much diarrhœa and dysentery in the hot weather of 1909 in the Fort of Landi Kotal. The subject has been enquired into, and special measures are in contemplation to remedy the unsatisfactory sanitary condition of the Fort and its neighbourhood.

4. Medical Relief.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Dispensaries for 1909.]

125. At the close of the year under report there were in the Province 79 hospitals and dispensaries as compared with 75 at the close of 1908. During 1909 four such institutions were closed and eight were opened, and the Mission Dispensary at Thal was converted from a non-aided into an aided institution. Of the new hospitals and dispensaries opened, one, the Lady Minto Swat Hospital, is at Malakand, four are Local Fund Dispensaries,* one is a Mission Dispensary (unaided) at Akora in the Peshawar District, and of the remaining two, one is a Canal Dispensary at Dargai, and the other is a Border Military Police Hospital at Drazinda. **Hospitals and persons treated.**

During 1909 the total number of in-door patients treated was 11,304, as against 10,198 for the preceding year. The number of out-door patients has risen from 654,763 in 1908 to 688,492 in 1909.

126. There was a large rise in the number of operations performed during the year, *viz.* from 25,344 in 1908 to 29,100 in the year under report. **Operations.**

127. The income of hospitals and dispensaries rose from Rs. 1,50,976 in 1908 to Rs. 1,88,774 in 1909, the principal increase being under Grants from Local and Municipal Funds. Expenditure rose from Rs. 1,50,652 in 1908 to Rs. 1,87,763 in 1909. The largest increase was under the head "Buildings and Repairs." **Finance.**

128. The difficulties of recruitment for the Subordinate Medical Service, which were mentioned in last year's report, have continued to be felt during 1909. The Government of India have, however, sanctioned the creation of a senior grade of Hospital Assistants serving in the Province, and the grievances of Hospital Assistants will be met by this action. It has been found difficult to obtain qualified Compounders for service in the Agencies in the Province, and the Administrative Medical Officer has had under consideration proposals to place this matter on a satisfactory footing. But the ultimate cause of the difficulty of recruitment for all grades of the Subordinate Medical Service appears to be the dearth of suitable candidates among the inhabitants of the Province, and it is hoped that with the spread of education this cause will gradually disappear. **Medical Service.**

5. Vaccination.

[Further details will be found in the Provincial Report on Vaccination for 1909-10.]

129. The total number of operations performed in the Province during the year under report showed a large increase over the figures for the previous year, all in primary vaccinations. There was also a considerable increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations performed on children under six years of age. In the Political Agencies, as a whole, the number of vaccine operations shows a decrease as compared with the figures for 1908-09. The beginning made in that year in Chitral has been followed by a decrease in the work done; but the Chitralis appear to have taken kindly to vaccination, and it is hoped that better results will be obtained next year. In the Shirani country also there has been a falling off, which is due partly to strained relations (which have since been improved) with the tribe, and partly to the inefficieny of the Vaccinator, who has been reduced and transferred. The Kurram and Tochi Agencies show a considerable increase in vaccination **General.**

* One at Baffa in the Hazara District, one at Rustam in Peshawar, one at Shakardarra in Peshawar and one at Naurang in the Bannu District.

activity. In the Tochi the attitude of the people towards vaccination has considerably improved; and in many cases trans-border people brought their children to Kurram to be vaccinated.

Establishment.

130. The average strength of Vaccinators employed was 36 as against 35 in the year 1908-09.

Finance.

131. The total expenditure on vaccination during the year under report was Rs. 14,745 as against Rs. 12,575 in the previous year. Of the total cost, Rs. 12,660 were defrayed by Local Funds, Rs. 412 by Cantonment Funds, and the balance by Government.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1. General system of Public Instruction.

(See page 69 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Education.

[Further information will be found in the Report on Public Instruction in the North-West Frontier Province for 1909-10.]

Educational Institutions.

132. There were 914 institutions of all kinds in existence at the end of the year compared with 954 in the previous year, the decrease being due to a fall of 57 in the number of private schools. The aggregate number of scholars attending all these schools was 30,045, or an increase of 1,154 over the previous year's figures. The proportion of children under instruction to those of school-going age was 9·06 against 8·8 in the previous year. There was an increase of attendance in all the districts except Peshawar and Bannu, where there was a slight decrease, entirely due to the growing unpopularity of Indigenous *Maktabs* and Private Schools.

The increase in the number of Vernacular Middle Schools and the continued expansion of Public Primary Education were the outstanding features of the year.

Finance.

133. During the year Rs. 3,12,042 were expended upon Public Instruction as compared with Rs. 3,19,124 in the previous year. Of this sum Imperial Revenues contributed 18·7, District Funds 29·1 and Municipal Funds 17, per cent., while 14 per cent. was derived from Fees and 20·8 per cent. from Other Sources. Imperial Revenues contributed Rs. 21,976 less than last year, the decrease being due to the comparatively small grants given for building purposes. District Boards, owing to the opening of new Vernacular Middle and Primary Schools, contributed Rs. 7,987 more than in the previous year.

Colleges.

134. The number of students at the Edwardes Church Mission College was 19, or 3 less than in the previous year. A proposal to raise the College to the B. A. standard was under consideration.

The scheme for the opening of an Islamia College in Peshawar was still under discussion.

District Board Schools.

135. At the close of the year 232 schools (of which 218 were primary) were under the control of the District Boards against 220 in the previous year, the increase being shared by all except Peshawar. The management of the schools continued satisfactory, but there was little improvement in school buildings. In every district the budget provision for education fell short of the obligatory minimum.

Municipal Board Schools.

136. The management of Municipal Board Schools was on the whole satisfactory, but the Committees might have spent more money than they did on strengthening the school staffs, improving buildings and replenishing libraries.

Private enterprise.

137. Private enterprise in education continued to be active, and the growing tendency of influential persons to arrange for prizes on the results of various examinations is encouraging and helpful. The Yusufzai gentry subscribed for a Close High School Scholarship.

Secondary Schools.

138. The number of Secondary Schools in the Province rose from 27 to 29, with an increase of 804 scholars in the 16 Anglo-Vernacular and of 464 in the 13 Vernacular Schools. The aggregate number of scholars attending Secondary Schools was 7,447, of which 3,035 were agriculturists.

Primary Schools.

139. There was a net increase of 13 in the Primary Schools of the Province and of 691 in the number of scholars. Including those attending the Primary Departments of Secondary Schools, there were 17,249 scholars in the Primary stage, an increase of 1,473 over the figures of the previous year. The number of indigenous schools examined for grants rose from 43 to 51, with an increase of 624 in attendance and of Rs. 473 in grants earned. The unpopularity of Zamindari Schools continued to increase, and many of them were converted into ordinary Primary Schools. The number of Zamindari Schools fell from 20 to 14.

Public Examinations.

140. In the last Matriculation Examination 110 were successful out of a total of 213 candidates. In the Vernacular Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department, out of a total number of 80 candidates 58 passed.

Of 1,341 candidates 920 passed by the Upper Primary Standard, showing an all-round increase in numbers and percentage over the figures of the previous year.

Training Institutions.

141. There is no local institution for training teachers for Secondary Schools, but the Central Training College, Lahore, continued to help this Province by training the candidates sent annually for the purpose. The number of students in the Normal School, Peshawar, was 54 against 51 in the previous year, the total number of available stipends being 60. The full number of candidates was not forthcoming, owing chiefly to the unattractiveness of the teacher's profession. The work of the Normal School was a good deal handicapped for want of a suitable building. The results of the examination were, however, quite satisfactory, 25 candidates being successful in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination out of the 27 sent up. Good discipline was maintained throughout the year, and due attention was paid to physical training. The Model School attached to the Normal School had 78 boys on its rolls compared with 75 in the previous year.

Female education.

142. The attendance at the Aided Arya Kanaya Patshala in Dera Ismail Khan rose from 267 to 297, and the number of Primary Schools rose from 2 to 25. All the seven girls who appeared in the last Middle Standard Examination were successful. The result of the Lower Primary Examination compared favourably with that of the previous year. It is encouraging to record that in quite a number of instances parents sent their daughters to Boys' Schools in the absence of a separate institution. There were signs too that the prejudices amongst Muhammadans against female education are gradually disappearing.

Muhammadan education.

143. The total number of Muhammadans attending public institutions was 13,123,—an increase of 11·4 per cent. on the number of the previous year,—while there was a decrease in their attendance at private schools. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to Muhammadan children of school-going age was 12 per cent. against 11·5 in the previous year, but the proportion among Hindus was 47·9 during the year under report. Were it not for the fact that in this Province several scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans, many a promising Pathan youth would be unable to get beyond the primary stage.

Education in trans-border Agencies—
Kurram.

144. In the Kurram the number of pupils under instruction was 644, of which 595 were residents of the Valley.

Tochi.

145. Owing to disturbances on the border the Tochi Valley deteriorated educationally, and though the number of Primary Schools remained the same the attendance fell from 185 to 119.

Shirani Country.

146. The only Primary School in Shirani Country, *viz.* the one at Drazinda, had 15 students on its rolls, but attendance throughout the year was irregular.

Khyber Agency.

147. The attendance at the five Primary Schools in the Khyber rose from 61 to 79 last year.

General.

148. By the sudden death of M. Muhammad Shafi, B.A., District Inspector of Schools, Hazara, the Department lost an able and much respected Officer.

3. Literature and the Press.

149. There were 17 printing presses in the Province in the year under report, and two newspapers were published,—one in Peshawar and the other in Dera Ismail Khan.

4. Literary Societies.

(See page 72 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Archæological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, for 1909-10.]

Exploration.

150. During the winter excavations were made in the mounds lying to the north-west of the village of Sahribahlol, and an extensive collection of sculptures was discovered. The most interesting of these was a large standing figure possessing certain unusual characteristics. It was obviously neither Buddha nor Bodhisattva. Dr. Brainerd Spooner in his report expresses the opinion that it represents some royal figure portrayed in the act of worship or symbolically as supporting the Church. The discovery of so unusual and interesting a figure is a matter for congratulation. Most of the statues recovered were in an extraordinary state of preservation. The results of the season's exploration were highly satisfactory. The actual cost of the work was Rs. 2,808.

Epigraphy.

151. No new discoveries of importance were made in the field of epigraphy. The excavation at Sahribahlol yielded a certain number of inscribed potsherds, but these were all in a very fragmentary condition. The only continuous and legible inscription found during the year was a Persian epigraph of the time of Shah Jehan discovered in an obscure mosque in Peshawar.

Museum.

152. At the end of the year under report many valuable and interesting additions to the collection were still waiting exhibition owing to a lack of pedestals and cases. Sir George Roos-Keppel presented a fine piece of ancient pottery to the Museum, and a carved window of modern workmanship was given by Mr. M. F. O'Dwyer, late Revenue Commissioner of the Province.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical.

(See page 75 of the Report for the period 9th November 1901 to 31st March 1903.)

2. Civil Veterinary Department.

[Further details will be found in the Report of the Civil Veterinary Department, North-West Frontier Province, for 1909-10.]

Veterinary Instruction.

153. No Veterinary Colleges or Schools exist in the Province, but each of the five districts sent one student to the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and one Veterinary Assistant was deputed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktsar to undergo a course of training.

Disease.

154. During the year under report outbreaks of contagious disease were reported from all the districts of the Province, and from the Kurram and Tochi Agencies. Foot-and-mouth disease was the most prevalent.

33,168 cases of epidemic disease were reported, of which 5,784 proved fatal, compared with 9,324 reports and 1,357 deaths last year. The increase in the figures is largely due to the revised system of reporting diseases and collecting statistics.

During the year 49 deaths among horses were reported. There were 46 cases of *surra*, 2 cases of glanders and 1 case of tetanus.

Of bovine diseases rinderpest was the most fatal, and Bannu was the only district free from that disease. Out of 3,128 cases reported, 1,448 terminated fatally against 657 cases and 403 deaths last year. No less than 15,026 inoculations were performed, and all of them were checked either by the Superintendent or by responsible Veterinary Inspectors, and the results were very efficacious. Hæmorrhagic septicæmia occurred in most districts, and was the cause of 1,225 deaths. No inoculations were performed against this disease, but experiments were made with a trial vaccine and serum, and possibly this form of inoculation may be used next year. No district or Agency of the Province was free from foot-and-mouth disease, and the total number of deaths caused thereby was 113 against 107 in the previous year. Black-quarter was reported from the Peshawar, Kohat and Hazara districts, and there were several cases of anthrax in the Province, though this disease is not so widely distributed as was at one time thought.

Amongst other animals there were 9,464 cases of contagious disease reported during the year.

Breeding operations.

155. During the year six new bulls were purchased by the various districts and Agencies of the Province, which brought up the total of bulls available for breeding purposes to 20. Two horse stallions were purchased during the year, so that the total number of horse and pony stallions at the end of the year under report was 21. Eight horse and nine pony stallions were actually employed at stud during the year, and the average number of mares covered per stallion was 67·5 and 50·33 respectively against 61·8 and 50·5 in the previous year. Fourteen donkey stallions were actually at stud during the year, and covered 714 mares. At the beginning of the year there were 17 Merino rams in the Province.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

156. Previous to the year under report there were head-quarter hospitals in every district and dispensaries in charge of men who were only at their head-quarters about 10 days a month. Under the revised system introduced during the year under report, stationary men were put in charge of these institutions which thenceforward were known as hospitals. At the end of the year under report there were 17 hospitals compared with 10 hospitals and 7 dispensaries in the previous year.

39,320 animals were treated.

Horse and Cattle Shows.

157. Horse and Cattle Shows were held at Haripur, Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and were generally successful.

Expenditure.

158. The Departmental expenditure was Rs. 50,737 against Rs. 21,586 in the previous year.

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